



# Handbook on Human Rights in Situations of Conflict

Janelle M. Diller

For use in monitoring,  
reporting, advocating, and  
acting on human rights in  
situations before, during, or  
after armed conflict. . . . to  
promote communication and collaboration  
among human rights advocates and key players  
seeking to prevent or manage conflicts

**Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights**

310 Fourth Avenue South, Suite 1000  
Minneapolis, MN 55415-1012 U.S.A.  
Tel.: 612-341-3302; Fax: 612-341-2971  
E-mail: [mnadvocates@igc.apc.org](mailto:mnadvocates@igc.apc.org)  
[www.umn.edu/humanrts/mnadvocates](http://www.umn.edu/humanrts/mnadvocates)

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Internet: [www.umn.edu/humanrts/mnadvocates](http://www.umn.edu/humanrts/mnadvocates)

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Created in 1983, Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights is a volunteer-based nonprofit organization of more than 1200 advocates dedicated to the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide. The organization works impartially and independently to investigate and expose human rights violations; represent human rights victims; train and assist groups that protect human rights; educate the public, policy makers and children; and promote the universal acceptance of international standards. The organization has Category II Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council.

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310 Fourth Avenue South, Suite 1000  
Minneapolis, MN 55415-1012 U.S.A.  
Tel.: 612-341-3302; Fax: 612-341-2971  
E-mail: [mnadvocates@igc.apc.org](mailto:mnadvocates@igc.apc.org)  
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**Janelle M. Diller**  
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***GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS*****UN and Related Organizations**

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DHA	UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DPA	UN Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	UN Department of Peace-keeping Operations
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ESCAP	UN Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HCHR	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
UNCHR	UN Commission on Human Rights
UNCTAD	UN Commission on Trade and Development
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environmental Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational and Scientific Organization
UNGA	UN General Assembly
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNSC	UN Security Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

**Inter-governmental Organizations**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COE	Council of Europe
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC/EU	European Community/European Union
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
G-7	Group of Seven
G-10	Group of Ten
IGADD	Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
LAS	League of Arab States
MERCOSUR	Southern Cone Common Market
NAALC	North American Association for Labor Cooperation
NACC	North Atlantic Cooperation Council
NAFTA	North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPF	South Pacific Forum
WEU	Western European Union

### Private and Non-governmental Organizations

ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IOM	International Organization for Migration



# *CHAPTER I*

## *INTRODUCTION*

### **1. Purpose and Uses**

This Handbook focuses on human rights in situations of escalating conflict. It is intended for use in monitoring, reporting, advocating, and acting on human rights situations before, during, or after armed conflict. Human rights are as multi-dimensional as sources of conflict; both encompass political, legal, economic, social and cultural spheres of life. In many cases, violations of human rights signal the existence or escalation of conflict which, if left unaddressed, will result in systematic violence. Conversely, action that enables respect for human rights often has the effect of establishing sustainable means to address sources of existing conflict and prevent new conflicts.

The methodology in this book promotes communication and collaboration among human rights advocates and key players seeking to prevent or manage conflicts. It is intended for use by public and private actors interested in human rights and active in situations of escalating conflict. Those that work to prevent and manage conflicts may benefit from the book as well. The Handbook's ultimate beneficiaries are those individuals, groups, and communities at risk of human rights violations and violent conflicts.

### **2. Format**

This chapter explains the legal framework and key terminology of the Handbook. Chapter II contains observations on systems to prevent and manage conflict from a human rights perspective, and proposes recommendations for progress. Chapter III sets out a step-by-step methodology to (1) monitor and report human rights situations that warn of escalating conflict and help inform an understanding of the sources of conflict and needs of the parties; (2) advocate incorporation of human rights into decision making on preventive action; and (3) implement human rights aspects of preventive action.

Annexes A and B summarize activities of international and regional organizations to prevent and manage conflicts. The review includes diplomatic initiatives, security measures, humanitarian and development aid, trade, and other economic arrangements. The Annexes are intended to help build operational partnerships among non-governmental organizations (NGOs), inter-governmental organizations (IGOs),

state actors, and the private sector. "Practical Notes" in the Annexes suggest ways to set goals, strategies, and action plans to prevent human rights violations and promote respect for human rights in cooperation with specific organizations.

Annex C offers a suggested matrix to use in monitoring human rights in situations of conflict. Annex D is a Directory that provides contact information for (1) international and regional systems discussed in Annexes A and B (schematically presented in Table IV found in Chapter III, p. 30); (2) NGOs and other private organizations that work to prevent and manage conflicts at the international and/or regional level (categorized in Table VI found in Chapter IV, p. 39); (3) hard-copy and electronic directories of NGOs and other private organizations doing work in conflict prevention or management at the national or local level; and (4) academic and other databases that analyze violent or potentially violent situations.

### 3. Scope and Legal Framework

The Handbook applies to efforts to prevent escalation of conflict within the borders of one state before, during or after armed conflict. It also addresses attempts to anticipate and prevent the eruption of a new violent conflict after settlement of an existing one. Conflict may escalate in vertical or horizontal directions, that is, between authorities and a targeted group(s), one group and another, or as general anarchy in which few coherent groups exist.

International law, as a multilateral system of binding principles and commitments, provides the framework for the Handbook's methodology. The Handbook draws primarily on international human rights law and, where relevant, humanitarian law standards. International human rights law holds governments responsible for the acts of state organs, officials and, under certain circumstances, private actors. Under limited situations, international human rights law imposes direct responsibility on individuals. For example, certain internationally recognized crimes, including *inter alia* genocide, slave-trade, or torture, are co-extensive with proscriptions under human rights or humanitarian treaties or fall under the jurisdiction of international tribunals.<sup>1/</sup> In contrast to the emphasis on state responsibility found in human rights law, international humanitarian law, applicable in situations of armed conflict, binds all parties to the conflict.

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<sup>1/</sup> A modern and still-debated development in the analysis of international human rights norms infers a binding effect on individuals even when the norms are addressing states. This third party or *drittwirkung* effect is said to impose individual duties to refrain from such conduct as prohibited discrimination or domestic violence. For a discussion of the issue, see ANDREW CLAPHAM, HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PRIVATE SPHERE 89-149 (1993).

The sources of international law used in this Handbook include customary<sup>2/</sup> and treaty law. The differing sources determine which states have agreed to be bound by which norms, and how. Customary law norms are deemed to be binding on all states; indeed, some customary norms are further deemed to be *jus cogens*, that is, not subject to agreement or objection to the contrary.<sup>3/</sup> Treaty-based law encompasses treaties that are open for ratification by all states and treaties that constitute multilateral agreements among states in certain regions only. As a matter of international law, states parties to treaties are bound to observe the rights guaranteed in the treaty provisions, and to ensure that those rights are guaranteed under domestic law.

The sources of international human rights law include customary law and treaties of universal and regional character. A list of the primary human rights instruments relevant to the Handbook is found at Table I (p. 4). The sources of international humanitarian law also include customary and treaty law. Relevant provisions governing non-international armed conflict are found in Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 (Common Article 3) and Additional Protocol II.<sup>4/</sup> A list of selected instruments and resource books on humanitarian law are found in Table I (p. 4).

International law recognizes two categories of situations relevant to this Handbook, each of which is governed by a different set of norms. In pre- and post-conflict situations, human rights law applies even when tensions, disturbances or disasters may contribute to an escalation of conflict short of a systematic and sustained use of armed force. In some situations of non-international armed conflict, certain principles of humanitarian law apply along with many human rights guarantees. As conflict escalates and finally erupts into the use of armed force, human

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<sup>2/</sup> Customary international law results primarily from a general and consistent practice of states followed from a sense of legal obligation. A rarely-invoked exception exempts states from a particular obligation if the state openly and persistently objects to the practice prior to formation of the norm. Regional customary law may establish more stringent standards than universal custom.

<sup>3/</sup> For customary norms that are not *jus cogens*, states may invoke the rarely-used customary law doctrines of necessity and *force majeure* in very exceptional cases to justify temporary suspension of human rights norms that are not *jus cogens*. "Necessity" refers to a duress of circumstances that allows for no other acceptable choice. "*Force majeure*" refers to an external act beyond one's control that thwarts compliance and cannot be avoided with due care.

<sup>4/</sup> Common Article 3 is widely considered to have acquired the status of customary international law binding on all states. Some provisions of Protocol II, which elaborates on and authoritatively interprets Common Article 3, have been suggested to constitute customary international law binding on all parties to all internal armed conflicts.

TABLE I

## SOURCES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW

Note: The sources of law in this table represent some and not all of the treaties and international standards relevant to the Handbook. For further information, see the Bibliography.

Sources of International Human Rights Law	Humanitarian Law Sources and Commentaries
Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Convention on the Rights of the Child	Hague Regulations of 1907 Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (four) and Additional Protocols I and II of 1977 COMMENTARY ON THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949; GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR (Jean S. Pictet, ed., 1958) International Committee of the Red Cross, COMMENTARY ON THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS OF 8 JUNE 1977 TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949 (Yves Sandoz et al., eds., 1986) NEW RULES FOR VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS: COMMENTARY ON THE TWO 1977 PROTOCOLS ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 (Bothe, Michael, et al., eds., 1982)
Sources of Regional Human Rights Law	Selected Web Sites
American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man American Convention on Human Rights Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador) African (Banjul) Charter on Human and People's Rights European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and Protocols European Social Charter	<b>International Instruments</b> <a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a> (United Nations) <a href="http://www.ilo.org">www.ilo.org</a> (International Labour Organization) <a href="http://www.ll.georgetown.edu">www.ll.georgetown.edu</a> <a href="http://www.umn.edu/humanrts/index.ht">www.umn.edu/humanrts/index.ht</a> <b>Humanitarian Law Instruments and Information</b> <a href="http://www.icrc.org">www.icrc.org</a> <b>Regional Documents and Information</b> <a href="http://www.coe.fr">www.coe.fr</a> (Council of Europe) <a href="http://europa.eu.int">http://europa.eu.int</a> (European Union) <a href="http://www.oas.org">www.oas.org</a> (Org. of American States) <b>International Trade Documents</b> <a href="http://www.wto.org">www.wto.org</a> <b>Multilateral Development Banks</b> <a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a> <a href="http://www.asiandevbank.org">www.asiandevbank.org</a> <a href="http://www.iadb.org">www.iadb.org</a>
Other Resources	
United Nations, A Compilation of International Instruments, Vol. I (First and Second Parts), U.N. Doc. No. ST/HR/1/Rev. 5 (1994) Edward Lawson, ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HUMAN RIGHTS (2d ed., 1996) Thomas Buergenthal, HUMAN RIGHTS IN A NUTSHELL (2d ed. 1995) GUIDE TO INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICE (H. Hannum, ed., 2d ed. 1992) Monica Pinto, TEMAS DE DERECHOS HUMANOS (1997)	

rights law is increasingly subject to restrictions and, in extreme cases, even derogation (suspension), except for a core of defined non-derogable rights. In contrast, the provisions of humanitarian law that apply to non-international armed conflict bind every party to the conflict absolutely—without restriction or derogation.<sup>5/</sup> Those provisions impose, *inter alia*, legal obligations for the protection of persons who do not, or who no longer, take an active part in the armed hostilities. The application of such protections under international humanitarian law helps prevent further violence in situations of armed conflict.<sup>6/</sup>

## 4. Terminology

Many of the key terms used in this Handbook have appeared in contexts with differing meanings. The following definitions apply for purposes of this Handbook, unless otherwise stated.

### 4.1 “Human Rights,” “Human Rights Violations,” and “Human Rights Monitoring”

“Human rights” are reflected in the system of binding principles and commitments discussed in the preceding section. Universally accepted human rights norms vary in some respects from regionally accepted standards, which in some instances are more stringent or culturally specific. This Handbook uses the term “human rights” to encompass civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. In addition, “human rights” refers to standards that are specifically articulated and applied to certain situations or groups of people, including women, children, indigenous groups, migrant workers, refugees and displaced persons, and people with disabilities. The term also encompasses those international labor conventions which articulate certain basic human rights relating to employment, including freedom from discrimination and forced labor, and freedom of association. The Handbook uses as points of reference those instruments of a declaratory nature that have elaborated “collective” rights, such as the right to development, the right to peace, the right to popular participation, and the right to a clean environment. Legal experts disagree on the legal effect of such “collective rights.”

<sup>5/</sup> The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia recently applied certain humanitarian law provisions in situations that arguably fell short of the threshold of armed conflict required by the treaties. *Dusko Tadic a/k/a “Dule” v. The Prosecutor*, Decision on the Defence Motion for Interlocutory Appeal on Jurisdiction, Case No. IT-94-1-AR72 (2 Oct. 1995), paras. 66-70. The decision may be viewed as an effort to extend the protection of humanitarian law to supplement human rights law provisions which traditionally govern those situations.

<sup>6/</sup> For a description of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which addresses escalating conflict and offers humanitarian services to parties to an armed conflict, see Annex D, Directory, Part II.

“Human rights violations” refer generally to governmental failures to comply with their obligations under national, regional, and international human rights law.<sup>7/</sup> The approach to monitoring human rights violations differs depending on the right.<sup>8/</sup> For example, civil and political rights are to be implemented immediately, but certain aspects of economic, social, and cultural (ESC) rights are implemented progressively and to the extent of available resources and international cooperation.<sup>9/</sup> The monitoring of ESC rights often involves evaluation of complex socio-economic data. Experts are undecided on the best way of monitoring ESC rights and have proposed at least two methods: (1) use of indicators to measure achievements in the realization of the rights, and (2) use of a “violations approach” to identify situations of failure to meet minimum acceptable levels of achievement. Annex C, entitled “Matrix for Monitoring Human Rights in Situations of Conflict,” contains criteria that informs both approaches. Annex C’s criteria also reflect concepts used to guide development officials in assessing country performance in key areas relevant to economic, social, and cultural rights.

“Human rights monitoring” is a broad term describing various stages of collection, verification, and analysis of information concerning human rights in the context of a specific country situation. Human rights monitoring includes investigating incidents or government policies through recovery of evidentiary material or data and interviewing of victims and witnesses; observing events such as assemblies, trials, elections, and demonstrations; visiting sites such as prisons and refugee camps; and evaluating the evidence and developing conclusions of fact.

## **4.2 “Peace,” “Conflict,” and “Violent Conflict”**

The Handbook uses the term “peace” to refer to what peace theorists describe as “positive peace.” “Positive peace” describes the absence of structural violence which fuels violent conflicts. Structural violence refers to systems perpetuated or tolerated by a government that result in disadvantaged access to resources or goods for certain groups within

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<sup>7/</sup> For a discussion of the responsibility of the individual under international human rights law, see sec. 3 of this chapter.

<sup>8/</sup> For a detailed monitoring framework, see DAVID WEISSBRODT, TRAINING MANUAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS (Geneva: UN Centre for Human Rights, forthcoming 1997).

<sup>9/</sup> Regression or withdrawal of an economic, social or cultural right, however, is considered to constitute a violation of that right. A minimum core obligation to ensure the satisfaction of, at the very least, essential levels of such rights has been viewed as incumbent upon states party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. General Comments of the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, No. 3 (1991), para. 10, *reprinted in* Note by the Secretariat, Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies, UN Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev. 1 (29 July 1994).

a society. In contrast, “negative peace” refers to the absence of overt violent conflict, but does not refer to situations in which underlying causes or conditions producing such conflict have been removed or resolved.

“Conflict” refers to a situation where two or more interdependent groups, or systems of action, have incompatible goals.<sup>10/</sup> Conflict itself is virtually inevitable in society and is an important indicator of the need to address a situation in order to avert tension and even violence. “Violent conflict” describes acts of physical, mental, or armed force that intend or do harm to human beings or to the resources necessary for their subsistence.

This Handbook assumes that a specific conflict may move through different stages depending on circumstances external and internal to the parties to the conflict. The conflict may evolve on a spectrum including a (1) latent stage, (2) emergent stage, (3) escalation stage, (4) turn-around stage, in which stalemate, defeat of one party, reframing of the conflict, or crisis leading to further escalation or de-escalation may occur, (5) de-escalation stage, (6) settlement stage, (7) outcome stage in which conflict appears to have terminated, and (8) post-conflict stage, in which outcomes of conflict provide bases for new conflict, reconciliation, or other consequences.<sup>11/</sup> In addition, a specific conflict may arise in context of a larger, longer-term conflict and itself involve a number of smaller disputes. The methodology of this Handbook applies to the human rights situation occurring at any stage of a conflict cycle.

### **4.3 “Human Rights Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs),” “Inter-governmental Organizations (IGOs)” and “Multilateral Arrangements”**

“Human rights NGOs” represent a range of local, regional, and international organizations with a diversity of advocacy and operational methodologies. The Handbook uses the term to refer to privately run organizations that share a desire to advance realization of internationally recognized human rights.

“Inter-governmental organizations” refer to international and regional organizations comprised of governments and created by charters or

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<sup>10/</sup> See Juergen Dedring, *Socio-political Indicators for Early Warning Purposes*, in *EARLY WARNING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION* (Kumar Rupesinghe & Michiko Kuroda eds., 1992) (*cit-ing* Johann Galtung).

<sup>11/</sup> The eight stages of conflict are discussed in Louis Kriesberg, “Applications and Misapplications of Conflict Resolution Ideas to International Conflicts,” in *BEYOND CONFRONTATION: LEARNING CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE POST COLD WAR ERA 91* (John A. Vasquez, James Turner Johnson, Sanford Jaffe, Linda Stamato, eds., 1995).

treaties that operate generally with secretariat support on a continuous basis. The Handbook includes a review of relevant international and regional IGOs, including political, economic, and security associations as well as development banks.

“Multilateral arrangements” include IGOs but refer generally to arrangements by treaty or other understandings among a set of states to pursue specific common interests, including trade, security, or economic integration. Where there is no secretariat to support the arrangement, the policies and actions of multilateral arrangements are set and implemented directly by the member governments or bodies in which those governments are represented.

#### **4.4 “Conflict Prevention,” “Early Warning,” “Early Action,” “Preventive Response,” and “Preventive Action”**

“Conflict prevention” refers to processes that seek to anticipate and avert violent conflict by addressing or removing its cause(s) and by providing conditions that create cooperative relationships. These processes include early warning and preventive action or response.

“Early warning” describes processes of monitoring, recording, analyzing, and transmitting information about escalating conflict to enable responses to avert or mitigate destructive consequences. Early warning systems are operated by IGOs, NGOs, and academic institutions, and are described in Annexes A and B. Annex D provides contact information for the organizations described. The systems monitor developments that can lead to conflict, including food shortages, droughts, earthquakes, floods, disease, ecological disasters, genocide, migration/refugee flows, human rights violations and complex emergencies involving conflict.

“Early action” and “preventive action” refer to processes of consultation, policy making, planning, and action to avoid or reduce armed conflict. These processes must be undertaken with sensitivity to the political and social dynamics of a situation to avoid exacerbating conflict. IGOs, NGOs, and private actors engage in various types of preventive action, including (1) diplomatic/political, (2) military/security, (3) humanitarian, and (4) development/economic activity.

- **Diplomatic and political initiatives** include approaches by government (Track One) actors and private (Track Two) actors to parties to the conflict, such as facilitation of dialogue through workshops; training; mediation; fact-finding missions and information dissemination; and human rights monitoring and advocacy.

- **Security measures** include confidence-building arrangements such as the exchange of military information and surveillance; the deployment or use of military force; the protective presence of humanitarian workers; and accompaniment provided by NGOs and private actors in, for example, a refugee repatriation operation.
- **Humanitarian action** is intended to relieve emergency needs for food, shelter, medical care and safety in the short-term; if left unaddressed, such needs intensify human suffering and fuel conflict.
- **Development and economic activities** target long-term structural reform in economic, social, political, legal and other sectors. Some of these activities include building or strengthening institutions that can promote and ensure human rights on a continuous basis.

## CHAPTER II

### KEY OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

#### 1. Observations

**1.1 Mandate of International Law.** International law mandates that all states—collectively and individually—respect human rights in situations of conflict but, in many cases, that mandate is not respected. As parties to the United Nations (UN) Charter, states have agreed to promote “universal respect for, and observance of, human rights” in order to create “conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful . . . relations among nations.”<sup>12/</sup> Indeed, recognition of the human rights of everyone is the foundation of peace, as acknowledged in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights a half century ago.<sup>13/</sup> Nonetheless, states often fail to respect or promote human rights in planning and implementing preventive action, either within their own borders, or in other countries through the work of international organizations.

**1.2 Partnership Coordination.** The need for effective partnerships among governments, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is increasing in post-Cold War conflicts yet much coordination remains to be achieved. Partnership among public and private actors is more pressing than ever due to the complex set of actors in conflicts today. Despite these developments, the various actors—governments, IGOs, and NGOs at local, bilateral, multilateral, and global levels—do not always coordinate action and sometimes even work at cross-purposes that result in a failure to respect human rights. The goals of the actors may vary, and even clash, depending on the interests at stake. See Table IV, Chapter III (p. 30) (IGO systems) and Table VI, Chapter IV (p. 39) (NGO activities). Governments and IGOs have geopolitical, economic, and other interests distinct from most NGO partners. The mixed results of cooperation are evident, for example, in the sometimes-conflicting aims of the UN Departments, World Bank and International Monetary Fund.<sup>14/</sup> Similarly, the work of the international tribunals

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<sup>12/</sup> U.N. CHARTER art. 55(c) and chapeau (in pertinent part).

<sup>13/</sup> “[R]ecognition of . . . the equal and inalienable rights of all . . . is the foundation of . . . peace . . .” Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217 A, U.N. GAOR, 3rd Sess., at preamble, para. 1, U.N. Doc. A/810 (1948) [hereinafter “UDHR” or “Universal Declaration”]. The Universal Declaration may be regarded as an authoritative statement of the content of the human rights provisions of the Charter to which all UN member states have pledged compliance.

<sup>14/</sup> See, e.g., Alvaro de Soto and Graciana del Castillo, *Obstacles to Peace-Building*, 94 FOREIGN POLICY 69-83 (Spring 1994) (post-conflict peace-building operations in El Salvador). See generally the discussions in Annex A, sec. 2.

for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, created by the UN Security Council, benefit from coordinated legal and technical efforts, but states' reluctance to arrest indicated criminals threatens to derail the process.

**1.3 Failures of Response.** Heeding differing interests, governments and the IGOs which they direct do not respond to early warning information or support effective and speedy preventive measures in all cases. The tragic results of delay or failure to act are evident in many situations, including the Rwandan genocide of 1993 and the current dramas in Algeria and Chechnya. Even when responses ensue, they do not necessarily comply with human rights obligations. Such results may occur when governments seek to avoid costs associated with relief operations, military deployment, and refugee flows. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, for instance, the UN attempted to establish safe zones for would-be refugees, an attempt which collapsed with the Bosnian Serb capture of the UN-declared safe haven of Srebrenica and the resulting massacre of thousands of Bosnian Muslim men and boys.

**1.4 Reform to Integrate Human Rights with Early Warning and Preventive Action.** Structural and operational reform in both public and private spheres is needed to integrate human rights with early warning and preventive action. No international mechanism responds effectively to complaints of aggrieved or disaffected groups, or their representatives, in situations of human rights abuse and growing conflict. Few, if any, functional linkages operate between human rights and early warning actors across and within IGO and NGO spheres. Human rights actors have limited access to, and representation among, the decision makers on preventive response. Nonetheless, in cases in which human rights principles are incorporated into preventive action, human rights actors are increasingly involved in implementing programs. The growing collaboration between human rights groups and IGOs and NGOs conducting preventive diplomacy, humanitarian assistance, and development is discussed in Chapter IV.

## **2. Recommendations**

The following recommendations are some "first steps" toward integrating human rights with early warning and preventive action.

### **2.1 To Human Rights NGOs:**

- Work directly with groups at risk in situations of growing conflict to identify the human rights dimensions of impending crises, and facilitate the submission of grievances, with recommendations for cor-

## CH. II. KEY OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTIONS

rective action, to governments, IGOs, and NGOs across the field of preventive action (see Tables IV and VI);

- Publish a short list of situations on a quarterly basis where human rights violations are signalling escalating conflict that requires urgent attention;
- For each situation on the list, specify and help establish proactive and coordinated responses among governments, UN departments and agencies, regional organizations, multilateral arrangements, and international development and economic institutions (see Annexes A and B);
- Identify and work with non-governmental organizations active in the field of conflict prevention (see Chapter IV); and
- Play an active role in seeking improvement of the functioning of governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental mechanisms in the field of conflict prevention, report on their achievements and lobby for greater effectiveness in decision making and preventive action in keeping with the spirit of the proposed reforms below.

### **2.2 To NGOs Active in Conflict Prevention:**

- Adopt the fundamental norms of international human rights and humanitarian law as a minimum threshold for acceptable solutions to escalating conflict and urge respect and promotion of such principles in the context of diplomatic, humanitarian, and development activity;
- Identify and cooperate with human rights actors to ensure respect for the fundamental norms of international human rights and humanitarian law applicable in situations of conflict.

### **2.3 To Governments:**

- Address underlying causes of violent conflict by incorporating international human rights and humanitarian law norms into domestic law and practice;
- Establish effective independent mechanisms of judicial, administrative or other nature to receive and act upon grievances submitted by persons and groups at risk of discrimination, oppression, or escalating conflict from governmental or private parties; and
- Invite international cooperation from IGOs and NGOs at an early stage of escalating conflict to assist in devising ways to protect human rights, including diplomatic, humanitarian, development, and educational measures.

## **2.4 To International, Multilateral and Regional Inter-governmental Organizations Generally:**

- Incorporate human rights information into every level of decision making on early warning and preventive action and create institutional processes that allow for greater participation of human rights NGOs;
- Ensure compliance with human rights law in preventive action in diplomatic, military, humanitarian, and development spheres;
- In multilateral summits and like fora, ensure that international economic and social policies and interventions do not undermine respect for internationally-recognized human rights around the world;
- Coordinate preventive action among international and regional organizations, and within each organization, to ensure that programs meet the needs of groups at risk and diplomatic, development, trade and economic programs do not operate at cross-purposes; and
- Establish independent procedures to review petitions submitted by groups in situations of conflict<sup>15/</sup> whose human rights are or may be threatened by international policies and programs, including those in diplomatic, development, trade and economic fields, and take-proactive steps to avoid aggravating existing inequities and to ameliorate potential conflict situations.<sup>16/</sup>

## **2.5 To the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights and Special Procedures:<sup>17/</sup>**

- Develop the capacity of the UN Centre for Human Rights, through training and staffing, to monitor and analyze human rights informa-

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<sup>15/</sup> For discussions of the World Bank Inspection Panel and other multilateral development bank inspection mechanisms, see Annex A, sec. 2 and Annex B, sec. 1.6. The UN Trusteeship Council received and examined petitions from aggrieved nationals in dependent territories. The Council, established under the International Trusteeship System created in Chapters XII and XIII of the UN Charter, operated to ensure human rights and equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for the nationals of dependent territories. Its work included on-site visits and review of states' reports.

<sup>16/</sup> International cooperation has led to victimization at times including, for example, development and structural adjustment programs that result in forced resettlement and loss of survival resources. Many cases involve groups oppressed or neglected by the government, such as the Ogoni in Nigeria and indigenous peoples across Asia and the Americas.

<sup>17/</sup> For a discussion of the High Commissioner and special procedures (country rapporteurs and thematic mechanisms), see Annex A, sec. 2.7.

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tion for early warning purposes and extend the monitoring system to all countries, not just countries of interest to the Centre;

- Periodically issue, through the Office of the High Commissioner, a list of urgent situations requiring preventive action to the UN Departments of Political Affairs, Peace-keeping Operations and Humanitarian Affairs, the Bureau of the Commission on Human Rights, and to the UN Secretary-General to convey to the Security Council;
- Appoint a representative of the High Commissioner in New York with sufficient authority to participate in the Policy Coordination Group and other inter-agency activities;
- Take preventive action in consultation and coordination with other parts of the UN system, using such measures as urgent meetings with government representatives, dispatch of special envoys, human rights field monitoring, and technical assistance such as training and cooperation in law reforms; and
- Incorporate an "early warning and preventive action" section in all reports to the Commission on Human Rights, Economic and Social Council, and General Assembly.

### **2.6 To UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies:**

- Analyze and report information submitted in reporting processes and individual communications for early warning signals, and recommend urgent and specific action from the special procedures (country rapporteurs and thematic mechanisms), the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other actors within the UN system.

### **2.7 To the UN Commission on Human Rights:**

- Adopt a preventive approach to human rights violations by directing the special procedures and High Commissioner on Human Rights to incorporate recommendations for preventive action in their reports;<sup>18/</sup> and
- Based on review of the preventive recommendations of the special procedures and High Commissioner, recommend to the Economic and Social Council concrete responses to be taken by subsidiary organs to prevent gross human rights violations.

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<sup>18/</sup> The Commission could review and discuss preventive recommendations under an agenda item entitled "Prevention of Gross Human Rights Violations Around the World," distinct from the current, more limited item entitled "Human Rights and Mass Exoduses." The initiative would complement the protective work that currently occupies the Commission.

**2.8 To the UN Secretariat Departments, Agencies, and Funds**

- Ensure familiarity with, and integrate, fundamental norms of international human rights and humanitarian law into decisions on preventive action in diplomatic, humanitarian, and development initiatives;
- Give priority to human rights signals of escalating conflict in analyses and discussions on early warning and preventive action; and
- Include the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Policy Coordination Group and other inter-agency consultative mechanisms that conduct decision making on preventive action.

*CHAPTER III*  
*HUMAN RIGHTS METHODOLOGY*  
*IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT*

This chapter proposes a methodology for interaction among human rights advocates and key players seeking to prevent or manage conflicts. It suggests a step-by-step approach to (1) **monitor and report** human rights situations that warn of escalating conflict in order to understand more fully the sources of conflict and needs of the parties; (2) **advocate** the incorporation of human rights into decision-making on preventive responses; and (3) **implement** human rights aspects of preventive action. Human rights actors may stop after the first or second step; it is not necessary to conduct all three steps to make an effective contribution. In any event, there is overlap among the stages.

In the end, human rights monitoring is itself a type of preventive action because it exerts political pressure on parties to the conflict and concerned third parties to resolve issues. Conversely, any technical assistance contributing to conflict management, such as reforming the criminal justice system, requires a continuous awareness of the relevant human rights situation in the field.

The first part of this chapter presents strategies for undertaking the three areas of action: monitoring and reporting; advocacy; and implementation. The second part addresses the NGO reader by providing a context in which NGOs in particular may approach other NGOs to build the networks essential to helping implement the various strategies.

### **1. Providing Early Warning**

Effective early warning produces a response: informed consideration of the situation at issue and, where needed, preventive action. The process of effective early warning by human rights actors involves providing human rights information to governments, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). That process involves the adaptation of standard human rights monitoring and reporting practices to early warning techniques and goals. As one early warning analyst noted, “[d]etecting human rights violations is a first phase in the identification of societal conditions that are volatile, tense and conflict-prone. The need for detailed

close-up information presents a challenge, yet the achievement of solid reliable early warning data depends on that material becoming available."<sup>19/</sup>

Human rights actors should remember that human rights information provides just one among many sources of early warning information. Early warning information comes from religious and civic leaders, relief and development NGOs, the media, private economic and social organizations, academic and research institutions, inter-governmental personnel, government officials, and political activists. Database systems established by the UN, other IGOs, and academic researchers seek to provide early warning of varying phenomena, including food shortages, droughts, earthquakes, floods, disease, ecological disasters, genocide, migration/refugee flows, human rights violations and, recently, complex emergencies involving conflict. For a list of IGO and NGO early warning databases, see Table II (p. 21). For discussions of IGO early warning database systems, see Annexes A and B. For descriptions of NGO early warning databases, see the Directory, Part II.

Three primary rules guide NGOs submitting information to early warning systems run by governments, IGOs, or NGOs. First, NGOs should be concise because users of early warning systems face an information "overload" and need targeted coverage, particularly about less well-known country situations and specific country conditions. Secondly, early warning users need reliable interpretation to distinguish the signals from the noise, so NGOs should be as accurate as possible. Finally, because an early warning system is effective only if it results in a prompt, accurately targeted response, NGOs should make recommendations for action that is feasible, concrete, innovative, and specific to the situation of concern.

To use human rights information for early warning purposes, the following steps should be taken: (1) develop an appropriate monitoring framework; (2) collect first-hand and background information; (3) analyze the information for early warning implications; (4) design recommendations for preventive response; and (5) signal early warning. Throughout the early warning process, it is important to consult and work with as wide a network of NGOs and IGOs working on a particular situation as possible. The information and recommendations submitted to early warning users will be enriched by the consultations and partnerships which will increase the likelihood of attention and the desired response.

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<sup>19/</sup> Juergen Dedring, *Socio-political Indicators for Early Warning Purposes*, in *EARLY WARNING & CONFLICT RESOLUTION 208* (Kumar Rupesinghe & Michiko Kuroda eds., 1992).

The following sections suggest general guidelines to follow in taking each step and further resources to use for in-depth guidance. It is possible to collect information under Steps 1 and 2 and share it with others who carry it through Steps 3, 4, and 5.

### 1.1 Step 1: Developing a Monitoring Framework

There is no set framework for human rights monitoring for early warning of violent conflict. Developing such a framework requires selecting a set of human rights issues to monitor and evaluate. Established guidelines for human rights monitoring and reporting are discussed in Steps 2 and 3. Suggestions for human rights issues to select in building a framework for use in situations of conflict are set forth in Table III (p. 24).

Most traditional efforts in human rights monitoring and reporting necessarily focus on immediate developments in situations of crisis or violent conflict. In contrast, human rights monitors seeking to influence early action must compare current events with the past, analyze information relevant to the human rights situation and the structural capacity and needs of the situation, and make justifiable projections into the future. With these aims in mind, human rights monitors should build their early warning monitoring approach in the following ways:

**1.1.1 Create a framework of human rights issues that may indicate “early” stages of escalating conflict, and define them as clearly as possible.** The monitoring system should focus on human rights-oriented “elements that reveal a high level of disturbance or disequilibrium in the social system”<sup>20/</sup>—not just violent acts but acts reflecting dissatisfaction, social tension, and even peaceful protest. Selection will depend on which issues are within an organization’s mandate as well as initial perceptions of the situation. It is important to keep an open mind to include new sets of criteria as fact-finding uncovers new issues. The first two columns at the left in Table III (p. 24) illustrate a variety of categories relevant to human rights in situations of conflict.<sup>21/</sup> To use Table III, review the sub-categories and criteria to identify devel-

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<sup>20/</sup> Dedring, *supra* note 1, at 196.

<sup>21/</sup> Table III draws from UN and academic efforts, including the *Provisional Unified Country Profile* (agreed upon by an informal working group of the Centre for Human Rights and UN Departments of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), Peace-keeping Operations, and Political Affairs 15 February 1995), the *Draft Indicators (Triggers) for Early Warning of Population Movements at a Country Level* (interactive matrix of the Subgroup on indicators for early warning of population movements of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Consultations on Early Warning, dated 15 February 1995) (hereinafter *Draft Indicators for Early Warning*); the List of Indicators, Humanitarian Early Warning System (HEWS) of DHA, dated May 1995; AKIRA ONISHI, GLOBAL MODEL SIMULATION: (continued)

opments relevant to the situation. It is not necessary to use every category since not all categories will be relevant to the situation of concern.

In early warning monitoring of human rights situations, economic, social, and cultural rights play a significant role along with the subjects of traditional human rights monitoring: civil and political rights. Economic and social inequities, which are at the root of many conflicts, are often based on racial, religious, gender, political, ethnic, or other grounds. Such patterns violate the fundamental human rights to equality and to freedom from discrimination. They also implicate treaty law obligations to work toward realization of an adequate standard of living and other economic and social rights.

**1.1.2 Focus on the context of the violation as well as the violation itself.** Understanding the social, historical, cultural, and political context is pre-requisite to effective monitoring and reporting. Collaboration with academics and other experts knowledgeable about the sociological, historical and legal context of the country is most reliable. Users of early warning systems look not only for information about the occurrence of human rights violations but also contextual information about the reasons for the violations, including the status and positions of victims, perpetrators, and other interested parties. Accordingly, information-gathering techniques should target answers to the questions “why” and “how” as well as to the established framework of “who,” “what,” “when,” and “where.”

**1.1.3 Target information necessary to make time-based comparisons reflecting the degree of change between present developments and prior events and circumstances.** Changes in the level or nature of human rights practices over a given period of time can reveal trends in escalation or de-escalation of conflict. Monitoring the direction of the changes (getting worse or getting better) is an essential aspect of early warning analysis.

## 1.2 Step 2: Collecting Information

To be effective in an early warning context, the information collected in monitoring human rights violations should provide a fuller understanding of the sources of conflict and the needs of the parties. To collect such information, human rights monitors should take the following steps:

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21/ (continued) A NEW FRONTIER OF ECONOMICS AND SYSTEMS SCIENCE 181-82 (1995) (flow diagram of the FIGI Global Early Warning System). See also the monitoring framework of indicators in Human Development Report 1996 at 124-29, published for the UN Development Program. For a legal approach to elements reflecting basic needs, see *Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons: Compilation and Analysis of Legal Norms*, submitted to the UN Commission on Human Rights, 41st sess., U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1996/52/Add.2, 16-102 (1995).

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**1.2.1 Compile direct evidence**, including the testimony of victims or eyewitnesses, forensic evidence, other physical evidence, and documentary evidence. The probative value of direct evidence depends on the circumstances and manner in which it is obtained, as well as the credibility of the investigating and reporting entity.

**1.2.2 Include background information**, such as reports of IGOs, other NGOs, print and electronic media, electronic databases of social and political development, official policy statements by the government or parties concerned, national laws and regulations.

**1.2.3 Follow established procedures for information gathering**, including verification of information, handling of evidence, interviewing, visits to prisons and other places of detention, trial observation, election observation, and monitoring of demonstrations are set forth in a number of useful reference guides.<sup>22/</sup> Standardized formats and questionnaires for the documentation of human rights information should also be consulted as long as they can be adapted to particular situations.<sup>23/</sup> Glossaries and indexed terms are necessary to ensure consistency of compilation and application of facts among differing time frames, situations, and monitors.<sup>24/</sup>

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<sup>22/</sup> See KATHYRN ENGLISH & ADAM STAPLETON, *THE HUMAN RIGHTS HANDBOOK: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS* (1995); LARRY GARBER, *GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVING* (1984); *HANDBOOK ON FACT-FINDING AND DOCUMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS* (D.J. Ravindran, Manuel Guzman & Babes Ignacio eds., 1993); INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNSHIP PROGRAM, *EXCHANGING HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERIENCE: A HANDBOOK FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING* (1994); ALBERT JONGMAN & ALEX SCHMID, *MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS* (1994); DAVID WEISSBRODT, *TRAINING MANUAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING* (United Nations, forthcoming 1997); Diane Orentlicher, *Bearing Witness: The Art and Science of Human Rights Fact-finding*, 3 HARV. HUMAN RIGHTS J. 83 (1990). The UN has published specific manuals, such as *Guidelines for the Conduct of United Nations Inquiries Into Allegations of Massacres*, U.N. Doc. DPI/1710 (1995); *Human Rights and Elections: A Handbook on the Legal, Technical and Human Rights Aspects of Elections: Professional Training Series No. 2*, U.N. Doc. HR/P/PT/2 (1994); *Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions*, U.N. Doc. ST/CSDHA/12, U.N. Sales No. 91.IV.1 (1991).

<sup>23/</sup> See, e.g., BJORN STORMORKEN, *HURIDOCS STANDARD FORMATS FOR THE RECORDING AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS* (1985), available from HURIDOCS Advice and Support Unit/Secretariat listed in the accompanying Directory, Part II; ALBERT JONGMAN AND ALEX SCHMID, *MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS: MANUAL FOR ASSESSING COUNTRY PERFORMANCE* (1994).

<sup>24/</sup> See, e.g., Human Rights Internet, "Subject Indexing Terms," in Master List, volume 12 (Fall 1987), available through Human Rights Internet, see accompanying Directory, Part II; Gabriela Carbonetto and Ricardo Cifuentes, *Tesaurus Centroamericano sobre Derechos Humanos* (1987) (Spanish-English); Bjorn Stormorken and Leo Zwaak, *Human Rights Terminology in International Law: A Thesaurus* (1988), available through HURIDOCS, listed in accompanying Directory, Part III.

**TABLE II**  
**EARLY WARNING DATABASES**  
**AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Table II lists early warning databases and information systems and platforms in IGO and NGO systems. Information from these databases should be considered in completing the column marked "Preventive Actors/Targets" the Matrix for Monitoring Human Rights in Situations of Conflict, Annex C.

<b>INTER-GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS</b>	
<p><b>UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humanitarian Early Warning System (DHA)..... A-11</li> <li>• ReliefWeb(DHA)..... A-13</li> <li>• REFMONDE/REFWORLD (UNHCR)..... A-26</li> <li>• UN System-wide Earthwatch..... A-38, D-17</li> <li>• GIEWS(FAO)..... A-38, D-17</li> <li>• WHYCOS (WMO)..... A-38, D-18</li> <li>• World Bank Watching Brief/Alert..... A-42</li> <li>• IMF Standards Reporting System..... A-46</li> </ul>	<p><b>ANNEX A</b></p>
<p><b>REGIONAL AND SELECTED MULTILATERAL GROUPINGS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OAU Conflict Resolution Mechanisms Database (under development)..... B-9</li> <li>• European Union Analysis Centre for Active Crisis Prevention (under development)..... B-26</li> </ul>	<p><b>ANNEX B</b></p>
<b>ACADEMIC AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS</b>	
<p><b>ANNEX D—DIRECTORY IV</b></p>	

**1.2.4 Gather information from as wide a network of sources as possible.** Human rights reports should list the types (though not identities) of sources on which information and analyses are based, unless even the mere listing of source type could jeopardize the individual(s) involved. Reports that are based upon and take account of a wide spectrum of source material will tend to be perceived as more credible and thus more useful for early warning users. For example, field follow-up of leads from humanitarian aid workers can result in the collection and analysis of critical information which the humanitarian agency may not wish to pursue.<sup>25/</sup> It is important to establish collaborative mechanisms for prompt and confidential transfer of information about specific cases to NGOs and IGOs which can immediately help individual victims and those at risk. Such mechanisms, which operated effectively among humanitarian and human rights organizations in field operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, bring credibility to the fact-finders and a continuing incentive for transmission of information by field sources.

### **1.3 Step 3: Analyzing Information**

There is no set format for the analysis of human rights violations. Rather, the task requires a combination of statistical data analysis, case study approaches, and human rights experience. Various IGO and NGO early warning databases employ quantitative as well as qualitative approaches in designated categories.<sup>26/</sup> See Table II. Human rights advocates should build upon their experience in taking the following steps:

**1.3.1 Design an interactive matrix based on the monitoring framework of issues described in Step 1 above.** The format for a human rights matrix to conduct early warning analysis is suggested in

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<sup>25/</sup> Many humanitarian relief agencies feel that documentation of human rights violations, with its attendant denunciation of perpetrators, jeopardizes the appearance of neutrality necessary to conduct their work effectively and gain access to areas of tension or conflict. On the other hand, human rights monitoring NGOs, as "advocacy NGOs," document violations, using procedures safeguarding objectivity, with the very purpose of denouncing abuses and calling for change. The role of humanitarian workers in monitoring and reporting abuses is the subject of debate, and some private humanitarian agencies like OXFAM and Save The Children have established institutional procedures to encourage their staff to do so.

<sup>26/</sup> The clusters of elements used in various IGO and NGO early warning systems serve variously as "background factors," "independent variables," "triggers," "critical intervening variables" or "conditions," "accelerating factors," "proximate causes," and "root causes." There appears to be no clear distinction among the various labels, which serve to contribute to the weighting of factors and analytic interpretation of data, particularly in schemes that employ quantitative as well as qualitative approaches. For information on statistical use of human rights information, see HUMAN RIGHTS AND STATISTICS: GETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT (Thomas Jabine & Richard Claude, eds., 1991).

Table III (p. 24).<sup>27/</sup> The matrix is intended to help organize issues to monitor, compare current events with the past, analyze the conflict-generating potential of those events, and arrive at recommendations for potential decisionmakers and preventive actions. Users must go beyond the quantitative measures suggested in the two middle columns of the matrix to qualitative descriptions in order to be comprehensive and thus accurate. To communicate the information necessary to frame effective early warning responses, human rights reporting must in the end be conveyed through qualitative, or descriptive, methods.

The first three columns of the table, starting from the left, consist of increasingly narrow categories of human rights issues. Rights and structural issues are divided into “categories” and then “sub-categories” which in turn are divided into “criteria” that represent developments to be monitored. The criteria are assigned numbers merely for tracking purposes. The column marked “Legal Basis” to the right of the criteria guides the user in evaluating the legal significance of the criteria. The reader should refer to the sources of law and legal resource books in Table I (p. 4) and the Bibliography to determine whether particular criteria are based on customary law obligations, international treaty law obligations, or regional treaty obligations. The legal basis in turn justifies the preventive action recommended of various targets in the two farthest right columns. For a discussion of the role of international law in situations of conflict, see Chapter I.

The next two columns are analytic in purpose. The first is to indicate the direction of the change in a criterion (see column marked “Direction of Change”); the “direction of change” is recorded with a negative, positive or zero rate (ranging from +2 to -2) to indicate the degree to which the criterion has changed over a given period for the better (+) or worse (-). The second analytic column indicates the potential importance, or significance of correlation, of that change on escalation of conflict. A “zero” ranks as not important, and a “three” as most significant. The rankings in this column should help capture both a general indication of the degree of correlation of a criterion with conflict, and specific importance of the criterion in a given socio-cultural context. For example, genocide will have a far greater correlation with conflict than, for example, lack of access to sanitation; in addition, lack of cohesive family structures would be less conflict generating in developed countries, where strong state and legal systems exist, than in, for example, Somalia or Liberia, where such state structures are weak or non-existent.

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<sup>27/</sup> Annex C derives much of its methodological structure from the *Draft Indicators for Early Warning*, *supra* note 21, used for early warning of population movements. The author acknowledges the contribution of members of the Subgroup of the ACC Consultations on Early Warning who devised that system.

## OVERVIEW OF MATRIX FOR MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

**NOTE:** For the entire monitoring matrix, see Annex C. The matrix is not intended to be used as a whole but rather to provide a framework from which to select specific human rights that reveal information about a situation of escalating conflict. The categories and sub-categories are based on human rights and freedoms recognized variously in international and regional treaty law, some are also recognized in customary international law. For information on the legal status of the various rights, see Chapter I, Table I (p. 4), and Bibliography. In reporting the human rights aspects of a conflict, the user should avoid emphasizing quantitative measures since a comprehensive and accurate description requires, in the end, qualitative information.

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
Equality and Non-Discrimination	employment of rights of general application	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	employment of specific protections	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
Civil & Political Rights	freedom from racism and xenophobia	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	life and personal security	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	personal liberty	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	assembly, association, speech	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	privacy, family, home and correspondence	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	movement-related phenomena	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	participation in political and public life	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	major natural disasters	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	food, water, clothing and housing	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	health-related resources	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	education	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
	employment/social security	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	property-related activities	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	cultural and community activities	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
State of Government/Armed Forces	defense forces	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	paramilitary groups	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	armed opposition	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	laws on states of emergency	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	laws restricting freedoms and rights	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
International Relations Pertinent to Human Rights	ratification of human rights and other treaties	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	compliance with treaty reporting	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	participation/ positions on human rights in UN and regional bodies	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	requests for human rights technical assistance or advisory services	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
Acts of Derogation from Human Rights	duration of state of emergency	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	frequency of declaration of state of emergency	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	internal police force	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
Structures to Support Human Rights	ombudsmen	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
	human rights commissions	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	independence of judiciary, lawyers, and other legal institutions	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	constitutional protections	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	transparency and accountability of government	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
State of Economy	rate of inflation	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	current account balance	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	terms of trade and investment	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	export-import ratio	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	total net overseas development assistance	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	total external debt	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
State of Environment	emissions	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	protected areas	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D
	waste production and treatment	See Annex C	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B and D

The three columns on the right guide the user to evaluate the human rights situation in words, formulate options for preventive action, and determine which actors and target organizations to approach. The column marked "Recommended Responses" should be used to determine to what extent developments involving a particular criterion should be considered in designing concrete recommendations for early action. Table V (p. 33) guides the user with Human Rights Tools for Preventive Action.

**1.3.2 Draw conclusions of fact about the elements monitored and analyze the change in "condition" of each element in order to determine direction(s) in the trend relating to that element.** Although a quantitative rate may be assigned based on conclusions of fact, it is important to support and explain the factual conclusions and rate assigned by analyzing the evidence gathered on a case basis and in secondary sources in keeping with traditional human rights fact-finding practice.<sup>28/</sup>

**1.3.3 Analyze possible "results" of the change in level or nature of each element, and make projections about specific human rights events or their future conflict potential.** Although it is not possible to predict with absolute certainty, it is essential for early warning purposes that projections of alternative possible developments be made based upon the information collected and analyzed. Any conclusion made in short-hand must be supported and explained with textual reference to the evidence and factual conclusions.

#### **1.4 Step 4: Designing Recommendations**

The following steps are helpful in designing recommendations for preventive response based on early warning information. As a primary rule, NGOs should consult with victims and victims' groups in the field, and take their lead in determining appropriate responses.

**1.4.1 Determine the stage of conflict reflected by the human rights situation.** The conflict may be in a "negative peace" stage where the government has effectively suppressed expression of dissent. In contrast, open confrontations may indicate more instability or a situation of tensions and disturbances. It is important to analyze and report on particular interests and motivation of the parties to resolve their differences. Eight stages of conflict are identified on p. 7 (sec. 4.2 of Chap. I).

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<sup>28/</sup> For fact-finding procedures, see the reference guides cited *supra* in note 22.

**1.4.2 Assess the needs on the ground and the capacities and resources on the ground to address those needs.** In particular, determine whether the human rights situation in context reveals the lack of one or more of the following factors needed to prevent escalation of conflict: restraints on violence, procedures in which to address the dispute, material resources to resolve the dispute, solutions or compromises to settle the issues, incentives to motivate the interested parties to action, and trust among the parties involved.<sup>29/</sup>

**1.4.3 Identify objectives for action to address the needs assessed.** Examine the near term possibilities for achievement of the objectives, given the position of the parties and the situation. Consultation, particularly with local human rights groups, is an essential pre-requisite to the identification of objectives to meet needs on the ground. Local human rights advocates may suggest concrete objectives, such as repealing laws, redressing violations, or reforming institutions. A human rights agenda for preventive action may be determined through consultations with local groups that consolidate positions based on human rights law that cannot be compromised. It is important to keep in mind that new structures and mechanisms may be available that maintain the integrity of binding legal principles while addressing the need for flexibility among parties to a conflict. For example, mechanisms of prosecution and redress for past human rights abuses have taken diverse forms, such as truth commissions, ad hoc fact-finding panels, war crimes trials in national courts and international criminal tribunals. Issues of which form most effectively preserves justice with peace will perhaps be debated without resolution.

**1.4.4 Decide on options for preventive action** to recommend to key actors for early action. A menu of human rights tools for preventive action responses is found at Table V (p. 33). The Table is not an exhaustive list but rather contains those measures which have the most significant correlation with human rights protection and promotion. It is important to think in terms of activities that are explicitly human rights oriented, such as human right monitoring, and activities that have direct impact on the capacity of a society to ensure human rights enjoyment, such as the reform of processes for the exercise of governmental power and creation of means of dealing with demobilized and potentially disaffected soldiers.

Table V is intended for use in framing recommendations for preventive responses. It is helpful to propose concrete and innovative measures and to explicitly justify one's proposals to the findings made in the spe-

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<sup>29/</sup> See MICHAEL LUND, PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICTS: A STRATEGY FOR PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY (1996).

cific situation. The recommendations should take into consideration, *inter alia*, timing, the needs of the situation and the parties, and the potential preventive actors. It is useful to provide alternative, or next-best options for a situation. Such options can help early action decision makers to think through consequences of their decisions. Be careful to ensure that the options selected do not preclude other options which may not be first choice but do have a reasonable likelihood of success.

All recommendations should be consistent with international law and seek to protect or promote human rights at risk while addressing the conflict indicated. Situations in which preventive action may erode established international and regional human rights principles should be directly opposed where they are being considered. Such would be the case with options involving in-country refuge for persons who face certain danger and need to flee, or repatriation of persons targeted for discrimination in circumstances of conflict or probable conflict.

### **1.5 Step 5: Sounding Early Warning**

Sounding early warning involves deciding who should receive human rights analyses and recommendations for response. It is important to keep in mind governmental, inter-governmental, and non-governmental actors as recipients of the information. Equally essential is a strategy that includes multi-faceted points of entry into the various systems for decision making and early action.

Not all early warning actors are decision makers on preventive action but many operate as filters of information and recommended action to decision makers. Guidance in determining appropriate targets for early warning, and how they interact with or operate as decision makers, is provided by Tables IV and VI (see pp. 30 and 39) which illustrate IGO and NGO spheres of action; Table II (p. 21), which lists early warning databases; and the information on IGO activities and the participation of NGOs in those activities found in Annexes A and B. The Handbook Directory (Annex D) provides details on how to contact particular early warning systems and actors. For a checklist incorporating many of these steps, see Table VII (p. 46).

## **2. Advocating Human Rights in Decision Making on Preventive Action**

Once the attention of preventive actors is obtained through early warning information, human rights groups and other actors should advocate for prompt and effective response and for the incorporation of human rights concerns into the process of decision making and action. This type of

### CH. III. HUMAN RIGHTS METHODOLOGY IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

**TABLE IV**

#### DIAGRAM OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Note: This table lists selected inter-governmental organizations and various parts of the UN system, and is not intended to be comprehensive. For further information see Annexes A and B.

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS
African Development Bank Group Asian Development Bank European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Inter-American Development Bank Islamic Development Bank

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS
World Bank Group International Monetary Fund World Trade Organization

PRIMARY REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SELECTED MULTILATERAL GROUPINGS
Organization of American States Organization of African Unity Association of Southeast Asian Nations and ASEAN Regional Forum Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe European Union Council of Europe

MULTILATERAL SUMMITS AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS
Group of Seven Paris Club and London Club Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Informal Groups of Governments and "Friends of the Secretary-General"

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	
UN Security Council UN General Assembly UN Secretariat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Secretary-General</li> <li>• Department of Political Affairs</li> <li>• Department of Humanitarian Affairs</li> <li>• Department of Peace-keeping Operations</li> </ul> Economic and Social Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</li> <li>- Commission on Human Rights                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-commission</li> <li>• Special Procedures of the Commission</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Human Rights Treaty Bodies High Commissioner for Human Rights and Centre for Human Rights UN High Commissioner for Refugees UN Resident Coordinators and UN Development Program UN Children's Fund UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Labour Organization

advocacy requires consistent, coordinated communication with governments, IGOs and NGOs who work in the area of conflict prevention. Prerequisites to action are close consultations among human rights groups at local, regional, and international levels. Human rights advocacy in this context requires some adaptation of traditional human rights advocacy strategies, as discussed below.

## 2.1 Targeting Decision Makers

Based on the assessment of needs on the ground and appropriate responses, select the target IGO(s), NGO(s), and/or governmental actor(s) to be influenced. It is advisable to select more than one target so long as coordination and complementarity are preserved and the selection of the actor-target does not preclude the use of any potentially successful response. Targets could include the government of the state in which human rights violations are occurring, surrounding states, regional organizations, or financial and other inter-governmental organizations that could influence the parties concerned. The checklist in Table VII (p. 46) helps to decide where to target one's advocacy; refer also to the summaries of IGO and NGO activities found in Annexes A and B, and descriptions in the Directory.

To select appropriate targets for advocacy, it is helpful to take into account the following considerations:

- **Congruence of objectives:** Do the target organization's goals likely coincide with the objectives selected above?
- **Interest:** Does the target organization or government have an interest in or mandate to address conflicts in the region/country of concern?
- **Function:** Does the target organization conduct preventive action of the sort that would be helpful, based on early warning recommendations? How does the organization operate in preventive action arenas and how will that affect the desired responses?
- **Track record/reputation:** Would the target organization's initiative be well-received by interested parties in the region/country of concern and/or could the target organization exercise any persuasive authority or tangible benefit relating to the issue(s) or the parties?
- **Cooperative methods:** Does the target organization have cooperative relationships with human rights NGOs? If not, does it cooperate with other kinds of NGOs and, if so, which?

## 2.2 Selecting Advocacy Partner(s)

It is generally advisable to work in partnership with other human rights NGOs and, in the context of conflict prevention, other NGOs in relief, development, or related fields. Partnerships are particularly helpful to bridge North-South gaps in advocacy, and can help inform strategy and funding as well as results. In selecting a partner, the questions above relating to congruence, interest, function, track record, and cooperative methods above should be reviewed in the context of selecting an advocacy partner. A discussion about how to build NGO partnerships for action is found in Chapter IV.

It is important to match regional expertise or relevance with the situation involved, and advisable to select NGO partners in-country or in the region. For example, if the decision maker being targeted is a Western government on the Security Council or in the Paris Club, it is helpful to partner with an NGO in the Western country; similar partnerships should be sought for approaches to regional organizations. In addition, informal alliances should be considered with IGO workers on the ground, particularly those that belong to IGOs in which decision makers are targeted or belong to regional IGOs that may have a special relationship with the IGO with the important decision makers. For further information, refer to Annexes A and B.

## 2.3 Planning the Strategy

The next step is to create an advocacy strategy based on the recommendations made for preventive action (see Table III, last two columns on right, p. 24). In designing an effective strategy, answer the following questions:

- **Effect:** What effect(s) are the recommended preventive action options likely to have on human rights and on the underlying conflict?
- **Support:** How strong are the factual and legal arguments to support the desired action(s)?
- **Timing:** How interested are the parties in a settlement now? How flexible are their positions? How much time do we have before the situation in the country or region concerned may deteriorate beyond the reach of preventive response?
- **Contacts within target organization:** What is the relationship of the target organization to NGOs generally, and to the NGOs conducting the particular advocacy campaign being planned? How can we effectively communicate with the target organization(s) and the ultimate authorities within the target organization?

# HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

## TABLE V

### HUMAN RIGHTS TOOLS FOR PREVENTIVE ACTION

The tools referenced in this Table are discussed in Chapter IV and Annexes A and B of the Handbook. This Table provides a menu of options to consider in completing the column "Recommendations for Human Rights Tools" in Table V. Many of the options involve participation of public and private organizations at local, bilateral, and multilateral levels.

<b>Human Rights Processes</b>	<p>Training public, military sectors in electoral and democratization processes</p> <p>Reform of electoral legislation/regulation</p> <p>Civic education: voter responsibility, democratic processes</p>
<p>Human rights monitoring, reporting, field presence</p> <p>Human rights education and training—public officials and private sectors</p> <p>Human rights institution building—public/ private sectors</p> <p>Incorporation of human rights standards in domestic law and policy</p>	<b>Economic and Social Development Programs</b>
<b>Judicial and Legal Processes</b>	<p>Development assistance to specific disadvantaged areas and populations</p> <p>Preservation and remediation programs for maintenance of subsistence resources</p> <p>Health and medical care services</p> <p>Public services for basic needs, including food, housing, clean water, sanitation</p> <p>Natural resource management and conservation</p> <p>Free primary education and equal access to basic secondary education</p> <p>Literacy/vocational training programs, including reintegration of demobilized combatants</p> <p>Demining programs</p> <p>Property restoration and restitution</p> <p>Physical infrastructure for governance (buildings, equipment, etc.)</p>
<p><b>Pursuit of Justice in Specific Cases</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal Prosecution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– domestic courts</li> <li>– national constitutional or human rights commissions</li> <li>– national commissions of inquiry</li> <li>– international criminal tribunals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Civil Suit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– domestic courts</li> <li>– domestic administrative procedures</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Petitions to International Fora for Redress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– UN human rights treaty bodies</li> <li>– UN special procedures</li> <li>– UN Commission on Human Rights</li> <li>– ILO procedures</li> <li>– World Bank/multilateral development bank inspection mechanisms</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Diplomatic Measures to Include Human Rights Situation</b>
<p><b>Legislative Reform</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– structural reform (legislative, executive and judiciary)</li> <li>– specific sectors (agrarian, labor, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Judicial Reform and Training</b></p> <p><b>Law Enforcement Reform and Training</b></p> <p><b>Strengthening of Law Schools, Bar Associations</b></p>	<p>Statements of concern</p> <p>Assessment missions</p> <p>Diplomatic and economic sanctions (to include humanitarian exceptions for basic needs)</p>
<b>Political Development/ Government Processes</b>	<b>Military Measures to Include Human Rights Situation</b>
<p>Political party building/training</p> <p>Election monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Strengthening of private/civil society: NGOs, professional and trade associations</p>	<p>Preventive deployment (to include human rights-oriented mandate)</p> <p>Exchange of military information/confidence and security building measures</p>

- **Contacts outside target organization:** What is our ability to reach governments or donors with greatest influence on the organization?
- **Publicity:** Is the target organization susceptible to media or publicity pressure and what effect, if any, would going public have on the parties in dispute or on the choice of preventive response? See the cautions on using the media in the following section.

## 2.4 Implementing the Strategy

Implementation of an advocacy strategy involving conflict prevention generally requires a discrete approach to ensure that the parties experiencing escalating conflict do not harden their negotiating positions in the face of publicity. It is important to convince the decision maker formulating policy or planning preventive action that the timing for the proposed action is right, and that preservation of specific human rights positions is in the best long-term public interest. Factual documentation and analysis are most convincing. Methods of advocacy include:

- Private appeals with early warning information and requests for consultations and action;
- Influencing other policy makers or prominent individuals who might mediate with the conflict prevention actor(s) for the action requested;
- Threats of publicity about the deteriorating situation in country or even about the specific request for responsible action;
- Engaging the media or public about the preventive action request is probably counter-productive; however, it may help to report human rights violations generally, or expose the role of foreign governments that otherwise may aggravate the situation.

For strategic approaches to particular governments, UN organizations, regional IGOs, and multilateral groupings, consult the Practical Notes in Annexes A and B.

## 3. Cooperating in Preventive Action

Action that increases respect for human rights often has the effect of establishing sustainable means to address sources of escalating conflict. For example, development projects to strengthen judicial independence or encourage legislative transparency in order to better protect human rights can also create institutional capacity to address social conflicts.

Co-operation in the execution of preventive measures on the ground involves interaction among human rights and conflict prevention actors

in governments, IGOs, and NGOs. The process of building cooperative partnerships for field action requires complex and sometimes overlapping patterns of organizational action. Nevertheless, the following guidelines can assist human rights advocates in considering contributions to make to a particular situation. For a discussion of building cooperative partnerships, see Chapter IV.

### 3.1 Designing Field Programs

Based on assessment and field work, consider the objectives to be accomplished, your organizational mandate, and the variety of cooperative programs that human rights groups can implement in cooperation with or parallel to other preventive action measures:

- **Human rights technical assistance and operational programs:** Technical assistance and operational programs in human rights encourage the development of institutional and social capacity to address conflict situations in the long term. Some of the programs target public sector capacity through constitutional, legislative, electoral, and judicial reform, and human rights training to police, judges, prosecutors, and other government officials. Other programs build private sector capacity through community-based human rights education and organizing, joint projects between international and local human rights groups including the petitioning of adjudicative mechanisms, and engagement of professional, trade, and other economic associations and co-operatives in human rights matters.<sup>30/</sup>

- **Human rights monitoring programs conducted by international and/or local monitors:** Human rights monitoring programs help detect whether existing or recurring causes of conflict can be resolved through economic, social, and political initiatives, or a re-design of those initiatives. Thus, human rights monitoring in the early warning framework, discussed in Part A above, is intended as to serve a continuous function in preventive action measures taken at various cycles in the history of conflict. "Monitoring of monitors" describes NGO monitoring of the performance of IGOs (usually IGO human rights or election monitors). The "monitoring of monitors" can be part of a larger program of advocacy for human rights promotion in peace-building activities intended to prevent escalation of conflict. The monitored IGO personnel may be part of a field deployment in technical assistance and

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<sup>30/</sup> See, e.g., listings in Part II of the Directory [International Commission of Jurists, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Human Rights Law Group, and Lawyers Committee for Human Rights].

human rights monitoring commissioned by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (see Annex A, sec. 2.7), or they may belong to a regional or UN political effort in a program subsequent to termination of a peace-keeping operation. Monitoring of relief and development programs for the programs' effect on human rights violations and, in turn, conflict-relevant trends, can provide useful information on inter alia the changes in enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights.<sup>31/</sup>

- **Election observing:** Election observing is a particularly potent tool for early warning of escalating conflict. Election observers can measure rising tensions in pre-election and post-election periods, and the degree of conformity of the polling process to generally-accepted standards for free and fair elections, particularly when a transfer of power is imminent. Election observing serves a preventive function as well in that the presence of observers can discourage acts of violence and intimidation. This activity often involves ad hoc partnerships among human rights groups, interested governments, IGO delegations, and prominent individuals.

- **Preventive diplomacy:** In the realm of preventive diplomacy, human rights NGOs can interpret the application of human rights standards in particular situations. At the international level, human rights NGOs advise government and IGO leaders on steps to be taken in addressing escalating human rights violations in situations of growing conflict. At the local level, human rights NGOs organize and even engage in or facilitate workshops to address causes of conflict among their communities and local or national authorities. In this role, primarily exercised by local as opposed to international NGOs, human rights participants can take positions in the dialogue on concrete steps needed to promote or protect human rights, or redress violations, as appropriate to the situation on the ground.

### 3.2 Taking Appropriate Action

In general, ensure that the timing and design of the human rights program(s) are appropriate and complementary to other governmental, IGO, and NGO action in the situation. International NGOs should work in partnership with local human rights groups to ensure consistent, non-

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<sup>31/</sup> For a discussion of how to incorporate human rights in peace-building operations, see, e.g., Paul LaRose Edwards, CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, UN HUMAN RIGHTS OPERATIONS: PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE IN UNITED NATIONS FIELD OPERATIONS (1996); The Aspen Institute, HONORING HUMAN RIGHTS AND KEEPING THE PEACE (1995).

duplicative, and informed action on behalf of human rights. Where non-human rights NGO initiatives threaten the protection or promotion of human rights, international and local human rights NGOs should coordinate advocacy to protect human rights as discussed above.

### **3.3 Devising Follow-up and Exit Strategies**

A critical but often ignored step is the devising of follow-up evaluations and an exit timetable and strategy. It is helpful to all actors concerned if indicators of success in obtaining the objectives for the programs are defined at the outset, along with a strategy for non-local actors to wind down or exit the involvement stage.

## CHAPTER IV

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL

### PARTNERSHIPS IN PREVENTIVE ACTION

This chapter summarizes the operation of NGO partnerships in preventive action, and provides guidance for human rights NGOs in building partnerships with NGOs engaged in preventive action and in identifying and connecting with existing partnerships. The work of key non-governmental actors in situations of conflict, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), its National Societies, and other NGOs referenced in this chapter, is summarized in Annex D, the Directory.

#### 1. Overview of Non-governmental Partnerships

Non-governmental partnerships in the field of conflict prevention are best characterized as temporary cooperative arrangements among NGOs with common interests. Individually, NGOs can provide information, analyze policies, advocate specific policies and programs, and contribute technical skills to field programs that are conducted independently or by governments and IGOs. Collectively, NGOs can wield greater impact with governmental and inter-governmental actors who pursue broad agendas and have superior resources, both economically and politically. When working in independent coalitions, NGOs can affect decision making and set agendas for preventive action in ways distinct from the realpolitik agendas of governments and their IGOs.

Cooperative alliances have blurred the roles that conflict resolution, humanitarian, development, and human rights groups bring to preventive action.<sup>32/</sup> Conflict resolution training programs instruct humanitarian NGOs as well as public actors in techniques to resolve disputes, including dialogue, negotiation, and mediation. Some humanitarian organizations now report human rights abuses witnessed in the field, debate the potential role of aid in conflict escalation, and conduct long-term development programs. At the urging of human rights organizations, conflict resolution groups have begun to cite human rights violations as an “early warning” variable. In addition, the experience of human rights groups in building coalitions for information-gathering and advocacy campaigns

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<sup>32/</sup> Because of the increasingly overlapping roles, Table VI on NGOs in Preventive Action (p. 39) employs a scheme focusing on activities and services rather than NGO mandates.

**TABLE VI**

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES  
IN CONFLICT PREVENTION**

**I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED  
PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS  
OF CONFLICT**

- a. Mediation/Track II diplomacy
- b. Conflict prevention/resolution training
- c. Fact-finding delegations to meet with interested parties/potential victims
- d. Community organizations
- e. Humanitarian relief and development
- f. Civil society/institution building

**II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES**

- a. Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
- b. Using media to influence public policy
- c. Providing technical advice to government
- d. Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
- e. Providing a forum for public debate

**III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

- a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations
- c. Early warning database design/maintenance (see Part IV of the Directory—Annex D)

#### CH. IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERSHIPS IN PREVENTIVE ACTION

has advanced an understanding of the importance of coalitions for preventive action. In turn, human rights advocates find themselves engaged in efforts beyond traditional human rights practice. Increasingly, human rights groups are engaging in preventive and reconstructive activities, such as support for the development of judicial systems, organization of and mediation among pro-democracy activists, and formal and informal strategic policy advice for political leaders.

Despite the benefits of partnerships, some NGOs have disputes as bitter as the conflicts they try to address. The demands for redress of human rights violators and the immediate release of political prisoners may clash with the effort to find an immediate compromise among factions in a conflict. Likewise, the public adversarial methodology of human rights organizations and use of moral suasion against officials and public figures can be perceived by conflict resolution advocates as jeopardizing the motivation of disputants to get to the bargaining table or risking a hardening of positions. Confronting inherent tensions between human rights and conflict prevention methods encourages a more comprehensive perspective. In some cases, NGOs have been able to work out cooperative arrangements that result in "principled negotiation frameworks." In such arrangements, human rights groups define a minimum threshold of standards compatible with human rights law below which compromises will not be acceptable. In turn, the human rights groups, who may take part in negotiations as advisers or participants, show more flexibility to political demands and to new mechanisms for promoting human rights and justice.

Partnering with NGOs in conflict prevention offers human rights actors tangible benefits. Gains include an increase in political influence through a united front of recognized experts with public access, and the inclusion of human rights concerns within a wider political dialogue. In many cases, action that serves the larger goal of preventing civil strife also addresses immediate and systemic human rights concerns. Monitoring commitments to respect human rights, together with action to build institutions to protect human rights, are among means used to prevent recurring violence and strengthen peace. This interdependence is reflected in recent peace agreements and post-conflict programs sponsored by the United Nations, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and Organization of American States in situations including Bosnia, Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Mozambique. In addition, a new initiative to build a global consortium

for early warning and preventive action, called the Forum on Early Warning and Emergency Response (FEWER), involves partnerships among NGOs, IGOs and, in an as yet undefined capacity, governments.<sup>33/</sup>

## 2. Identifying Existing Non-governmental Partnerships

NGOs seeking to build partnerships to advance human rights through conflict prevention must begin with some picture of who is already conducting activity in the field. The first step is to identify preventive action networks that already exist in order to approach them. The networks may be organized by regional affiliation, thematic issue, or commonly-shared goals. The networks and organizations mentioned in this section can be found in Part II of the Directory at Annex D.

Specific regions have or are developing coalitions, such as the pan-African NGO network created by International Alert with its Secretariat at the Inter-Africa Group in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. These coalitions serve as a centralized locus for joint action to prevent or end conflict. Networks oriented around specific conflict-related issues tend to be well-established, such as humanitarian relief, environmental justice, and others. Examples include large international human rights and humanitarian groups that are organized with an international headquarters and local affiliates or national chapters. Such networks are run by Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the Interdisciplinary Research Program on Root Causes of Human Rights Violations (known as "PIOOM"), the International Committee of the Red Cross, Oxfam-UK, Peace Brigades International, and others listed in the Directory (see Part II of Annex D).

The following notable experiments in coalition building for preventive action are under development. Some target early warning, others conflict mitigation and resolution techniques, and still others preventive humanitarian and human rights action.

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<sup>33/</sup> Created in 1996, FEWER includes NGO participants like International Alert; Center for Preventive Action of the Council on Foreign Relations; Italian Social Science Council; the Centre for European Policy Studies; Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academie of Science; Practical Management, European Parliament; Centre for Refugee Studies of York University; PIOOM; and the Center for Preventive Diplomacy. For contact details and descriptions of the work of these organizations, see Part II of the Directory. IGO members of FEWER include UN DHA; UNHCR; and UNICEF. For a description of those organizations and points of contact, see Annex A and Part I of the Directory. The consortium is seeking new members, particularly from developing countries, including regional IGOs, humanitarian and preventive advocacy NGOs, and human rights groups. Its Secretariat is temporarily located within International Alert, listed in Part II of the Directory at Annex D.

#### CH. IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERSHIPS IN PREVENTIVE ACTION

- In April 1996, a group of 19 primarily international NGOs presented a set of proposals to the Security Council on how the NGOs could contribute to the work of the Council in the area of conflict resolution and mitigation. In addition, in February 1997, three NGOs consulted with the Security Council on the Great Lakes crisis in Africa. Information on the initiative, which involves early warning, humanitarian assistance, and conflict resolution services at the level of civil society and local officials, may be available from the Global Policy Forum in New York. See Part II of the Directory and the discussion in Annex A, sec. 2.1.6.
- Médecins Sans Frontières-Holland hosted a conference in February 1996 on cooperation between humanitarian organizations and human rights organizations. Working groups focused on human rights monitoring and reporting by humanitarian personnel and corresponding training of humanitarian personnel, security implications, and questions of whether and how to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunals. A Final Report of the conference is available from MSF-Holland.
- Human rights groups are increasingly involved in development programs to build conditions and institutions to prevent rights violations and enable respect for human rights. In Cambodia, for example, a coalition of international, regional and local human rights groups launched a program of human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy, and a Human Rights Defenders Program led by the Washington DC-based International Human Rights Law Group trained judges and legal defenders in criminal justice.

#### **Practical Note:**

For a survey of the activities of global and regional NGOs in the field of conflict prevention, see the Directory, Part II. Table VI (p. 39) sets forth the categories used to analyze NGO activities in conflict prevention for the Directory. Table II (p. 21) lists NGO and academic early warning databases. For directories and electronic databases of NGOs at the national or local level, see Parts III and IV of the Directory.

### **3. Building New NGO Partnerships**

In situations where no partnerships exist, human rights organizations interested in creating a prevention network should contact conflict prevention organizations directly to obtain referrals to other NGOs and related networks. It is useful as well to contact academic projects that have engaged in attempts to catalogue potential contacts, such as those listed in Part IV of the Directory at Annex D. Once specific organizations are identified, it is important to assess their objectives, advantages, and interests, and to avoid unnecessary duplication or competition. The following steps present a useful road map:

#### **3.1 Inquire about the goal or purpose of an organization or project, and note the population at risk, that is, the object(s) of the project's efforts.**

Commonly stated goals of organizations or projects within the field of conflict prevention include early warning, conflict prevention or resolution (often with a religious or academic perspective included), humanitarian assistance (provision of food and health services), and human rights protection (including media-focused groups). Populations at risk may include the entire population of a country or region, or a subsection of society such as a particular minority group, gender, or issue of concern. Organizational goals may consist of an issue of universal or regional application. Many NGOs conduct such activities to transform the society of the population at risk into one that more closely resembles some ideal. The ideals to be implemented may include a relatively peaceful, civil rights-respecting polity; a society that resolves its disputes through respectful dialogue and negotiation; or one that abides by certain religious or moral beliefs.

#### **3.2 Understand the political context and relationships within which the NGO operates.**

What is the relationship of the NGO in question to the population at risk and to other organizations focused on the same population? This question is particularly important given the ambiguity of NGOs' role in preventing violent conflict in the international system. Networks are built upon relationships, and enduring alliances must allow for the fluid nature of the actors and the system as a whole. The broad parameters within which these relationships change and develop, therefore, offer the best means of grasping their role in the conflict prevention field. In general, most NGO relationships can be understood in the context of the following factors:

- **Geography:** Where is the organization physically located in relation to the population at risk? The significant geographical distinctions are local organizations, which are located entirely within the population at risk, "foreign" projects working for the population at risk but having most or all of its personnel situated at a significant distance from that group, and "international" NGOs, who have full-time offices both within the focus population and abroad. Where an organization physically spends most of its time plays a large part in its perspective on the population at risk, which in turn will give some indication as to what sort of role it could play in an NGO network.

Local organizations often include or are run completely by members of the population at risk; their access to local information and appreciation of the political and cultural nuances of the population at risk can make their role in a partnership invaluable. However, the lives and well-being of members of domestic organizations are at the greatest risk, and attention must be paid to the complexity of loyalties and reputations that a local group may bring to a network. Foreign organizations can bring to a partnership the benefits of their location, such as residing within the territory of a major power or near the headquarters of an international or regional organization. They may also have access to superior resources and technical know-how. International NGOs feature qualities of both their foreign and local counterparts, though their local offices may have few or no members of the population at risk as staff.

- **Nature of interest:** What does the NGO hope to achieve through its relationship to the population at risk, as evident in its work? Its agenda and track record may be broadly expressed in the organization's stated goal or purpose although a deeper familiarity with the NGO's operations will be required for accurate judgment. As a word of caution, coalition builders should remember to be thorough in their assessments because not all organizations can be viewed as having legitimate aims; some exist for private financial or political gain of their leaders or to subjugate a particular population.
- **Size/reputation/political clout:** The factors of size, reputation and political clout are inter-related. Larger organizations tend to be well-established with respectable reputations and some public recognition, which provides them significant political influence. Humanitarian and religious organizations tend to have large operations. Conflict prevention projects based at universities or prestigious "think tanks" generally draw on the reputation and clout of their affiliate organizations, even though their actual staff may be small.

Large organizations with strong reputations and political influence may be able to bring significant resources and political capital to a network, and thus increase its overall impact toward conflict prevention. The link of size with efficacy is by no means absolute, however, as the increased bureaucracy that accompanies growth in personnel reduces the NGO's general flexibility and ability to join other NGOs in innovative activity that departs significantly from its mandate. Some efforts in preventive action are better off with less public attention, more personal relationships with the population at risk, and an ability to adapt quickly to changed circumstances. Smaller projects often hold a comparative advantage in this regard.

### **3.3 Ask how a potential partner can contribute to the attainment of one's organizational goals, and how one's organization in turn can assist that potential partner.**

To the extent common goals have been identified, NGO partners can design complementary or joint action to seek to accomplish those goals. The patterns of recurring activities among NGOs cooperating in conflict prevention can be categorized in three general areas (see also Table VI, p. 39). These three areas form the basis for categorizing the activities of NGOs and other private groups listed in the Directory, Part II at Annex D.

- **Direct contact/services to parties at risk:** Groups may seek to respond to the needs of the population at risk, as perceived by the NGOs and, preferably, as articulated by the population itself. NGOs provide a wide range of services, including mediation and facilitation of negotiations, health care, financial aid, development-oriented assistance, educational training, and dissemination of news and information.
- **Policy and advocacy:** Groups may work to better the situation of the population at risk by fact-finding and reporting, advocating with governments and IGOs, using media to influence public policy, providing technical and political advice to governments, and establishing fora for public debate on issues of common concern.
- **Applied research and analysis:** Some groups seek to analyze and explain the conflict prevention efforts in which they and/or others are engaged, and to develop improved knowledge of the field through their conclusions. Affiliation to an educational institution or a "think tank" is common, though not necessary. The emphasis is on lessons learned from preventive action and developing models of thought to guide current and future initiatives. Part II of the accompanying Directory includes research and analysis efforts

## TABLE VII

## CHECKLIST FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ACTORS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

The following questions are designed to guide a preliminary assessment about which types of action and which preventive actors are appropriate to address a situation of escalating conflict indicated by human rights violations. The assessment is called for in the columns located farthest to the right in Table III (p. 24) and Annex C. In considering answers to the questions, reference should be made to the Handbook's other tables and substantive details in Chapters I to IV and Annexes A and B.

<p><b>1. What right(s) are at risk and likely to lead to escalating conflict?</b> Reference should be based upon documented changes in criteria and correlation with conflict from matrix in Table III.</p> <p><b>2. What are the relevant international law obligations of the country or countries of concern?</b></p> <p>2.1 To which treaties is the country or countries party? For a discussion of universal and regional treaties on human rights, humanitarian and labor law see Chapter I, sec. 3, Table I, and Annexes A and B.</p> <p>2.2 What customary international or regional law applies, if any? See Chapter I, sec. 3.</p> <p>2.3 What other principles of international law may apply?</p> <p><b>3. In which international organizations do[es] the country or countries participate?</b></p> <p>3.1 United Nations? See Annex A, sec. 2</p> <p>3.2 International economic institutions? See Annex A, sec. 4</p> <p>3.3 Multilateral development banks? See Annex B, sec. 2</p> <p>3.4 Regional organizations? See Annex B, sec. 1</p> <p>3.5 Other multilateral organizations? See Annex B, sec. 3</p> <p><b>4. Are there any relevant programs of special interest relating to that country or countries?</b> Refer to Annexes A and B</p> <p>4.1 UN, regional or multilateral human rights procedures or host to field programs?</p> <p>4.2 UN, regional, or multilateral diplomatic efforts? (e.g. diplomatic envoy assigned)</p>	<p>4.3 UN, regional or multilateral development programs or procedures?</p> <p>4.4 UN, regional or multilateral humanitarian assistance programs?</p> <p>4.5 UN, regional or multilateral military deployment?</p> <p><b>5. What foreign governments can serve effective roles in addressing the human rights aspects of the conflict through diplomacy, development, trade or assistance?</b></p> <p>5.1 Neighbors?</p> <p>5.2 Allies?</p> <p>5.3 Countries with special interests?</p> <p><b>6. What national/local level institutions in the country or countries of concern provide potential resources to address the human rights aspects of the conflict?</b></p> <p>6.1 Parliament/legislature or any individual members?</p> <p>6.2 Executive branch or any individual members?</p> <p>6.3 Judiciary?</p> <p>6.4 Civil society institutions, including academic institutions, trade and professional associations, labor unions, and development and other non-governmental organizations?</p> <p><b>7. What international, regional and/or locally based non-governmental or private organizations provide potential resources to address the human rights aspects of the conflict?</b> Refer to Chapter IV and Directory</p> <p>7.1 Conflict resolution/training organizations?</p> <p>7.2 Humanitarian/relief organizations?</p> <p>7.3 Civic/political organizations?</p> <p>7.4 Independent media, forums for public opinion?</p> <p>7.5 Consumers?</p>
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## ANNEX A

### UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

This Annex summarizes activities of the United Nations (UN) system relevant to early warning and preventive action. The Annex is intended to provide information useful to the methodology set out in Chapter III: (1) reporting human rights situations that warn of escalating conflict; (2) advocating decision making on preventive responses that help prevent further human rights violations and promote human rights respect; and (3) acting to help implement human rights aspects of preventive action. Many parts of the system described here are still not fully operative, and the principles to which they ascribe are not yet implemented.

The first part of this Annex provides an overview of UN practice in early warning and conflict prevention. The second part summarizes UN initiatives in the area of early warning and action. "Practical Notes" at various points suggest how human rights actors can influence those initiatives. For a guide to acronyms used in this Annex, see the Glossary. Contact information for agencies described here can be found in Part I of the Directory.

#### 1. Overview of UN Practice

The UN has no systematic approach to coordinating its work in peace, human rights, and development.<sup>1/</sup> Competition among UN agencies and gaps in organizational mandates make it advisable for human rights actors to work simultaneously with various points within the UN system. Internal processes within, and coordination among, units working in development, human rights, and peace are insufficient in most cases to meet the needs of victims and groups at risk. Indeed, in some cases, those processes have become a source of victimization as, for example, in instances where internationally-funded development activity has created displacement without redress.

As parties to the UN Charter, UN member states have assumed individual and collective obligations to seek peaceful settlements to any dispute that threatens international peace and security, including internal

<sup>1/</sup> Peace, human rights and development represent the three main objectives of the UN System. U.N. CHARTER, 26 June 1945, art. 1, paras. 1, 3, 59 Stat. 1031, T.S. 993.

<sup>2/</sup> To address non-international conflict, UN member states must find the nature of the conflict to be of international rather than merely domestic concern, either because of its potential to threaten international peace and security or because of other characteristics like severe human rights violations. States differ on the application of these rules from case to case, often for political reasons. See *id.* art. 2, para. 7.

disputes.<sup>2/</sup> and to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social development, and human rights and fundamental freedoms.<sup>3/</sup> Various parts of the UN system, at headquarters and field levels, carry out the responsibility of the UN to prevent threats to the peace.<sup>4/</sup> The principal UN organs involved in this work are the UN Secretariat headed by the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council, and the General Assembly.

### 1.1 Early Warning

There is no consolidated early warning system that operates across the UN Organization. Some units of the UN are piloting early warning systems to signal upcoming crises relevant to their mandates, such as natural, environmental or complex emergencies.<sup>5/</sup> Some of the indicators used in those systems implicate escalating conflict. Field-based agencies collect and transmit information on local and regional developments to agency headquarters; that information in turn may be transmitted to early warning systems in other parts of the UN.<sup>6/</sup> However, few functional linkages operate between human rights and early warning actors within the UN system, or between UN and NGO systems.

#### **Practical Note:**

Human rights actors within IGOs and NGOs should seek to influence early warning within the UN system by providing relevant information at key points of entry and requesting follow-up action at appropriate levels. Because the UN's early warning mechanisms are not internally well-coordinated, it is advisable to submit information to as many relevant points of contact as possible in both headquarters and field offices. The entry points discussed in the second part of this Annex include UN field offices and units operating at UN headquarters in New York and the UN Office in Geneva.

<sup>3/</sup> See *id.* arts. 33, 55, 56.

<sup>4/</sup> For a discussion of the various roles in conflict prevention of the Charter organs within the UN system, see B.G. RAMCHARAN, *THE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PRACTICE OF EARLY WARNING AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY: THE EMERGING GLOBAL WATCH* (1991) [hereinafter "Global Watch"].

<sup>5/</sup> The UN has no single established definition of "complex emergency." The term refers generally to a humanitarian crisis with political or conflict-motivated constraints, and requires action beyond the capacity of any single UN agency or field program.

<sup>6/</sup> Methodologies used to collect information include document and report analysis, field fact-finding, statistical sampling, economic analysis, and simulation.

## 1.2 Decision-making and Planning

Early warning is effective only when followed by needs assessment, analysis, planning, and action. In responding to early warning, UN officials assess the causes and likely nature of the potential conflict and identify options for preventive action. Further fact-finding in the field also may occur at this decision-making stage.

### Practical Note:

It is difficult for human rights actors to influence the UN decision making and planning process. Even when a human rights need for preventive action exists, obstacles arise in the form of claims to state sovereignty, geo-political concerns, lack of perceived national interest, and resource constraints. Despite these constraints, human rights actors should submit concrete proposals for action that incorporate human rights concerns. The proposals should be linked to assessments of the positions of the parties and analyses of causes of the impending conflict. It is highly advisable to submit appeals for preventive action to at least several relevant points of contact within the UN, including headquarters and field offices, when possible.

To assist a UN assessment or other decision-making inquiry, human rights actors can recommend appropriate local contact for the UN delegation to make and human rights issues to be investigated. Direct field contacts with UN missions in the field is difficult due to the perception by most UN officials that their mandate is politically sensitive. Communications should be sent to various units discussed in the Practical Notes in Part 2 of this Annex.

## 1.3 Preventive Action

UN preventive action has two clear dimensions: preventive diplomacy and preventive deployment. Pilot efforts are underway within the UN in two other fields of preventive action: preventive humanitarian assistance, and preventive development. General descriptions of these categories follow, with specific applications to various UN organizations, in Part 2 of this Annex.

**Preventive diplomacy** refers to a range of UN contacts with a government and/or interested parties to avert, *inter alia*, the threat of violent conflict. Expressions of international concern are made privately to the parties or publicly to increase pressure on the parties. Quiet diplomacy and the use of the Secretary-General's "good offices" may involve

appointing a special envoy or representative; dispatching a goodwill mission; or sending a fact-finding mission to inquire and report on the situation. Sometimes the missions are preparatory to other preventive action measures.

**Preventive deployment** refers to the dispatching of UN military or police to an area of potential conflict, normally upon the request of the country involved. A recent precedent is the deployment of troops sent to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 1993. However, the current lack of resources within the UN, as well as resistance from authorities in certain conflict-prone situations, have limited the use of this technique.

**Preventive humanitarian assistance** refers to prevention of a humanitarian emergency by managing a developing crisis early enough to alleviate conflict-producing circumstances. In contrast, traditional delivery of UN relief assistance occurs after a situation has developed into an emergency. Preparedness and contingency planning are pre-requisite to preventive humanitarian action. In post-conflict situations, a preventive humanitarian mandate includes action to enhance conditions of security and welfare that encourage return of displaced persons and refugees and prevent causes of conflict from redeveloping. In this sense, the term “preventive humanitarian action” may overlap in some cases with preventive development, discussed *infra*. This phenomenon reflects the increasingly blurred mandates between humanitarian and development agencies on what has become known as the “relief-to-development” continuum.

Preventive development may apply in varying situations, either in pre-conflict situations where UN field agencies are carrying out the social and economic mandates of the UN, or in post-conflict situations in which the agencies work as civilian components of a peace operation secured by military peacekeepers. In either situation, UN agencies and organizations may provide development assistance in public sectors like health and natural resources management; disarmament and demining; and technical cooperation in the development of political, electoral, legal, criminal justice, and other governance structures. UN roles may involve human rights monitoring and facilitating arrangements for redress of past abuses. Other assistance may address private sector development, including economic cooperation, private investment, and civic education.

**Practical Note:**

UN preventive action takes place in various units of the UN system, which vary in their responses to human rights information and advocacy. Human rights actors may play a role in preventive diplomacy, humanitarian assistance, and development, as discussed in Chapter IV. The second part of this Annex summarizes key UN preventive processes in both field agencies and in offices at UN Headquarters in New York and the UN Office in Geneva.

**2. UN Initiatives in Early Warning and Preventive Action****2.1 UN Security Council**

Under the UN Charter, the UN Security Council bears primary responsibility for effective and prompt preventive action to maintain international peace and security.<sup>7/</sup> The Security Council functions throughout the year and may call emergency sessions at any time to review critical situations. Unlike the General Assembly, Security Council decisions under Chapter VII of the Charter are binding on all UN member states.<sup>8/</sup> The Secretary-General, or any member state of the UN, can call the Security Council's attention to a matter of concern. The Security Council may take a variety of preventive actions, including the following:

**2.1.1 Statements** calling on the parties to settle their dispute by peaceful means, such as negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, or resort to regional agencies or arrangements.<sup>9/</sup> These statements can take various forms, including an expression of Security Council concern made by the President of the Council to the press, an "agreed statement" released by the Council, or a resolution formally adopted by the Council. The resolutions may call on the parties to take action and/or may request the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative or take other action.<sup>10/</sup>

**2.1.2 Fact-finding,**<sup>11/</sup> including investigation of the dispute or situation by directly dispatching a fact-finding mission or by authorizing the Secretary-General to do so.

<sup>7/</sup> U.N. CHARTER, art. 24.

<sup>8/</sup> *Id.* art. 25.

<sup>9/</sup> See *id.* art. 33, paras 1 & 2.

<sup>10/</sup> See discussion *infra* Annex A, sec. 2.3 explaining the role and responsibilities of the U.N. Secretary-General.

<sup>11/</sup> See U.N. CHARTER art. 34.

**2.1.3 Provisional measures**<sup>12/</sup> in situations that constitute a threat to the peace. The Security Council obliges the parties to comply with provisional measures by calling on them to withdraw armed forces, refrain from further military, violent, or conflict-producing action, agree to a cease-fire, or seek a solution through negotiation. Provisional measures may also include warnings that non-compliance will bring consideration of sanctions or armed force.<sup>13/</sup>

**2.1.4 Mandatory sanctions**, severance of diplomatic relations, interruption of communications, or other measures not involving the use of armed force.

**2.1.5 Military action**, as necessary to maintain international peace and security, including demonstrations, blockade, and deployment of troops by land, air or sea.<sup>14/</sup>

**2.1.6 Peace-building** in post-conflict situations, such as authorization of deployment of military or police personnel and disarmament measures, along with humanitarian and development aid in political, economic, and social sectors.<sup>15/</sup> In such situations, the degree to which UN reconstruction operations incorporate human rights depends largely upon the extent to which the Security Council and other actors have explicitly integrated human rights in the terms of negotiation to resolve the conflict.

Formal procedures for NGOs to appeal to the Security Council to take preventive measures in a particular situation are limited. A new and informal arrangement used only once to date enables NGOs who actively participate in conflict areas to brief the Security Council.<sup>16/</sup> The new arrangement supplements the monthly consultations held between the President of the Security Council and the New York Delegate of the ICRC to exchange information and raise issues of specific concern.

Despite the limited formal access, NGOs have achieved some impact in appeals to the Security Council through member states and direct written petitions. For example, NGO appeals to the Security Council played

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<sup>12/</sup> See *id.* art. 40.

<sup>13/</sup> See *id.* art. 41.

<sup>14/</sup> See *id.* art. 42.

<sup>15/</sup> In many cases, post-conflict peace-building operations are contemplated in an agreement between the parties to a conflict negotiated with assistance of the UN or a group of member states in cooperation with the UN. Recent examples include the peace operations in Angola, Cambodia, El Salvador, and Mozambique.

<sup>16/</sup> The arrangement, known as the "Somavia formula," allowed for informal consultations in February 1997 between the Security Council and three NGOs on the crisis in the Great Lakes region. The NGOs were Oxfam, CARE and Médecins sans Frontières.

a key role in establishing the international criminal tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. In addition, the Security Council established an investigative commission following a Human Rights Watch report on French arms sales to the genocidal former Rwandan army. A developing coalition of NGOs have approached the Security Council with proposals for coordinated preventive action. See the discussion of the Global Policy Forum in Chapter IV, *supra*.

### Practical Note:

NGOs should submit appeals directly to the Security Council; joint appeals with key operational humanitarian agencies or internationally-recognized NGOs are most effective. In general, requests for various levels of action, including statements of concern and fact-finding inquiries, are more likely to achieve desired results.

Appeals should be accompanied with early warning documentation. Requests for consultations with the Security Council under the new "Somavia" arrangement described above should be made for urgent matters, particularly of regional or international character.

NGOs should pursue simultaneous efforts with individual sympathetic states on the Security Council, especially permanent Council member states, and with the state serving as President of the Council. To approach individual states, communications with national capitals may be more effective than dealing with diplomatic representatives at the UN, although copies of correspondence with capitals on UN matters should be sent to the country's UN mission as well.

NGOs should share their Security Council appeals with contacts in the Secretariat, particularly within DPA, since the Secretary-General and Security Council consult regularly on such matters. Although the Secretary-General may request the Council to take action,<sup>17/</sup> the initiation of such requests largely depends on whether a particular Secretary-General and the Security Council work well together.

To influence post-conflict arrangements, human rights actors should appeal to the Security Council at early stages of preventive action and during conflict negotiation efforts. Simultaneous appeals to other parts of the UN and concerned regional organizations should be made. For example, in situations where structural adjustment and economic stabilization requirements would threaten reconstruction and human rights efforts, NGOs can request the

<sup>17/</sup> See U.N. CHARTER, *supra*, art. 99.

Council to certify a mandatory temporary exemption from, or liberal phase-in of, such economic requirements as necessary to the maintenance of international peace and security.<sup>18/</sup> Such appeals would be strengthened by separate appeals to members of the Council who are also members of the G-7.<sup>19/</sup>

## 2.2 UN General Assembly

Under the Charter, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) has the right to discuss and make recommendations on issues and specific situations involving the maintenance of international peace and security.<sup>20/</sup> The UNGA may call the attention of the Security Council to any situation likely to endanger international peace and security,<sup>21/</sup> but it may not act on specific situations if the Security Council is already exercising its authority on the matter.<sup>22/</sup> Certain subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly are involved in preventive action, including the Working Group on Agenda for Peace and its two Sub-Groups on Preventive Diplomacy, and on Post-Conflict Peace Building, respectively.

### Practical Note:

Because of its plenary character and the length of time between its annual sessions, the General Assembly as a whole presents a difficult target for preventive action advocacy, which seeks quick and decisive responses. Nonetheless, NGOs may wish to approach individual member states of UNGA, particularly those in leadership positions or effective as leaders in the region of the state of conflict, to serve as useful allies in galvanizing General Assembly Sub-Groups like those mentioned above to draw attention to specific situations of concern. Similar approaches to regional groups that adopt common policies, such as the European Union, would be advisable.

<sup>18/</sup> The Council could set a specified period for review of particular economically-related early warning indicators to consider a lifting of the exemption. See, e.g., Alvaro de Soto & Graciana del Castillo, *Obstacles to Peacebuilding*, 94 FOREIGN POL'Y 69 (1994).

<sup>19/</sup> For a discussion of the G-7, see Annex B.

<sup>20/</sup> U.N. CHARTER, *supra*, art. 11, paras. 1 & 2.

<sup>21/</sup> *Id.* art. 11(3).

<sup>22/</sup> *Id.* art. 12(1).

### 2.3 UN Secretariat: UN Secretary-General and Staff

The Secretary-General and his staff, who together comprise the UN Secretariat, exercise the “good offices” of the Secretary-General and conduct related activities to further the objectives of the Charter, including the prevention of conflicts. These discrete activities are undertaken at the request of the Security Council, General Assembly, or member states, or on the initiative of the Secretary-General. The UN Charter also provides that the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his or her opinion, may threaten international peace and security.<sup>23/</sup>

The Secretary-General’s “good offices”<sup>24/</sup> involve diverse types of activities, including:

- informal contacts and consultations to facilitate communications among parties to a conflict;
- diplomatic action to express international concern, privately or publicly, and assist the parties in finding peaceful solutions to the cause of escalating conflict;
- mediation, conciliation, and coordination of assistance to alleviate humanitarian needs, growing economic crisis, or enhance reconstruction; and
- fact-finding or electoral verification.

To exercise his/her good offices, the Secretary-General or his/her delegate may:

- establish contacts with the governments concerned, usually by first meeting with the Permanent Representative of the country to express concern;
- send a representative for discussion with the government concerned, or personally visit the country;
- designate a special representative to address the situation;
- offer international humanitarian assistance coordinated through DHA;
- offer international technical assistance programs of political, economic, or social nature;

<sup>23/</sup> *Id.* art. 99. In practice, the Secretary-General rarely makes formal referrals.

<sup>24/</sup> For a detailed discussion of the Secretary-General’s good offices in the field of preventive action, see Global Watch, *supra* note 4.

- establish an inquiry or fact-finding mission to gather further information about the situation; and
- pursue a joint initiative with regional organizations.

To engage in such actions effectively, the Secretary-General must be supported by staff-level capacity across the UN system in early warning and analysis of pre-conflict situations, and implementation of various types of preventive action subject to appropriate timing. Staff level efforts at early warning and preventive action within the departments and field agencies, and human rights and refugee systems of the UN, are discussed in Part 2 *infra*. Some of the coordination structures that facilitate those consultations are discussed in Part 3 *infra*.

#### **Practical Note:**

NGOs may submit appeals directly to the office of the Secretary-General. In addition, they should seek to influence the work of the Secretary-General through the staff of the departments of the UN described in Part 2 *infra*.

## **2.4 UN Department of Political Affairs**

Since early 1995, a Policy Analysis Team within the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) has worked to identify situations of potential and/or actual conflict. The team consists of one officer from each of the DPA's six regional Divisions, as well as one officer from the DPA's Centre for Disarmament Affairs and its Electoral Assistance Division. The DPA's desk officers, assigned to one or more countries, work closely with the officer in their respective regional division assigned to the Team, and the regional division directors supervise the policy analysts in their respective divisions. Although some exchange of information occurs in the Coordination Framework process described in Part 3 of this Annex, the DPA does not systematically share its country-based early warning information on the belief that loss of confidentiality will jeopardize receipt of further information. Contact lists of the DPA's regional divisions and desk officers by country, and the DPA's Centre for Disarmament Affairs and its Electoral Assistance Division, are found in Part I of the Directory.

Once a situation of early warning is identified, DPA's Policy Analysis Team proposes to the Under Secretary General for Political Affairs ways to address the growing conflict. DPA leads or participates, as appropriate, with the other departments (see Department of

Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) and Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO) *infra*) and with other UN units in joint fact-finding missions, analysis, design, and implementation of the political aspects of the seven initiatives enumerated above. Along with preventive diplomacy initiatives, DPA is responsible for civilian components of peace-building operations, such as civilian police training, disarmament, election observing, human rights monitoring, and judicial reform.

### **Practical Note**

As a loosely-structured early warning system composed of DPA's regional division directors and desk officers, DPA's Policy Analysis Team operates largely at the discretion and judgment of individual personnel. NGOs, advisably working in coalition, should direct their appeals to individual members of the Team, directors of DPA's offices focused regionally, or the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who reports to the Under-Secretary General for Political Affairs. Smaller NGOs might consider approaching DPA together with one or more regional or international NGOs, especially those in consultative status with the UN like Human Rights Watch or the International Commission of Jurists. Alternatively, approaching DPA with the support of field-based UN or other inter-governmental representatives may help. As always, it is important that information transmitted be highly accurate and corroborated; such information helps build relationships of trust and confidence between NGOs and the Department in the long term.

## **2.5 UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)**

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) manages three information initiatives: the Humanitarian Early Warning System (HEWS), Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN), and ReliefWeb. DHA also plays an important role in preventive response.

### **2.5.1 Humanitarian Early Warning System (HEWS) and Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN)**

HEWS is being developed by DHA to identify and analyze situations deemed at risk of evolving into complex emergency situations, that is, humanitarian crises involving conflict. The risk analyses are intended to encourage early planning and preventive action. HEWS maintains a database of information from UN and outside sources, conducts country analyses based on the database, and plans to conduct field

missions. HEWS has developed a database that includes country specific data and statistical trends on countries deemed at risk, and covers economic, social, political, demographic and other categories. HEWS' assessments of in-country situations are circulated within the UN and its member states, although it is expected that parts of HEWS database will be made available through ReliefWeb, discussed in sec. 2.5.2 below. HEWS analyses are reviewed with greater frequency as tensions escalate in a country, or events occur to fuel conflict, such as changes in leadership, declaration of states of emergency, or external actions/interventions.

The categories of textual information in the HEWS database include, among others, human rights, conflict/potential, government situation, and military/arms; statistical information includes economy, trade, food/agriculture, environment, social, health, finance, and displaced persons. The information sources for the HEWS database come from other UN offices, departments, and agencies, UN member states, international and regional organizations, media and news services, academic and research institutions, and advocacy and operational NGOs. Along with receiving information, HEWS produces assessments to provide to key UN preventive actors, among them DPA, DPKO which handles security issues (see *infra*), and the UN Development Program (UNDP).

Human rights information sources for HEWS include reports of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, two of the world's largest international non-governmental human rights monitoring organizations, and reports of the UN Commission on Human Rights' special procedures and the human rights treaty bodies, discussed in sec. 2.7 *infra*. HEWS operates within the Policy and Analysis Division of DHA.

The Integrated Regional Information Network is intended to create reports on situations of ongoing crises at the regional level. It began in the Great Lakes Region of Africa (IRIN-GL) and will be replicated in West Africa in mid-1997. The IRIN-GL, which is located in Nairobi, Kenya, seeks to bridge the information gap between field and headquarters by collecting and reporting on local sources of information.

### **Practical Note:**

HEWS represents an effective point of transmission of information to the UN because many UN departments, agencies, and organizations expect to use its database to support preventive planning and action. The HEWS system is accessible in theory to any human rights NGO who wishes to send a "situation report." The possibility

that HEWS will pick up the report is more likely if NGOs work in partnership with internationally recognized NGOs; such reports may be put on the database for use by the UN system. The best method of transmission is to send the information directly to HEWS at the UN in New York. See Directory, Part I. Evaluation of the NGO reports by UN users will be subject to contextual analysis with other filters, as is done routinely with any information. Other routes for publication of reports that might be picked up by HEWS through a secondary source can also be considered. For a discussion of specific approaches, see the Practical Note in the next section on ReliefWeb.

Although NGOs can transmit information to the HEWS system, it appears that access by NGOs to information in the system will be limited to whatever information is mutually carried in the public domain through the HEWS/ReliefWeb interface.

Human rights actors involved in the Great Lakes Region should submit information to IRIN in Nairobi as well as HEWS. See Directory, Part I.

### **2.5.2 ReliefWeb**

ReliefWeb is a global internet-based information dissemination system developed by DHA's Geneva office (see the Directory, Part I, for website details). ReliefWeb compiles and disseminates information for three purposes: prevention, preparedness, and rapid response. Although not an early warning mechanism per se, ReliefWeb posts early warning analyses produced by other institutions and agencies. The system seeks to improve access by the humanitarian relief community to timely, reliable information for enhanced decision making and assistance. In some cases, such information can help alleviate conflict-producing circumstances.

ReliefWeb carries two main types of information: country situation reports and emergency/logistical reports. The information, which is updated frequently, is organized regionally on the premise that disasters and complex emergencies usually occur on a regional scale. The logistical information includes maps showing the locations of NGOs, displaced persons, mine fields, airports, available roads, and other key information. The system is in the process of interfacing with the Humanitarian Early Warning System (HEWS), described in the preceding section.

At time of publication, ReliefWeb featured several ongoing complex emergencies: Afghanistan, Angola, Russian Federation/Chechnya, Great Lakes, Iraq, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Tajikistan. It also covers all natural

disasters where there is UN involvement, DHA-Online which sources early warning information, links to relevant websites, financial tracking of donor contributions, and a map centre. Future plans include establishing a searching capacity.

ReliefWeb's sources of information are all in the public domain and referenced by name. The sources include IRIN (see preceding section), UN and international organizations, governments—including the country of emergency and donor countries, NGOs, and news media. Sources of other information include field officers from UN specialized agencies, UN headquarters personnel, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Sources of general NGO information include policy and advocacy groups like Refugees International, and humanitarian organizations, like Food for the Hungry, Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), and Oxfam. For human rights NGO information, ReliefWeb primarily uses reports of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. Various country- and regionally specific as well as international news services and agencies are cited, and the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a daily US government service that compiles local government and independent media, is included.

In situations of complex emergency with low infrastructure capabilities, ReliefWeb has tested the use of an experienced NGO to serve as a communications host for the relief community in a particular area. The prototype, called the AzerWeb information system, is hosted by Save the Children US.

**Practical Note:**

Human rights actors should maximize their use of ReliefWeb, both for information retrieval as well as dissemination because of its intended usage across IGO and NGO systems. The challenge for NGOs seeking to report relevant human rights information to ReliefWeb is the structure of limited access for human rights NGO information built into the system. Because ReliefWeb uses only specific sources of information, NGOs should channel their human rights reports through ReliefWeb's regularly-used sources, such as media services, foreign embassies or government authorities, Amnesty International or Human Rights Watch, UN Commission on Human Rights special procedures, and UN human rights treaty bodies (the latter two are discussed *infra* sec. 2.7). Follow-up should be done to ensure that the "conduit" information source passes the report on for monitoring by ReliefWeb.

A developing consortium of NGO and IGO actors called Forum for Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER), has turned to ReliefWeb as a central focal point for posting information concerning conflict mapping and early warning. The Forum is developing a procedure for adding NGO members and, depending on its outcome, the Forum may enable more NGOs to submit information to key actors. For a discussion of FEWER, see Chapter IV.

### 2.5.3 DHA Preventive Response

Once a situation of early warning is identified, DHA consults with UN field agencies, major NGOs, and international humanitarian organizations to determine a strategy in response. DHA also chairs the Inter Agency Standing Committee, which is composed of executive heads of UN agencies and heads of NGO consortia (see sec. 3.2 *infra*). DHA participates with DPA and DPKO in the Coordination Framework (see sec. 3.1 *infra*). DHA recommends to the Secretary-General action to be taken on humanitarian issues. Options for action may include declaring an emergency if necessary, responding to an emergency by recommending appointment of a Humanitarian or Resident Coordinator or other field representative to oversee humanitarian field operations, and strengthening field support. For a listing of DHA representatives, see sec. I.2.5 in the Directory (Annex D).

DHA itself does not serve in an operational role; rather it coordinates operational partners in humanitarian emergencies, including those involving conflict. If fact-finding is needed to determine an appropriate response to early warning of a humanitarian situation, DHA leads an inter-agency technical assessment mission. In other cases, DHA participates in missions authorized by the Secretary-General. DHA conducts its work in the field in coordination with UNDP and through Disaster Management Teams, which consist of the directors of all UN agencies operating at the field level in country and are chaired by Resident Coordinators. Under DHA-UNDP oversight, these inter-agency response teams in the field operate as communication and coordinating devices among relief workers from IGOs, governments, and NGOs.

#### Practical Note:

The desk and regional offices of DHA's Complex Emergency Division, and officers in the Division's Rapid Response Unit, represent useful entry points for NGOs to submit information and recommendations for action. NGOs should also approach the NGO consortia members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), who are intended to represent NGO viewpoints. See the discussion

of IASC *infra* in sec. 3.2. NGOs in the field should seek to attend meetings of the Disaster Management Teams, or meet with members of those teams.

## 2.6 UN Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO)

The Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO) acts as the operational arm of the Secretary General for day-to-day management of UN peace operations. DPKO maintains a Situation Centre (SITCEN) at UN headquarters in New York to provide continuous monitoring and communications with all UN peace missions around the world. The SITCEN allows DPKO access to a great deal of information, most of it focused on existing rather than impending conflicts.

Once a situation of early warning is identified and field action is under consideration, DPKO assesses the feasibility of preventive measures proposed by DHA and DPA. At the pre-conflict stage of field action, DPKO personnel may be involved in technical missions to conduct fact-finding, humanitarian assessments, and certainly operational surveys and design.

In preventive deployment operations, DPKO operates as an administrative and recruitment agency for military, civilian, and police observers. In post-conflict stages of field programs, when a UN peace operation remains in the field, military personnel exchange security information with operational NGOs and report field developments to DPKO.

### Practical Note:

There is no formal procedure for NGO input into DPKO's work. In some situations, peace operations have not been established or have terminated, but tensions merit a technical mission to assess the situation. In those cases, NGOs in the field should communicate recommendations on the feasibility of preventive measures to DPKO's Office of Operations, which oversees three regional divisions. Attempts to communicate directly with DPKO members of technical missions in the field may not succeed due to the politically delicate nature of the missions. Resistance also arises from the information overload at UN headquarters. Such a problem requires NGOs to "shop" their information with various agencies. Since DPKO acts at the request of the Security Council or the Secretary-General, avenues to influence those bodies should be pursued directly as well.

In peace operations with reconstruction components, field structures set up by the UN allow for communication between NGOs on the ground and UN officials. In some cases, NGOs may submit human rights information in meetings of a Civil-Military Integration Committee. NGOs may also wish to communicate with troop-contributing governments since DPKO's SITCEN uses bilateral military intelligence and confidential member states' analyses to reach conclusions about impending conflict. See Part I of the Directory for contact information on UN Peace-keeping Operations with rehabilitation components.

## 2.7 Relevant UN Human Rights Bodies

UN human rights bodies should serve as important entry points to early warning databases and decision makers, and as key collaborators with other preventive actors in the field. Some UN human rights bodies ascribe to principles linking human rights with conflict prevention, but the necessary operational capacity and inter-agency linkages are not yet developed. Human rights bodies of the UN include the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN Centre for Human Rights, the UN Commission on Human Rights, the special procedures, and human rights treaty bodies.

### 2.7.1 UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and Centre for Human Rights

As the UN official with principal responsibility for UN human rights activities, the responsibilities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR) include an active role in "preventing the continuation of human rights violations throughout the world."<sup>25/</sup> The HCHR has emphasized the need for better early warning of impending crises involving massive human rights violations, but has not yet developed an effective system within the Centre for Human Rights to fill that need.<sup>26/</sup> As a first step, the HCHR requested the human rights treaty bodies, special procedures, relevant programs and agencies, and NGOs to call his attention to situations that might need preventive action. Any early warning monitoring system under development at the Centre for Human Rights is likely to focus on monitoring and analysis only for "countries of interest"

<sup>25/</sup> High Commissioner for the promotion and protection of all human rights, G.A. Res. 48/141, U.N. Doc. A/RES/48/141, op. para. 4 (20 Dec. 1993). A new management unit "Right to Development, Research and Analysis," was announced in mid-1996 with a mandate to, inter alia, develop an early warning component to information management. See also Maria Stavropoulou, *Human Rights and "Early Warning"* in the United Nations, 14 NETH. Q. HUM. RTS. 419, 425-27 (1996).

to the Centre. For a discussion of “countries of interest,” see the Practical Note in this section.

The High Commissioner initiates certain preventive activities at his own discretion. He may initiate dialogue with member states by expressing concern over a human rights situations in meetings with government officials visiting Geneva, or during short missions in-country, personally or through appointed envoys. For example, the HCHR dispatched an envoy to Chechnya and the Russian Federation in 1995 to express concern and “[f]oster confidence-building measures based on respect for human rights.”<sup>27/</sup>

Another preventive mechanism employed by the HCHR is the placement of a human rights presence in the country concerned.<sup>28/</sup> Many of the field operations combine human rights monitoring with advisory services and technical assistance programs. The latter may include training of the judiciary, police and military, advising on legal reform, conducting human rights civic education, and promoting the development of indigenous human rights NGOs. For example, in Burundi, the HCHR established a human rights field operation in 1996 to “foster a climate of peace, confidence and tolerance.”<sup>29/</sup> HCHR observers there are mandated to bring cases of alleged violations to the attention of the authorities, recommend remedial action and follow up on subsequent developments, all in cooperation with international programmes, agencies, and local NGOs in country.

Few working relationships in preventive action appear to connect the High Commissioner’s Geneva-based operations to UN headquarters in New York. Informal contacts occur between the HCHR and DPA (sec. 2.4 *supra*) as well as HCHR and other points within the UN’s early warning systems. Past contacts have encouraged the development of human rights criteria in HEWS and ReliefWeb (see sec. 2.5 *supra*). Exchange of information about situations in “countries of interest” continues to occur in certain cases (see Practical Note). The only relevant inter-agency mechanism in which the HCHR has played a formal role is the ACC Consultations for Early Warning (see Annex A, sec. 3.4 *infra*). The HCHR is notably absent from the UN’s key inter-agency mechanisms

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<sup>27/</sup> “Making human rights a reality,” Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the 52nd session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1996/103, para. 98(c) (18 March 1996) [*hereinafter* “Making human rights a reality”].

<sup>28/</sup> For a listing of HCHR field operations, see the Directory, Part I.

<sup>29/</sup> Making human rights a reality, *supra* note 27, para. 119.

like the Policy Coordination Group and Framework for Coordination; the HCHR should be included (see Annex A, sec. 3 and Chapter II, sec. 2).

### Practical Note

In 1996, the Centre for Human Rights provided support for programs in more than 85 "countries of interest," which include the following: (1) countries to which a rapporteur has been assigned by the Commission on Human Rights because of serious human rights problems, (2) countries where the government has requested technical cooperation in human rights-oriented projects, (3) countries in which the HCHR has established a field operation to conduct monitoring and/or technical cooperation, and (4) countries that are the subject of a cable or other communication of concern by a Human Rights Commission thematic mechanism. In 1996, the UN Centre for Human Rights conducted active programs in more than 85 "countries of interest": 18 countries under review by country rapporteur and other representatives appointed by the Human Rights Commission, about 60 countries in which advisory services and technical cooperation projects were being conducted, and about ten countries in which the HCHR had field offices. Those countries are listed in Part I of the Directory.

NGOs should designate human rights-related information on early warning as such when submitting it to the HCHR and Centre. This explicit linkage will encourage the HCHR and Centre to integrate early warning into their work. In addition, NGOs should advocate for the establishment of a monitoring and analysis capability within the Centre, and urge or collaborate as appropriate in training for UN Centre officials in early warning analysis. To encourage the Centre to conduct early warning on a global basis, NGOs should submit information and calls for preventive action on countries outside the "countries of interest." Since the Centre for Human Rights does not presently have the capacity to analyze information on countries beyond the "countries of interest," it is imperative to look to other parts of the UN and regional systems for action, including human rights treaty bodies, and thematic mechanisms (see secs. 2.7.4 and 2.7.3).

NGO appeals to the HCHR and, in the field, to the head of HCHR operations, may prove effective, especially if done in coalition. For contact information, see Part I of the Directory. Appeals should be accompanied by early warning documentation and requests for specific action. It is helpful to garner complementary support from relevant special procedures, the Chairperson of any relevant treaty body, and DPA regional officers or other UN agencies and programs.

## 2.7.2 Commission on Human Rights and Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The Commission on Human Rights (Commission) is the principal UN forum for information-gathering, analysis, and debate concerning human rights matters. Its public resolutions of concern over difficult human rights situations contain information relevant to early warning of spreading violations, and are included in UN electronic databases discussed *supra* and listed in Table II. The Commission also conducts confidential reviews of situations of gross violations of human rights referred to it by its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Sub-Commission) under a procedure known as Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 1503. Neither body reviews human rights information explicitly for early warning of impending human rights violations nor does either seek to design preventive action on a systematic basis.<sup>30/</sup>

The public and confidential procedures of the Human Rights Commission and its Sub-Commission deal with general situations, not individual cases. The bodies meet annually; in exceptional situations, the Commission may meet in extraordinary session, which has occurred rarely. Action by these bodies normally takes the form of resolutions of concern or condemnation, appointment of fact-finders, or suggestions for action by other UN bodies.

### Practical Note

Human rights actors should encourage the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission to incorporate a preventive approach. Since the time between annual sessions hinders quick response to urgent situations, the Commission and Sub-Commission should require the HCHR and the special procedures to report on their year-round efforts at preventive monitoring and action. Reports should include specific measures taken in country and in lobbying and working with the decision-making centers of the U.N. Those NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC can urge such reforms through the public work of the Commission and Sub-Commission by submitting interventions on human rights-related early warning cases, and specifying preventive measures to be taken. For a discussion of NGO work within the Commission and Sub-Commission generally, see Nigel Rodley, "United Nations Non-

<sup>30/</sup> See the discussion *infra* at sec. 2.7.3. The Commission has an agenda item on "Human Rights and Mass Exoduses" but the coupling of causes of human rights and humanitarian crises with displacement of people obscures the item's preventive focus.

Treaty Procedures for Dealing with Human Rights Violations,” in Hurst Hannum, ed., *The Guide to International Human Rights Law Practice* (2d. ed. 1992) [hereinafter Hannum Guide] 60-70, 76-82.

### 2.7.3 Special Procedures of the Commission on Human Rights

The Human Rights Commission’s country rapporteur and thematic mechanisms (collectively “special procedures”) are perhaps the most effective preventive actors among the UN human rights bodies. “Country rapporteurs” currently monitor 12 countries, and independent experts or representatives of the Secretary-General monitor and assist in a half dozen more countries. “Thematic mechanisms” monitor 14 distinct types of human rights violations. The mandates of the procedures typically involve fact-finding and reporting and, in many cases, humanitarian intervention in situations of individual or group crises. The special procedures receive and respond, on a year-round basis, to urgent appeals from victims and their representatives about human rights at risk.

Thematic mechanisms deal with individual cases and/or general situations of threatened violations. Intervention is permitted when information received demonstrates an urgent threat to human rights and fundamental freedoms within the mandate. Upon receiving information, the thematic mechanisms may take various actions, including asking governments to comment or clarify allegations about urgent cases, seeking information from governments on laws and practices, seeking and responding to invitations to visit countries, conducting in-country visits, and reporting annually to the Human Rights Commission. The rapporteurs assigned to specific countries have fact-finding mandates. The country rapporteur may use concrete information as a basis for discussions with the authorities about a general situation of concern. Although generally not empowered to take action on individual cases, they may include specific cases in their annual reports along with analysis of the situation of human rights and its causes in a given country. A list of the current country rapporteurs and independent experts is found in Part I of the Directory.

The annual reports of the special procedures to the Commission on Human Rights, which are incorporated into the HEWS and ReliefWeb databases, can reveal trends indicating serious deterioration in situations of conflict. For example, in April 1993, the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Summary or Arbitrary Executions warned of impending massacres in Rwanda, one year before the April-May 1994 genocide erupted; the Commission on Human Rights reviewing his report in January 1994

took no action on the warning. In addition, the 1995 report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances recorded a leap in disappearances in Algeria (from one reported in 1994 to 103 reported in 1995), but no specific responsive action was recommended.

As of 1996, the Commission received reports from thematic rapporteurs or representatives with mandates concerning: contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia; extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; freedom of opinion and expression; independence of judges and lawyers; internally displaced persons; mercenaries; religious intolerance; sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; toxic wastes; violence against women, its causes and consequences. Working Groups focused on arbitrary detention, enforced or involuntary disappearances, and the right to development. One of the members of the Working Group on disappearances served in a special process dealing with missing persons in the former Yugoslavia.

### Practical Note

Human rights actors are well advised to submit early warning information to the special procedures and specify prompt and effective action with the government of concern and with decision-making centers of the UN and other preventive actors. It is not necessary for NGOs to have consultative status to submit information in writing to thematic mechanisms and country rapporteur. Follow-up is advised with the contact person for the particular procedure, and with any secondary target that receives a report or intervention from the special procedure, such as the Commission on Human Rights, the HCHR, and the government concerned. For guidance on the type of format preferred by a rapporteur or mechanism, contact the UN Centre in Geneva or the UN Information Office in country. For further information on how to prepare submissions to these bodies, see Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights and International Service for Human Rights, *THE HUMAN RIGHTS ORIENTATION MANUAL* (2d. ed. 1993) and the Hannum Guide, *supra* sec. 2.7.2., pp. 70-76 and the Bibliography. A list of the special procedures with contact points is found in Part I of the Directory.

The U.N. system's proactive response to early warning reports by the special procedures is absolutely essential; the absence of such a response requires urgent advocacy by NGO human rights actors as well as those in charge of the procedures themselves. Both should be vigilant to draw attention to factual findings that show

dramatic or impending increases in human rights violations, and be prepared to advocate for specific action by the HCHR, Commission on Human Rights, DPA, and the office of the Secretary-General.

#### 2.7.4 Human Rights Treaty Bodies

The human rights treaty bodies, which monitor the implementation of human rights treaties in various countries, are well-placed to analyze human rights information for early warning signals and urge the HCHR and special procedures to take preventive action (see secs. 2.7.2 and 2.7.3). The treaty bodies themselves are able to take preventive action within the scope of their mandates, discussed below.

Each of the six treaty bodies, or expert committees, review reports by states parties on implementation of treaty obligations: the Human Rights Committee for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (“Economic and Social Committee”) for the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Committee on the Rights of the Child for the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; and the Committee against Torture for the Convention Against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Each committee holds one or more sessions annually to review a handful of states parties’ reports; taken together, their reviews encompass human rights situations in some 60 countries a year. The process includes oral questioning of government delegates; preparation for such sessions often involves review of information submitted by NGOs. The treaty bodies’ annual reports, and concluding observations on country reports submitted to them, contain information relevant to early warning. The reports and concluding observations are incorporated into the HEWS database.

Discussions are underway between the treaty bodies and the UN Secretary-General on their role in early warning. Several of the treaty bodies have included “early warning” on their agendas and have issued “alerts” outside the course of regular country-reporting procedures when deemed warranted. In some cases, the committee members have had informal consultations with special rapporteur (country and thematic) and with the HCHR (see secs. 2.7.2 and 2.7.3). The treaty bodies also

have requested urgent reports from countries or sent an on-site mission of one or more members with the consent of the government. The Human Rights Committee employs an “emergency procedure”; the Economic and Social Committee has instituted an “exceptional action” response; and the CERD has an “early warning and urgent procedure” under which it applies criteria for issuing a statement warning of impending violence. The criteria for the CERD procedure include: lack of an adequate legislative basis for defining and criminalizing all forms of racial discrimination; inadequate implementation or enforcement mechanisms; the presence of a pattern of escalating racial hatred and violence, or racist propaganda or appeals to racial intolerance by persons, groups or organizations, notably by elected or other officials; a significant pattern of racial discrimination evidenced in social and economic indicators; and significant flows of refugees or displaced persons resulting from a pattern of racial discrimination or encroachment on the lands of minority communities.<sup>31/</sup>

Three of the expert committees are empowered to receive and recommend resolutions on individual communications alleging violations of the treaty by a state within whose jurisdiction the individual petitioner is found. Those three committees are the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture, and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The recommendations made upon review of individual communications, which are not binding, may include preventive measures by the state such as institutional and legal reform, along with redress for the victims.

### **Practical Note:**

NGOs should encourage treaty bodies to concentrate on filtering early warning information to the UN structures capable of preventive action, especially the special procedures and the HCHR.<sup>32/</sup> Simultaneously, NGOs must ensure that action is taken by the receiving entities to engage and influence the decision-making centers of the UN: the Secretary-General’s office, the Security Council, and the Departments (see secs. 2.1–2.6).

NGO roles vary among the treaty bodies but, with all treaty bodies, NGOs are free to supply written information to expert members on

<sup>31/</sup> Human Rights and ‘Early Warning,’ *supra* note 25, at 427-28, *quoting* Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, U.N. Doc.

<sup>32/</sup> For a discussion of the potential role of treaty bodies in early warning, see Human Rights and ‘Early Warning’ in the United Nations, *supra* note 25, at 433.

a particular country's practices to aid the Committee in reviewing country reports and to prepare the Committee for questioning governmental representatives presenting reports. In many cases, NGOs also provide information to governments in the preparation of their reports. NGOs may attend Committee sessions where reports are presented and they may contact informally individual members in order to pass on information before or between sessions. Only the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights receives formal interventions by NGOs. For a list of current Chairpersons, see Part I of the Directory. Schedules of upcoming sessions to review states' reports can be obtained from UN NGO liaison offices in New York and Geneva (see Part I of the Directory). Information can be sent to the committees c/o of the UN Centre for Human Rights. For a discussion of how NGOs contribute to treaty body work, see Sandra Coliver, "International Reporting Procedures," in the Hannum Guide, *supra*, at 173. For information on preparation of individual communications, which are submitted by a victim or group of victims or their representatives, see Sian Lewis-Anthony, "Treaty-based Procedures for Making Human Rights Complaints Within the UN System," in the Hannum Guide, *supra*, p. A-21 at 41.

## 2.8 UN High Commissioner for Refugees

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has a significant capacity to conduct early warning monitoring and analysis, and preventive action. UNHCR's primary mission is to respond to emergency needs for assistance and protection resulting from refugee outflows; such crises nearly always involve and often generate some level of conflict. The organization also seeks to mitigate causes of refugee flows and to reduce or contain cross-border movements or internal displacements. The Geneva based organization has some 200 field offices around the world in countries of origin (of refugees) and countries of asylum.

UNHCR has no formal early warning system. Nonetheless, the agency uses its broad field network to facilitate contingency planning by its field officers and Geneva headquarters, and to engage in preventive diplomacy, humanitarian assistance, and development-related activities. Other field staff operate in various situations of escalating conflict before, during, and after violence, and report regularly to headquarters. The office is increasingly confronted with complex situations in which militia groups and guerrillas are using refugee camps as staging posts for engaging in combat. This phenomenon has assisted the development of such forces as the Khmer Rouge from Cambodia, the Taliban from Afghanistan, and

the Interahamwe from Rwanda. In such situations, UNHCR is calling for the separation of non-refugee groups from refugees and the demilitarization of refugee camps. In still other posts, UNHCR facilitates repatriation after conflict has ceased; such situations involve the agency in monitoring social, political, and economic conditions of return to detect and respond to causes and consequences of recurring conflict.

Preventive action in the context of UNHCR involves a variety of diplomatic, humanitarian, and development-oriented initiatives. The agency has entered into numerous agreements with concerned states to address the causes and consequences of refugee flows. The agreements are often tripartite, involving UNHCR, the country of origin, and the country of asylum. Such agreements may aim to avert new flows, mitigate the potential for conflict in a refugee-receiving region, and/or encourage return to post conflict situations. Some notable arrangements have been regional or multilateral in character and have involved several UN agencies. For example, CIREFCA (International Conference on Central American Refugees, held in Guatemala City from 29-31 May 1989) resulted in a Plan of Action among Central American and donor governments, the UN Development Program and UNHCR to integrate refugee protection, asylum, repatriation, and economic development.<sup>33/</sup> A recent Programme of Action developed for the CIS region has linked respect for, and domestic implementation of, human rights and humanitarian law with emergency assistance, repatriation and integration of refugees, and prevention of future displacement. That plan involves cooperation among CIS countries, other interested countries, international organizations including UNHCR, treaty bodies, UN organs, and regional or other organizations that supervise human rights, humanitarian, and refugee law instruments.<sup>34/</sup>

UNHCR has developed a legal, documentary, and factual database, known as REFworld/REFMONDE ("REFworld") that contains information on refugee-related matters, including migration flows, human rights, country conditions, conflict, and national and international laws. REFworld does not specifically target itself for early warning and emergency response but some of REFworld's databases are incorpo-

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<sup>33/</sup> For an analysis of the CIREFCA process, see Dennis Gallagher and Janelle M. Diller, *CIREFCA: At the Crossroads Between Uprooted People and Development in Central America* (U.S. Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development, Working Paper No. 27, 1990).

<sup>34/</sup> See Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, other forms of involuntary displacement and returns in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and relevant neighboring countries, UN Doc. A/51/341 (1996).

rated into ReliefWeb, discussed in sec. 2.5.2. An on-line version and a more extensive CD-ROM version, updated annually, are available. REF-WORLD contains information produced by Canadian and US Government (e.g., the US Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices); reports of the UN special procedures, resolutions of the Human Rights Commission and its Sub-Commission, and NGO sources of information limited to the annual country reports of Amnesty International, and reports prepared by Human Rights Watch, Minority Rights Group, and a few other NGOs. Media reviews on selected countries and regions are also available. The network is maintained by the Centre for Documentation on Refugees at Geneva headquarters, listed in Part I of the Directory at Annex D.

**Practical Note:**

Human rights actors should encourage UNHCR to incorporate human rights considerations in its monitoring, diplomacy, and development-oriented initiatives. Human rights information and recommendations for action are particularly relevant when they address impending or present population displacement, violent conflict, or minority persecution. Submissions should be directed to UNHCR Representatives at the national field office level and the Regional Coordinator at one of UNHCR's five regional offices. The field staff's situation reports are reviewed at UNHCR headquarters in Geneva, where the agency's regional bureaus and Emergency Section operate. Human rights NGOs may find easier access to UNHCR officials if they work in coalition with operational NGOs such as relief and aid agencies that commonly exchange information with UNCHR staff. Copies of reports and recommendations should be sent to regional bureau chiefs and the Emergency Management Section at headquarters in Geneva. See Directory, Part I. UNHCR often works with regional organizations, and human rights actors should consider complementary advocacy within regional fora. For information on regional arrangements, see Annex B.

Use of REF-WORLD for dissemination of early warning and influence on preventive action is limited. It may be advisable to convey human rights information and recommendations to reputable media representatives whose reports in turn may be picked up by REF-WORLD on a bi-weekly basis and used by UNHCR. Similarly, early warning information and recommendations for action that are picked up by reports of the special procedures or by Commission and Sub-Commission resolutions will be incorporated in REF-WORLD.

## 2.9 UN Development Program (UNDP) and UN Resident Coordinators

The UN Development Program (UNDP) is the UN's primary agency conducting development operations in the field; UNDP operates in pre-conflict and post-conflict situations, humanitarian emergencies, and regular development situations. For a listing of UNDP Resident Representatives, see sec. 1.2.4 of the Directory (Annex D). UNDP is seeking to implement in practice the principle of development as a tool to prevent violent conflict by addressing causes of conflict, but there is still inconsistency in its application. UN Resident Coordinators and field-based representatives of the UN Development Program (UNDP) have the capacity to serve as a broad network of points of contact for early warning information and preventive action.

Resident Coordinators are responsible for coordinating the various UN agencies conducting economic and social assistance programs at the country level in "special situations"<sup>35/</sup> in about 25 field offices around the world. In collaboration with heads of agency in country, the Resident Coordinator is responsible for alerting the UN system to early signs of an impending violent conflict or complex emergency, and for recommending appropriate preventive and preparedness actions. Each Resident Coordinator is required to report routinely to the Administrator of the UN Development Programme, which funds the Resident Coordinator program. The reporting responsibility of the Resident Coordinator now includes monthly reports to HEWS on field conditions based on a HEWS-prepared format. For a discussion of HEWS, see Annex A, sec. 2.5.1. The Resident Coordinator is also responsible for encouraging government authorities to use development programming tools, such as the Country Strategy Note, to identify the level of the country's vulnerability to human-made disasters. UN Resident Coordinators conduct various efforts with preventive effect, among them: convening and chairing Disaster Management Teams composed of heads of field agencies; organizing Disaster Management Training Programs in select countries to support activities of the government in building national capacities and in disaster preparedness; complementing preventive diplomacy efforts led by DPA with UN development projects targeting conflict-prone needs; and mobilizing international resources for preventive development through consultations, Round Tables, and conferences to bring together governments, donors and UN agencies.

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<sup>35/</sup> "Special situations" refer to situations which the UNDP Executive Board has designated as focuses for preventive development and "curative development" a term used by the UNDP to refer to development in post conflict situations. Those countries are allocated five percent of the agency's core resources, a percentage which totalled US\$50 million for Fiscal Year 1997.

In situations requiring coordination of humanitarian assistance, the Resident Coordinator reports to the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator<sup>36/</sup> as well as the UNDP Administrator. In exceptionally complex and severe humanitarian crises, a Humanitarian Coordinator, who reports to the Emergency Relief Coordinator, is appointed to coordinate immediate relief efforts instead of the Resident Coordinator. For a listing of Humanitarian Coordinators, see sec. I.2.5 of the Directory (Annex D).

UNDP conducts regular development operations in some 100 countries. In those operations, the UNDP Resident Representative serves as the UNDP's country office manager. The Resident Representative is responsible for using the Country Programming Exercise to address potentially explosive points in the country's socio-political and economic systems. For example, in an attempt to explore new methods for measuring economic and social vulnerability to conflict, the Human Development Report for 1996, published by the UNDP, introduced a new "capability poverty measure." This measure seeks to identify hidden or potential poverty by looking at factors like the percentage of children under five years of age who are underweight, the proportion of unattended births, the number of children in school, and the rate of female illiteracy. UNDP Headquarters in New York provides policy and operational support to the UN Resident Coordinator and country offices. In regular in-country operations, UNDP helps design preventive development programs through the Country Programming Exercise. Such programs, for example, may focus on governance and civil service reform; assistance to groups in extreme poverty and resettlement and reintegration of uprooted populations; repair or reconstruction of physical infrastructure and production systems; land reform or regulation of land tenure; and community or area development and rehabilitation.

UNDP Headquarters assists the preventive activities of both the Resident Coordinators and regular UNDP field operations. Headquarters staff coordinate with various inter-agency mechanisms, help establish the Disaster Management Training Programmes, place Resident Coordinators in-country at the first sign of early warning in order to maximize response, and develop guidelines for integrated preventive action with other development partners, including the World Bank Group.

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<sup>36/</sup> The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs also serves as the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator and is the UN system's principal policy advisor and coordinator on issues pertaining to humanitarian emergencies.

**Practical Note:**

Human rights actors should urge the UNDP to incorporate human rights norms and information into its development programming, to develop procedures that ensure popular participation and accountability, and to train field personnel in human rights standards. Such procedures could include reform of policies to allow greater disclosure of information and require, at the assessment stage, regular consultations with people to be affected or served. In addition, human rights actors should urge the UNDP to establish procedures to enable people facing harm from planned or ongoing UNDP-related projects to challenge the projects in a process similar to that of the World Bank's Inspection Panel. For a discussion of the Inspection Panel, see Annex A, sec. 4.1.3.

Human rights information and recommendations for action should be submitted to UN Resident Coordinators and UNDP Resident Representatives in the field, as well as UNDP regional directors and the Emergency Response Division of the UNDP's New York-based Office of UN Support Systems at headquarters. NGOs and other actors should be prepared to provide suggestions for specific development measures that would be relevant to the situation because not all Resident Coordinators or UNDP officials are interested in or willing to transmit or act upon human rights information. Some are not familiar with international human rights norms and standards. It is advisable for human rights actors to advocate with other UN field agencies and field-based operational NGOs, including field coordination mechanisms and the UNDP's development partners, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (see sec. 3.2) and DPA (see sec. 2.4). Lists of UN Resident Coordinators, UNDP regional directors, and other contacts appear in the Directory, Part I.

**2.10 UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) operates in more than 130 country-level cooperation programs to promote child survival, development and protection. Every five years, UNICEF country offices conduct situation analyses and publish a UNICEF document on the state of children around the world; the document is reviewed annually and at the mid-term point. Significant early warning indicators, including general social conditions like elections or ethnic tensions, are reported and monitored from the operational centers of UNICEF, including the geographic desk offices in New York and the emergency division in New York or, in the case of Eastern Europe, Geneva. UNICEF has helped formulate indica-

tors for the HEWS database and has collaborated with the UN Centre for Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child in monitoring implementation of the widely-ratified Convention on the Rights of the Child.

UNICEF conducts programs in preventive development that focus on education, access to jobs, resources and health care for women and children, and strengthening of civil society infrastructure. UNICEF's preventive action includes development of high quality educational systems that emphasize collaboration, appreciation of differences, reconciliation, and creative thinking and learning. The educational development programs are conducted with government initiatives as well as community-based NGOs and civil society NGOs. UNICEF also conducts programs to support civil society organizations, including professional associations and NGOs. Other post-conflict peace-building programs involve training of unaccompanied minors with UNHCR and ICRC, trauma counseling, psycho-social services, as well as water supply and sanitation projects.

#### **Practical Note:**

UNICEF is traditionally assistance-oriented; the agency is in the process of incorporating a rights-based approach as well. Human rights actors with information and recommendations relevant to children should inform UNICEF at several points of contact: the country office; the regional office; the geographic desk officer in New York headquarters of UNICEF; and Emergency Division officers, either at New York headquarters or, if the issue involves any country in Eastern Europe, UNICEF's Geneva office. If the situation is flexible enough to select optimum timing, it is useful to provide input during annual reviews or during the more comprehensive programming reviews every two and a half years and every five years.

Complementary advocacy can be pursued through operational NGOs who work in consultative status with UNICEF. A list of such NGOs can be obtained through the UNICEF NGO Coordinator in New York. In countries where UNICEF has no programs of cooperation, UNICEF National Committees can serve as points of contact with the organization; the National Committee is a combined UNICEF/NGO initiative that focuses on fund-raising and advocacy for the organization.

## 2.11 UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) by its mandate seeks to “contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for human rights and fundamental freedoms.”<sup>37/</sup> This mandate is addressed in various ways, including UNESCO’s Culture of Peace Transdisciplinary Project (commonly called “Culture of Peace Programme”) and its complaint procedures.

### • Culture of Peace Programme

UNESCO’s Culture of Peace Programme, created in 1994, was expanded into a transdisciplinary project in 1996. Some of its major objectives are to promote respect for human rights, tolerance and democratic principles; rebuild social and political infrastructures which reinforce peace and sustainable development; and facilitate constructive dialogue in situations of tension before and after violent conflicts. The project works primarily through the following operational methods: design and implementation of in-country culture of peace programmes in areas of UNESCO’s competence (including education, communication, culture and science); continued research and development of the culture of peace concept; exchange and dissemination of information with organizations and practitioners in related fields via its newsletter, website, and database. Activities have been undertaken in countries including Burundi, Congo, El Salvador, Mozambique, the Philippines, Sudan and Somalia. National government bodies, UN agencies, and NGOs have been key partners in these activities, which have ranged from conflict resolution and human rights training with parliamentarians, journalists and demobilized soldiers, to the production of radio programs for poor women and the development of educational materials for the civic sector.

### • UNESCO Complaint Procedure

Under a procedure approved in 1978 by the UNESCO Executive Board (Decision 104 EX/3.3), individuals or groups, including human rights NGOs, may submit cases involving individuals or general questions of human rights violations to UNESCO. The communica-

<sup>37/</sup> UNESCO Mandate, as quoted in [www.unesco.org/cpp/leaflet/leaflet.html](http://www.unesco.org/cpp/leaflet/leaflet.html).

tion must concern human rights falling within UNESCO competence, which have been held to include the following relevant rights: the right to education; the right to share in scientific advancement; the right to participate freely in cultural life; the right to seek, receive and impart information and freedom of expression; the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. Although not officially recognized, UNESCO has noted its concern regarding two other relevant rights: the right to freedom of assembly and association for purposes connected with education, science, culture and information; the right of minorities to enjoy their own culture, profess and practice their own religion, and use their own language.

The communication is reviewed by UNESCO's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in Education. The petition must meet specific conditions to be considered admissible, after which the merits are considered in a confidential session. In many cases, the merits are not decided while the Committee seeks a dialogue with the government and recommends measures to be taken to redress the situation. The Committee notifies both the author of the communication and the government of its decisions. The Director-General of UNESCO is authorized to take a direct role in "humanitarian intercession," which may include initiating consultations with the interested actors or even sending an envoy or personally visiting the country concerned. Under its friendly settlement formula, the UNESCO procedure reportedly has enjoyed a success rate of more than 50 percent, measured by such actions as release of a detainee or return of a verdict of not guilty.

**Practical Note:**

NGOs are integral to UNESCO's Culture of Peace field work. The Programme works with national NGOs in confidence building and training activities. Internationally recognized NGOs work with UNESCO in conflict resolution training capacities. Human rights NGOs should seek to assist the Programme in the systematic incorporation of human rights and justice issues into the program's project design. UNESCO's four regional and 41 national field offices collect and share information with concerned member states. For a list of the regional offices with contact information, see the Directory, Part I.

Human rights actors should take greater advantage of UNESCO's complaint procedure in situations where individuals or groups, particularly minorities, face cultural, linguistic and educational barriers that contribute to conflict. Despite the confidentiality with which

most of the procedure is shrouded, NGOs and individuals may seek to activate the role of the Director-General in serious cases. For details on submitting a complaint, see Stephen P. Marks, "The Complaint Procedure of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization," in the Hannum Guide, *supra* p. A-21 at 86-98. For contact information relevant to the complaint procedure, see the Directory, Part I.

## 2.12 International Labour Organization

The relationship between labour rights and peace is clearly recognized in the Preamble to the Constitution establishing the International Labour Organization (ILO), an organization that predates the United Nations. According to the preamble, "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice," and "conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation . . . as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required."<sup>38/</sup> The organization's mandate to supervise international labour standards arose from the League of Nations' acknowledgement that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour was an obstacle in the way of other nations which desired to improve conditions in their own countries."<sup>39/</sup>

The ILO is an intergovernmental body uniquely composed of governments, and representatives of employers and workers. Its tripartite composition is maintained in both its supreme, policy-making organ, the International Labour Conference, and in its executive organ, the Governing Body. Through the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, the organization reviews and evaluates reports of country performance on labor standards on a regular basis. Its procedures allow complaints to be brought against states by any of the tripartite members; the complaints may result in censure and, in severe cases, the establishment of a fact-finding body known as a Commission of Inquiry that conducts an investigation and reports to the organization on its findings. The ILO conducts in-country technical cooperation at a member states' request in a broad range of areas, including vocational training, employment and development, working conditions and environment, industrial relations, labor legislation, labor

<sup>38/</sup> Constitution of the International Labour Organization, as amended, Preamble, paras. 1, 2.

<sup>39/</sup> *Id.*, para. 3.

administration, social security, child labor, workers' education and assistance to employers' organizations.<sup>40/</sup>

Because trade unions and business often represent significant centers of power outside government, the ILO's work is relevant to many situations of escalating conflict, both before and after violence. The organization has been active on employment discrimination issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and trained trade leaders to develop independent trade unions instead of simply serving as opposition voices to repressive government in Nigeria, South Africa, and South Korea. In Chile, the re-establishment of trade unions in the 1970s helped re-establish a culture of respect for human rights leading to peace.

### **Practical Note:**

Human rights actors should urge the ILO to develop an active conflict-oriented analysis in its supervision of standards and field activities. Any NGO may approach members of the ILO Secretariat. For purposes of activating public procedures within the International Labour Conference or Governing Body, however, the following organizations of employers and workers have consultative status with the ILO: the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), the International Organization of Employers (IOE), the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), the Pan-African Employers' Confederation, the World Federal of Trade Unions (WFTU), and the World Confederation of Labor (WCL). Other workers' and employers' organizations and non-occupational NGOs like human rights groups may observe if they are on the "Special List of NGOs" and often partner with consultative organizations. The five regional offices of the ILO are found in the Directory, Part I.

### **2.13 Economic and Social Council and Subsidiary Bodies**

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), a UN Charter organ that oversees the work of the UN's various specialized agencies in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, can play an important role in coordinating preventive action, particularly in the field of

<sup>40/</sup> See HECTOR BARTOLOMEI DE LA CRUZ, GERALDO VON POTOBOSKY, AND LEE SWEPSTON, *THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION: THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS SYSTEM AND BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS* (1995).

economic and social development. Initiatives under development within ECOSOC include a review of the methods for harmonizing humanitarian action within the UN system, and a proposal for integrated preventive action guidelines for all UN agencies. ECOSOC performs its functions through various regional and functional commissions, including the Commission on Human Rights discussed at Annex A, sec. 2.7.2. Other functional commissions, discussed below, represent potential fora for human rights actors to conduct early warning and preventive action. The Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development at UN Headquarters in New York provides Secretariat support for the work of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies (see Part I, Directory at Annex D).

### **2.13.1 Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice<sup>41/</sup> reviews states' implementation of international standards on the protection of human rights in the administration of justice. Many of those standards are also incorporated into the work of the special procedures of the UN Commission on Human Rights (see sec. 2.7.3.). The Crime Commission also addresses social issues such as the prevention of juvenile delinquency and strategies for dealing with domestic violence, and coordinates international cooperation in the prevention or control of crime (transnational and national) through such means as exchange of information, collaboration in the criminal prosecution process, victim assistance, and methods of crime prevention. The Commission meets annually in Vienna. The UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, a small UN Secretariat unit in Vienna, supports the work of the Commission and the five yearly UN Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders which, among other things, set international standards.

#### **Practical Note**

Human rights actors should strengthen the reporting process of the Crime Commission by submitting information to the Commission on questionnaires distributed to states in areas of criminal justice. NGOs should also contribute to the drafting of many of the Crime Division's norms and standards, disseminate those standards, and initiate and implement related development projects. NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC may attend the public sessions of the Crime Commission and the Congresses every five years. To contact the Division in Vienna, see Part I of the Directory.

<sup>41/</sup> For a thorough treatment of the Crime Commission and the UN's crime program, see Roger S. Clark, *THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM* (1994).

### 2.13.2 Other Functional Commissions

The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), which reviews UN member states' reports on activities in the environment, energy, forestry, agriculture, tourism, development, and finance, monitors implementation of "Agenda 21," the blueprint for sustainable development adopted by the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. The CSD has a liberal process for accrediting NGOs but recently NGO concern has focused on proposed curtailment of the participatory rights of NGOs in its public processes. The Commission on the Status of Women is not considered an effective point for preventive action since it has a minimal record of performance despite having some procedures like those of the Human Rights Commission. A list of relevant ECOSOC functional commissions is found in the Directory at Annex D, Part I.

### 2.13.3 Regional Commissions

Five UN regional commissions report to ECOSOC on their operations to promote regional initiatives and strategies. The regional commissions support intergovernmental dialogue at regional and sub-regional, rather than country, levels. Some also partner with regional organizations and development banks. As such, they represent potential forums for policy formulations to urge reform in member states as well as preventive action in multilateral organizations like the Paris Club and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). (See Annex B, secs. 3.2 and 3.3). A list of ECOSOC's regional commissions can be found in the Directory at Annex D, Part I.

#### **Practical Note:**

Effective involvement at the ECOSOC level and in the subsidiary bodies as well as the regional commissions requires working and/or consulting with an NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC that has a high level of expertise in the subject matter and procedures involved.

### 2.14 Other UN Programs and Specialized Agencies

Other UN processes for early warning and preventive action focus on environmentally-related causes or consequences of conflict. These initiatives cover natural and environmental resources, geophysical phenomena, health, and meteorological conditions. The programs include the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP); the Food and Agriculture

Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP); and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Violent conflict often occurs in the aftermath, aggravation, or lack of redress of disastrous circumstances. For contact information on the programs discussed below, see Part I of the Directory, Annex D.

### **2.14.1 UN Environmental Programme**

The UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) is engaged, together with two academic institutions, in studying environmentally caused migration as an emerging global crisis, and in a program called UN System-wide Earthwatch to provide early warning of emergency problems involving key resources and to encourage international cooperative responses.

### **2.14.2 Food and Agriculture Organization and World Food Programme**

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has developed an acclaimed Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) that continuously monitors the crop and food supply situation and alerts the international community to potential crisis due to food shortages. The field-based work of the World Food Programme (WFP) provides assistance in crises of food shortage through the UN Resident Coordinator system as well as through NGOs and other inter-governmental field workers.

### **2.14.3 World Meteorological Organization**

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) provides early warning through long-range seasonal and annual predictions of drought conditions, even in some cases up to one year in advance, thereby allowing countries concerned to plan measures to lessen the impact and thus avoid armed confrontation over lack of water. Together with the World Bank, the WMO has launched the World Hydrological Cycle Observing system (WHYCOS) to address the need for accessible information on the scarcity of freshwater resources and their sustainability in various parts of the world. WMO also provides technical assistance to states in the use of water resources.

### 3. UN Coordination Mechanisms

The UN is pilot-testing mechanisms for inter-agency coordination to exchange information, engage in consultations on policy and analysis, and coordinate preventive action. The mechanisms tend to be *ad hoc* in nature and to concentrate on varying aspects of issues and operations.

#### 3.1 Framework for Coordination

A so-called “Framework for Coordination” operates among the three departments of the UN Secretariat that deal with humanitarian, political and security affairs—DHA, DPA and DPKO, respectively. The Framework allows for consultations on issues of early warning, policy planning and operational programming, and implementation of preventive action. Consultations at staff level occur as needed. The Geneva-based High Commissioner for Human Rights has repeatedly submitted information to members of the “Framework” but to date has been excluded from a formal role in the process.

#### 3.2 Inter-Agency Standing Committee

Policy and operational coordination of humanitarian issues occurs within the meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) chaired by DHA. The members of the IASC include IGOs and NGOs: (1) UN field agencies engaged in relief and development: the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN High Commissioner for Refugees ( UNHCR), World Food Program (WFP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and World Health Organization (WHO); (2) major humanitarian organizations: International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; and (3) representatives of operational NGO consortia, such as InterAction and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA).

#### 3.3 Secretary-General’s Policy Coordination Group

The Secretary-General’s Policy Coordination Group is composed of the heads of UN Secretariat departments, programs and funds, and meets weekly, chaired by the Secretary-General himself or, in his absence, a senior Under-Secretary General. The Policy Coordination Group, established in January 1997, is likely to address a range of UN issues, including peace operations and actual or impending crises calling for urgent or preventive action.

### 3.4 Consultations of the ACC Ad Hoc Working Group on Early Warning

The Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) has sponsored Consultations on Early Warning of New Flows of Refugees chaired by DHA.<sup>42/</sup> The Consultations have included DPA, the Centre for Human Rights, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNEP, UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), WFP, UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as an observer, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The Consultations, which may resume in 1997, met every six to eight weeks from 1993 to 1995 but were suspended by bureaucratic decision. Reports from each meeting listed cases of urgent situations with recommendations for specific measures to avert or mitigate the situation. The Group welcomed NGO attendance and participation in its sessions if done on a regular basis.

### 3.5 ACC Political Affairs/UNDP Initiative

An initiative to coordinate the UN's political departments and activities with its economic and social operations is to be advanced at a Spring 1997 meeting of the ACC. The Under-Secretary General for Political Affairs and the UNDP Administrator are likely to propose three stages of coordination: prevention, violent conflict or emergency, and rehabilitation.

#### Practical Note:

Although there is no formal procedure for human rights actors to appeal to UN inter-agency mechanisms, human rights actors should submit information and recommendations to the lead agency within the inter-agency structure or to one or more member organizations of the structure. Consultation with a sympathetic member of the structure may assist in determining whether it would be helpful to release the appeal to the press as well. NGO members of IASC may provide helpful entry points to the IASC. Entry points into the work of the new Policy Coordination Group are as varied as its members, and NGOs should request DPA, UNDP, UNICEF and other concern agencies to engage the Group in discussions on proactive responses to situations of concern.

Along with participation in the mechanisms, NGOs should play an active role in seeking improvement of their functioning by monitoring and reporting on their achievements and lobbying for greater effectiveness in their decision making and action.

<sup>42/</sup> The interactive matrix created by the Sub-Group is highly relevant as a prototype for human rights monitoring in the field of conflict prevention. See discussion *supra* Chapter III.

## 4. International Economic Institutions

International economic institutions can contribute to early warning and preventive action by identifying and supporting development projects and fiscal practices which address the economic and social imbalances that generate violent conflicts. That role is developing but not fully realized. At its 1996 summit in Lyons, the Group of Seven (“G-7”), which influences international economic policies, called upon multilateral institutions to coordinate their capacity to respond to crises of varying scale and nature, and to support the economic development of low-income countries. This section reviews the World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organization.

### 4.1 World Bank Group

The World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA), two of the five member agencies of the World Bank Group, are independent specialized UN agencies that promote international development by financing loans to governments of developing countries; the Bank’s mandate also includes the promotion of private sector investment. Its original mandate, entrusted in 1946, focused on relief and reconstruction, and prevention of recurring conflict in countries affected by World War II.

Bank loans focus in large part on infrastructure, rural development, and social sectors. Recognizing that political stability and sound economic management are prerequisites for economic development, the Bank also engages in technical assistance concerning economic policy, institutional development and public sector management to the extent such projects relate to the Bank’s purpose as outlined in its Articles of Agreement. “Governance”<sup>43/</sup> projects involve civil service reform, legal and regulatory reform, and the building of systems of accountability for public funds and proper budgeting processes.

The Bank’s and IDA’s constituent charters which, as treaties, bind agencies’ member countries, prohibit interference in the political affairs of any member and any influence in decision-making based on the political character of the country or countries involved. Only economic considerations are to be the basis for the Bank’s decisions. However, the Bank has acknowledged that political events, such as civil strife, may have economic effects on a country’s development prospects and creditworthiness.

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<sup>43/</sup> The Bank has defined governance, for its purposes, as “the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources for development.” The World Bank, *Governance and Development* (1992) at 3.

The Bank has issued a number of procedures, policies and directives to provide guidance to Bank staff and prospective borrowers on issues concerning people affected by Bank-related projects. Issues include gender balance, involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and environmental impact. Other Bank policies set rules for disclosure of information to the public about Bank activities on specific projects and general operating guidelines.

#### **4.1.1 Watching Brief and Alert System**

The Bank's approach to emergency situations is based on three pillars, two of which relate to conflict situations. The first, which is not necessarily related to conflict, involves the Bank's emergency lending to assist recovery from natural disasters. The second includes the watching brief, discussed below, which informs the Bank's assistance in post-conflict situations. The third, discussed below, is the Bank's response to macroeconomic crises resulting from inappropriate policies or economic shocks rather than violent conflicts.

A Bank "watching brief" is aimed at designing and implementing interventions appropriate to "conflict countries," a term that includes both violent and post-conflict situations. In particular, the Bank's monitoring of conflicts will help (a) develop an understanding of the context, dynamics and needs in order to support an appropriate investment portfolio when conditions permit; (b) evaluate the comparative advantages of institutions, including NGOs, operating within the relief phase to identify implementing partners in reconstruction; (c) work with humanitarian agencies on the long-term implications of short-term relief strategies (without financing relief itself); (d) counter the adverse economic and environmental problems resulting from refugee and related migration in states neighboring conflict countries. The Bank's recently established War to Peace Transition Unit is expected to operate in coordination with bilateral donors and other international organizations to address social and economic reconstruction despite limited government capacity, time pressure, and fragile political balances.

The Bank plans to establish an alert system to detect major economic crises likely to adversely affect a country's economy resulting in huge losses in real income, especially of the poor, and also disruptions in the development agencies. Such crises may also be induced by conflict. Bank monitoring of crisis-prone situations is expected to include, in particular, the monitoring of the financial and banking sectors on the one side, and of social impacts of crises on vulnerable groups on the other side. The contemplated strengthening of the Bank's response to macroeconomic crises will focus primarily on proactive responses by providing addi-

tional adjustment loans, emergency financial assistance, and preventive action such as building the institutional and regulatory frameworks that would decreased the risk of crisis. In addition, Bank responses to alert signals may include such options as not proceeding with a loan until the situation clarifies, not approving a pending loan request, or deciding to suspend loan contracts in effect because the country has failed to perform its obligations under the loan agreement as a result of the crisis.

#### **4.1.2 NGO Participation**

NGO participation in World Bank and IDA activities is governed by Bank-issued rules and guidelines. NGOs provide advice and analysis on general development issues and policies, and consult or collaborate on specific projects. Timely access by NGOs to Bank policy-making processes is limited but growing, due in part to the persistent advocacy of international NGOs. NGOs participate in specific projects at various stages involving identification, design, appraisal (planning and preparation), implementation and evaluation. The extent of NGO participation depends in part on the type of project and staff involved. On environmentally related projects, for instance, Bank staff consult with the private sector, including NGOs, on such matters as laws governing public participation, level of knowledge of potentially affected people about a project, local cultural and social values, and government/NGO relations. Most NGO participation occurs at the implementation stage of Bank and IDA projects. Publicly-available policies and procedures govern operational collaboration with NGOs.

#### **4.1.3 Inspection Panel**

In an initiative followed later by some other multilateral financial institutions, the Bank and the IDA have established an independent Inspection Panel. The Inspection Panel offers an unparalleled opportunity for early warning and preventive action by enabling groups and communities with grievances to address the international organization responsible for, and empowered to remedy, their adverse situation. As such, the Panel is unique among international mechanisms in focusing on the responsibility of an international organization to private actors and receiving collective complaints in that context.

The Panel's mandate is to receive and investigate complaints from a community of persons who have been or are likely to be directly affected by the Bank's failure to follow its operational policies and procedures with respect to the design, appraisal and/or implementation of a project

financed by the Bank. The affected group of people must show that the Bank's failure has had, or threatens to have, a material adverse effect on them. Any affected group of two or more people who share common concerns or interests in the country where the project is located may submit a request. The group may present its request directly or through local representatives acting as their agent, including NGOs or, in exceptional circumstances, through non-local representatives.

The Inspection Panel must perform a preliminary assessment of the eligibility of the claim before it can recommend to the Bank Board that a full investigation is warranted. In that assessment, the Panel must establish whether the request meets the eligibility criteria set out in the Bank's Resolution Establishing the Inspection Panel.<sup>44/</sup>

If the Bank's Board decides that the Panel should investigate, the Panel will carry out the investigation in order to reach findings on whether the Bank has been in serious violation of its operational policies and procedures. In the discharge of their functions, members of the Panel have access to all staff who may contribute information and to all pertinent Bank records. The Panel's investigation may also include investigative work in the country where the project in question is located, provided that the country's government has given its prior consent to such an inspection on its territory. During the investigation, any individual or group may provide the Panel with supplemental information if they believe it is relevant. Individual Executive Directors, who represent member governments of the World Bank and IDA, and the Bank's Board may also request inspection. Based on the Panel's findings and a report by management indicating the latter's recommendations in response to such findings, the Bank's Board will finally consider the matter and may, if warranted, decide on any remedial measures, including suspension of the project and compensation for harm caused.

The Bank is considering the creation of inspection mechanisms for the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, two other agencies of the World Bank Group.

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<sup>44/</sup> The eligibility determination involves ensuring that the requester has the necessary standing, that the request's subject-matter falls within the competence of the Panel and that the request is not barred because, for example, (a) the management has taken adequate steps to follow the Bank's policies and procedures; (b) the request falls within the responsibility of other parties than the Bank; (c) the request represents complaints against procurement decisions from suppliers of goods or services financed by the Bank, or (d) the request is filed after the closing date of the loan financing the project with respect to which the request is filed, or after the loan financing the project has been substantially disbursed.

**Practical Note:**

NGOs should assist the Bank in its process of monitoring and social analysis for the watching brief and alert system. Effective NGO contributions would involve reporting on the categories of information noted in Table III (p. 24) that are relevant to issues of Bank concern, such as situations of excluded groups and resource imbalances. Certainly, NGO reporting should also document any potential or actual harm or growing conflict generated by Bank/IDA development projects or by structural adjustment and economic stabilization programs (see Annex A, sec. 4.2 on the International Monetary Fund).

NGO recommendations for Bank action should take into account the preference of the Bank for coordinating its work with international donor agencies in "at risk" and post-conflict situations. NGO input in project development is growing more welcome within the Bank, although there are still many practical obstacles to doing so. A major obstacle is that the process leading up to loan approval tends to be non-public in projects that are not environmentally related. However, NGOs have made significant ad hoc contributions to Bank activities. Under current Bank leadership, resident missions in most Latin American and African offices hold monthly discussions with NGOs and provide written reports of the substance of those meetings. Local NGOs should be able to increase their input into the Bank if this policy is continued.

To obtain information and documents from the Bank, NGOs may contact Bank officials in various offices, including: the national field offices, the regional offices and resident missions in Africa, the Caribbean, and Latin America (many of which have NGO liaison staff), the Public Information Center at Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C. and in the Bank's Paris, London and Tokyo offices, and the Participation Unit of the Poverty and Social Policy Department at Bank headquarters. Regional offices should provide documentation to local NGOs free of charge if it relates to a matter affecting the NGOs' country. Most documents are available only in English, although some are translated into French, Spanish and Portuguese. Public information about Bank projects is available on the Bank's web site. The Inspection Panel at Bank headquarters, and the various national field offices, provide information on how to use the inspection mechanism.

To submit information and advocate for certain actions to be taken, NGOs should contact the Bank's resident mission in a country, if one exists, and the regional office and Headquarters country team, including the task manager overseeing the project. The Executive

Directors who represent influential member governments (for example, G-7 members) should be contacted as well. As part of a multi-faceted advocacy approach, advocacy about Bank activities should be also be conducted with IGO officials outside the World Bank, such as the UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP and UNICEF representatives, and DPA geographic officers.

For further details on access to Bank information or Bank officers, see Part I of the Directory at Annex D. For further information about the Bank's work with NGOs, contact NGOs active on Bank issues, such as the Bank Information Center in Washington, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights in New York, or the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (listed in Part II of the Directory).

## 4.2 International Monetary Fund

As the world's central monetary institution, the International Monetary Fund (IMF or "Fund") promotes currency exchange stability and provides financial assistance to countries experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties, and to economies-in-transition (e.g., in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union). Over the years, the Fund also has become more actively involved in providing technical as well as financial assistance in areas of monetary, fiscal, and exchange reform.

The Fund established a system of standards for governments to report key financial and economic data on a more timely and comprehensive basis following the G-7 prevention-oriented initiatives in 1995 (Halifax Summit) and 1996 (Lyons Summit) which called for increased international financial institution roles in the growing global capital market. The system aims to avert financial crisis or collapse by promoting more timely and accurate provision of data, thus serving as an "early warning" system. As part of the voluntary system, data provided by member countries is posted on an electronic bulletin board, called the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board, which is maintained by the IMF at a World Wide Web site on the Internet.

The Fund also created an emergency financing mechanism for use in financial crisis or collapse. The mechanism is intended to provide faster access to IMF financing and larger up-front disbursements in crisis situations. In addition, the Fund's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) operates a concessional window to help its poorest member countries undertake long-term structural adjustment programs. The ESAF operates in various contexts, including the recent initiatives to assist the heavily indebted poor countries.

In 1962, an informal group of countries which contribute to the General Agreements to Borrow (GAB) was established by a Decision of the IMF's Executive Board with the purpose of increasing potential resources of the IMF. That group, sometimes called the Group of Ten or G-10, is composed of major industrial countries which have a key role in the international monetary system and thus special responsibility concerning problems in the functioning and structure of the system. In that capacity, the Group meets several times a year at Ministerial and at Deputies levels.

Under its constituent charter, the IMF is required to respect the political and social policies of its member countries. However, the Fund considers certain social issues to be relevant to its mandate because of their impact on economic growth and development. For example, the organization urges governments to reduce expenditures on unproductive sectors, such as excessive military expenditures.

The IMF has been criticized for the adverse effects of its structural adjustment programs on social sector spending and, as a result, on the poor in developing countries. In response, the IMF has increased its focus on the human costs of adjustment and assisted countries to incorporate targeted safety nets in program design and to place greater emphasis on the protection of basic health and primary education expenditures in government budgets. In turn, the Fund has maintained that the economic policies which it supports with its financial resources ensure that development efforts are not undone by excessive inflation, inadequate budget resources, and exchange rate and trade policies that inhibit producers and others to earn an adequate income.

NGOs and other private actors participate in IMF activities to a limited extent. Informal contacts with IMF staff and Executive Directors address environmental, labor, and developmental issues affected by IMF's positions on governmental fiscal and monetary policies. Some of the IMF's work with member countries is confidential, and public access to this information is limited. However, the IMF makes available to the public through its publications and web site certain information about its member countries and its work with those countries.

**Practical Note:**

NGOs and other IGOs should press the IMF to give greater priority to human capital, and to design programs flexible enough to allow measures to provide basic needs, such as public sector assistance where necessary. Documentation of early warning relating to basic needs is highly relevant to the Fund's appraisal of the needs of its member countries and appropriate responses. Table III in Chapter III of the Handbook summarizes categories for monitoring the status of basic needs among specific populations, and is set forth in full at Annex C.

Although the situation is changing slowly, dialogue and cooperation between NGOs and the Fund have been limited by the Fund's focus on direct relationships with governments. Over the past decade, information exchange between NGOs and IMF resident representatives, missions, and headquarters has increased, largely focused on the environment, social issues, and debt relief. Because of its limited staff resources, the Fund focuses attention on so-called "umbrella" NGOs—organizations that serve as intermediaries for exchange of information and views. Such NGOs have included international labor union federations and religious groups interested in development and economic justice. In some cases, local NGOs are advised to work in coalition with international NGOs and inter-governmental organizations with mandates to address basic needs, including development, relief and human rights agencies, such as the World Bank, UNDP, and UNICEF. Concerned NGOs include OXFAM-UK and its local affiliates, which have urged reform of IMF policies in various countries. See Part I of the Directory at Annex D.

**4.3 World Trade Organization**

The World Trade Organization (WTO), established in 1995, is the legal and institutional framework of the multilateral trading system. The 129 WTO member countries have agreed to implement their domestic trade laws and regulations consistently with their obligations under various treaties. The system is based on such fundamental principles as non-discrimination in trade among all members, fair competition, and encouragement of economic development. Least and Less Developed Countries (LDC's) enjoy certain trade advantages. The organization's Trade Policy Review Body oversees the process of country reviews. Its Dispute Settlement Body, which oversees Dispute Settlement Panels and an Appellate Body, seeks to resolve trade disputes among members.

At its Lyons Summit in 1996, the G-7, which influences WTO policy making, urged the WTO to integrate LDCs into the global trading system to promote sustainable growth and development. Such integration involves the liberalization of imports to richer countries and creation by developing nations of favorable conditions for private-sector participation in trade and investment. A list of currently designated LDCs is found in the Directory.

Direct access by NGOs to the WTO is quite limited. The WTO is implementing the Marrakesh Agreement's provision allowing it to "make appropriate arrangements for consultation and cooperation with non-governmental organizations concerned with matters related to those of the WTO."<sup>45/</sup> NGOs are not permitted to attend sessions of the WTO committees which set the policy making agenda of the organization, or dispute settlement panels.<sup>46/</sup> Regular meetings of the WTO General Council are closed. Minutes of meetings of all WTO bodies remain confidential for six months. However, public access to certain Secretariat-drafted studies is allowed, and the WTO Secretariat does hold informal consultations with NGOs, particularly environmental groups.

**Practical Note:**

To target WTO policy makers, NGOs should document cases in which foreign investment or trade relationships create or exacerbate social and economic inequities that cause conflict. Governments, investors, and other actors should be strongly urged to take corrective action. Because direct NGO access to the WTO is limited, NGOs should deliver information to and encourage appropriate responses from those governments that hold key influence within the WTO, including the member states of the G-7 and OECD (see Directory at Annex D, Part I). For effective advocacy with the WTO and its Contracting Parties, NGOs should seek cooperative action with IGO officials who share their particular concerns, especially those within UN development bodies and the World Bank.

<sup>45/</sup> Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, GATT Secretariat, Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations, art. V(2), Apr. 15, 1994, reprinted in 33 I.L.M. 1125, 1146 (1994).

<sup>46/</sup> For a discussion of the need for NGO participation in WTO policy making and in dispute settlement processes, see Steve Charnovitz, *Participation of Nongovernmental Parties in the World Trade Organization*, 17 U. PA. J. INT'L BUS. L. 331 (1996).



## ANNEX B

### *REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS*

This chapter summarizes conflict-related work conducted by regional organizations, and multilateral arrangements focused on regional and other interests. Part 1 focuses on the Americas, Africa, Asia, Europe and the former Soviet Union, and the Middle East as well as on international development banks with regional emphases. Part 2 addresses other multilateral arrangements that are not necessarily limited to one region, including political, military, economic, and other groupings.

The decision to include an organization in this Annex has been based on two main factors: the significance of the organization to the region, and the availability of information concerning the organization's work pertinent to conflict prevention and mitigation. At present, relationships between NGOs and regional IGOs, particularly in early warning and preventive action, are evolving and changing. Many organizations described here are still not active in the field and the principles they ascribe to are far from being implemented.

#### **1. Regional Organizations and Selected Multilateral Groupings**

Chapter VIII of the UN Charter gives priority to regional arrangements to address conflicts before referring matters to the UN Security Council, and mandates the Security Council in turn to encourage the role of regional agencies "in the pacific settlement of local disputes."<sup>1/</sup> Only in recent years have many of the regional arrangements proved interested in conflict prevention, and indeed many of them have yet to develop their capacities to play the role effectively. This section highlights regional arrangements active or potentially active in the field of conflict prevention. Sub-regional arrangements are selectively reviewed based on case studies of conduct or interest in the field of conflict prevention. For information on how to contact the various organizations, see the Directory at Annex D, Part I. For full names of acronyms used in this chapter, see the Glossary.

The opportunity for NGOs to work effectively with regional arrangements in conflict prevention can best be realized through the use of partnerships among human rights NGOs at local, regional, and international levels. Effective alliances are built through North-South coalitions among human rights NGOs which include strong representation of NGOs within the target region or member states of the regional organization.

<sup>1/</sup> U.N. CHARTER, 26 June 1945, art. 52, paras. 2, 3, 59 Stat. 1031, T.S. 993.

**Practical Note:**

Desk officers at UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) are assigned to provide informal liaison between the UN system and various regional organizations; where such a consultative inter-organizational relationship is in place, it is advisable to keep in contact with the designated desk officer on initiatives with regional arrangements. See the Directory at Annex D, Part I for a list of DPA desk officers and their assignments.

**1.1 The Americas**

In the Americas, the proliferation of regional and sub-regional arrangements reflects the varying degrees of common interest among the diverse states of the region. In the Plan of Action developed at the 1994 Summit of the Americas, the governments of the Americas recognized the need to prevent crises of interruption of democratic order by “the promotion of democratic values and practices” and “the social and economic strengthening of already-established democratic regimes.”<sup>2/</sup> NGOs have significant access and impact in certain aspects of the work of the regional organizations of the Americas, as noted below.<sup>3/</sup>

**1.1.1 Organization of American States (OAS)**

Dating back to 1890 when its predecessor, the Pan-American Union, was established, the Organization of American States (OAS) developed into its present structure with the adoption of the OAS Charter in 1948. Despite its status as the oldest regional organization, the OAS has explicitly addressed preventive political action only in the last decade. The OAS Charter proclaims peace, democracy, and the pacific settlement of disputes as among the essential purposes of the organization,<sup>4/</sup> but it was the historic Santiago Commitment to Democracy in 1991<sup>5/</sup> that charted democracy as the central political priority of the Americas.

<sup>2/</sup> Plan of Action, Summit of the Americas, Miami, Florida, Dec. 11, 1994, para. I(1).

<sup>3/</sup> Regional arrangements in the Americas that are not treated in the text which may be of interest to the reader include the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), now a part of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Andean Group, and the Latin American Economic System.

<sup>4/</sup> Charter of the Organization of American States, April 30, 1948, art. 2, 2 U.S.T. 2394, T.I.A.S. No. 2361, U.N.T.S. 3; PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT, Feb. 27, 1967, 21 U.S.T. 607, T.I.A.S. No. 6847.

<sup>5/</sup> The Santiago Commitment to Democracy and the Renewal of the Inter-American System, OAS, 21st Sess., AG/Res. 1080, OEA/Ser.P, AG/DOC. 2734/91 (1991).

Two years later, the OAS affirmed in the Declaration of Managua that “democracy, peace, and development are inseparable,” and called for “a continuing effort to prevent and anticipate the very causes of the problems that work against democratic rule.”<sup>6/</sup> The Declaration stated that prevention required eradication of extreme poverty and noted the need “to prevent situations in which human rights are threatened.”<sup>7/</sup>

The OAS mechanisms, although framed in the language of “defense of democracy,” apply in practice to situations of escalating or imminent conflict. To date, the political and democratic functions of the OAS have dominated other aspects of the organization, including social and economic affairs. The organization has no formal early warning or information analysis center, but the following key bodies are mandated to take action related to the prevention of violent conflicts.

- **Secretary General and Permanent Council of the OAS**

The Secretary General of the OAS may exercise preventive diplomacy at the request of member states in situations that indicate an interruption of democracy. The OAS member states may call on the Secretary General to offer his services to conduct fact-finding missions and take diplomatic initiatives. In a procedure for swift action established in 1991, the Secretary General may call for an immediate convening of the Permanent Council in the event of a sudden or irregular interruption in democratic rule in the region. The Permanent Council, operating through member state representatives, may design proposals and coordinate action to “serve as incentives to preserve and strengthen democratic systems.”<sup>8/</sup> Proposals may involve a range of actions, including economic sanctions and suspension from the organization. The procedure has been applied to prevent and sanction undemocratic assumptions of power in such recent cases as Guatemala, Haiti, and Paraguay, and to promote democratic measures such as the recent elections in Peru.

- **The Unit for the Promotion of Democracy**

The Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) of the OAS was created in 1990 to support and assist member states “in their efforts to renew, preserve or strengthen democratic institutions and processes.”<sup>9/</sup>

<sup>6/</sup> Declaration of Managua for the Promotion of Democracy and Development, OAS, 4th Sess., AG/Dec. 4 (xxiii - 6/93), para. 3 (1993).

<sup>7/</sup> *Id.*, paras. 4, 6.

<sup>8/</sup> Representative Democracy, resolution approved at the fifth plenary session, June 5, 1991, twenty-first regular session, OEA/Ser. P, AG/doc.2739/91 rev. 1, 6 June 1991.

<sup>9/</sup> Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, OAS, 8th Sess., OEA/Ser.P, AG/doc. 2647/90 Rev. 1 (1990).

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With the consent of the government concerned, the UPD conducts advisory services and technical assistance programs in some 20 countries on issues of electoral, legislative and other democratic institutional development. It has conducted more than 25 election monitoring missions since 1990 and oversees activities of a peace-building nature, including human rights monitoring missions and civilian oversight of land mine destruction. The UPD recently launched a conflict management program in Guatemala to help build local capacity to address peaceful solutions to problems confronting Guatemalan society. The program, named the Culture of Dialogue in Guatemala: Program for the Development of Resources for Peacebuilding (PROPAZ), works directly with actors in conflict and is the largest of the UPD's projects. Another program focusing on demobilization and conflict management is operated in Suriname.

- **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Inter-American Court of Human Rights**

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), together with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Court), comprise the human rights protection and promotion machinery of the OAS. The strength of the IACHR's work in protection and promotion of human rights is demonstrated by its reporting on country human rights practices, conducting *in loco* visits, and handling of individual cases alleging human rights violations. The Commission's primary influence derives from the power of political and moral sanctions. Its reporting process plays a preventive role through human rights monitoring, particularly in situations where other international monitors have little or no access; recent examples include monitoring missions in Guatemala, Haiti, Peru and Suriname.

The individual case system operates through the Commission under the American Declaration of Human Rights and, through the Commission and Court, under the American Convention on Human Rights. Under that system, the Commission recommends governmental actions to address human rights violations, including changes in national laws. Most of the Commission's cases involve alleged violations of due process and civil and political rights. The Commission may refer a case to the Court where the state concerned has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court. In cases involving threat of irreparable harm, the Commission may issue, or may request the Court to issue, precautionary or provisional measures urging the government concerned to protect the rights of the complainants, witnesses, or other individuals involved.

**Practical Note:**

NGOs recognized by the OAS may observe and participate informally in the meetings of the OAS General Assembly and subsidiary bodies, but there is no NGO “consultative status” within the OAS system akin to that within the UN. Rules and regulations exist to govern NGO relationships. No formal procedure ensures NGO access to the meetings of the OAS Permanent Council or the General Assembly; approaches are made on an *ad hoc* basis. However, NGOs may suggest projects to the Unit to Promote Democracy, which may be pursued after governmental approval. In addition, NGOs have access to sessions of the Inter-American Commission, both at its regular meetings and during country visits. For guidelines on reporting violations and filing petitions with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), see Dinah Shelton, “The Inter-American Human Rights System,” in Hurst Hannum, ed., *Guide to International Human Rights Practice supra* p. A-21, at 119-32.

**1.1.2 Rio Group**

The Rio Group, comprised of the countries of South America together with Mexico, is a vigorous participant in the political landscape of the region. The group suspended Peru after the April 1992 “self-coup” proclaimed by President Alberto Fujimori until certain conditions, including elections, were met. Its annual consultations span a range of regional social, economic, and political issues.

**Practical Note:**

There is no formal procedure for NGO access to the Rio Group. Impact on the Group’s decision making processes is pursued primarily through communications and advocacy with individual member states.

**1.1.3 Southern Cone Common Market/MERCOSUR**

The Southern Cone Common Market, known by its Spanish acronym MERCOSUR, has used the threat of economic sanctions to forestall democratic interruption in situations of likely conflict in the region. The organization, which encompasses over 210 million people, is comprised of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay and will soon admit Bolivia. MERCOSUR has an estimated gross domestic product of

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almost \$1 billion annually, and has implemented low tariff rates among members. MERCOSUR helped to divert an attempted military coup in Paraguay in April 1996 by threatening to suspend Paraguay from common market trading privileges. Arising from the success of that initiative, a “democracy guarantee clause” among MERCOSUR members ensures democratic principles in member governments.

### **Practical Note:**

There is no formal procedure for NGO access to MERCOSUR. Impact on the group’s policy making processes is accomplished through communications and advocacy with individual member states.

### **1.1.4 Caribbean Community and Common Market/CARICOM**

Established in 1973 by treaty, 14 states of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) cooperate regionally in the areas of economic integration, functional operations, and foreign policy coordination. CARICOM members act jointly on a number of political and security issues and support one another in multilateral organizations such as the OAS and the Non-Aligned Movement. Bilateral military arrangements exist with Britain, the US, and South American states, and CARICOM members rely on larger states for debt financing and investment. The requirement for unanimity in decision making can serve as an obstacle to the settlement of disputes with an internal character.

### **Practical Note:**

NGOs have limited cooperation and participation in CARICOM outside of associate membership in the Association of Caribbean Tertiary Institutes and support for the Caribbean Management Development Association. Nonetheless, direct communications with member states have proven useful to a limited extent.

### **1.1.5 Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)**

Based in St. Lucia, the seven small island states in the West Indies region that comprise the OECS aim to promote regional and international cooperation through harmonization of foreign policy, joint diplomacy, and economic integration. In foreign policy, the OECS seeks to estab-

lish joint overseas representation and coordination on numerous issues such as internal subversion and drug trafficking. In 1982, four OECS states and Barbados established a Regional Security System for mutual assistance in national emergencies, prevention of smuggling, search and rescue, maritime policing duties, natural disasters, and threats to national security. The OECS has launched a small peacekeeping force on one occasion but the lack of a fully developed cooperative security system requires OECS members to continue to depend on their Inter-American neighbors for defense and security.

### 1.1.6 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

The North American Free Trade Agreement<sup>10/</sup> was designed to encourage and facilitate the trade of goods and services between Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC),<sup>11/</sup> sometimes called the "labor side agreement," provides that each country must comply with its own labor standards. The North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC),<sup>12/</sup> sometimes called the "environmental side agreement," provides that parties cannot lower environmental standards to attract investment, a feature that was not replicated for labor standards. Independent mechanisms for private enforcement of social interests affected by NAFTA are limited.

The NAALC established a three-tiered procedure for enforcement of labor standards involving, progressively, national administrative offices, independent panels of experts, and arbitral panels. The first level of enforcement involves consultation and review by a national administrative office (NAO) within the Ministry or Department of Labor of a NAFTA party other than the country in which the alleged labor rights violation occurred. The NAO has no authority to resolve complaints but, after consultation and review, issues a public report, which may be followed by ministerial consultations and a program of activity sponsored by the NAALC Secretariat, such as trinational conferences, seminars, public hearings and special comparative reports. This first step, which may be undertaken on an NAO's own initiative or in response to complaints

<sup>10/</sup> The North American Free Trade Agreement, U.S.-Can.-Mex., Dec. 17, 1992, *reprinted in* 32 I.L.M. 289, 605 (1993).

<sup>11/</sup> North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), Sept. 14, 1993, U.S. Can.-Mex., *reprinted in* 32 I.L.M. 1499 (1993).

<sup>12/</sup> North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, U.S.-Can.-Mex., Sept. 13, 1993, *reprinted in* 32 I.L.M. 1480 (1993).

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from private parties, including NGOs and trade unions, may involve enforcement of domestic labor laws in eleven areas. The eleven areas are divided into the three tiers of enforcement:

- Subject to Level 1 enforcement only: rights of association and organizing; collective bargaining; and right to strike;
- Subject to Levels 1 and 2 enforcement: forced labor; nondiscrimination; equal pay; workers' compensation; migrant labor;
- Subject to Levels 1, 2, and 3 enforcement: child labor; minimum wage and hour laws; and occupational safety and health.

The second level of enforcement involves evaluation and recommendation by a trinational Evaluation Committee of Experts (ECE); eight of the 11 areas of labor rights may be considered at this stage. The third level of enforcement involves dispute resolution and sanctions by a trinational Arbitral Panel; only three subjects—child labor, minimum wage and hour laws, and occupational safety and health—may go to this stage of enforcement. An issue reaches the third level only if the ECE has found that a state party has demonstrated a persistent pattern of failure to effectively enforce standards in one of those three areas.

The NAAEC established procedures for governments and private parties, including environmentalists, to submit claims concerning a party's failure to enforce its environmental laws to the Secretariat of the NAFTA Environmental Commission. The Commission may investigate and issue an independent report. If that is unsuccessful, private parties may request their national governments to enter into consultations and dispute settlement on the matter. The process is requested where a party feels that another party has engaged in a persistent pattern of failure to effectively enforce its environmental law, and the situation involves workplaces, firms, companies or sectors that produce goods or provide services relevant to NAFTA trade. Private parties have no standing within the consultations and dispute settlement process.

### **Practical Note:**

NAFTA's labor and environmental agreements offer limited but important opportunities for human rights actors to engage themselves and their governments in preventing conflict-generating abuses stemming from trade that jeopardize environmental and labor rights. For more information, contact the Secretariat of the Commission for Labor Cooperation and the Secretariat of the Environmental Commission listed in the Directory at Annex D, Part I.

## 1.2 Africa

Regional and sub-regional organizations span the vast continent of Africa, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) casting the broadest net. Multiple associations of various sizes with goals of regional economic integration operate at various levels of development and success. This section highlights several of the largest and most active in relation to internal strife that persists in the region.<sup>13/</sup>

### 1.2.1 Organization of African Unity (OAU)

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has sponsored increasingly targeted initiatives to prevent violent internal conflicts in its war-torn region. The 53-member organization, created in response to colonialism and the need for development, has begun to shift from its *de facto* adherence to the principle of state sovereignty to address some of the continent's intractable conflicts. Nonetheless, the region continues to face a lack of resources, both financial and material, to build and sustain a wide-ranging early warning and conflict prevention system. Expanding links between the OAU, regional NGOs, and international NGOs are building the foundation for such a system.

- **OAU Secretary-General**

The OAU Secretary-General exercises his good offices, either personally or through the appointment of Eminent Persons to serve as special envoys to mediate or facilitate situations of imminent or actual conflict. The Secretary-General also sponsors missions through the various Secretariat initiatives described below.

- **OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution**

The OAU launched a Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution ("OAU Mechanism") in 1993. A Central Organ, composed of 11 member state representatives, oversees and directs the work of the Mechanism, which operates at the Secretariat staff level. The Mechanism's mandate is in preventive action, peace-making, and peace-building. In preventive action, its tools include initiation of contacts with parties; fact-finding missions; on-site visits by mediating or facilitating delegations; deployment of civilian or military observer missions; appeals for humanitarian relief and rehabilitation. Plans for the

<sup>13/</sup> Sub-regional organizations not covered in the text include the West African Economic Community (UEMOA), the Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA), the Economic Community of Central African States, Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries, and other smaller sub-regional groupings.

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Mechanism, which is still under development, include the establishment of an early warning database and a situation centre like that within the UN Department of Peace-keeping Operations (see Annex A, sec. 2.6 *supra*). At time of writing, it is too early to assess the efficacy of the Mechanism's operations.

- **OAU Electoral Unit**

The OAU Secretariat's Electoral Unit conducts election observation missions upon request. OAU staff and member state representatives comprise the observer delegations. The unit also engages in electoral and civic education.

- **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, established under the African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,<sup>14/</sup> has the potential to play an important role in investigating and preventing human rights abuses in the region. The Commission's integral functions as part of the Banjul treaty's supervisory mechanism include receiving communications about human rights violations from states, individuals and NGOs, and reporting dispositions on cases to the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Governments for that plenary body to take appropriate measures. Since its start in 1987, the Commission has developed a program of promotional and educational activities and inter-organizational networks with IGOs and NGOs. An Additional Protocol to the Charter establishing an African Court is under development.

### **Practical Note:**

NGO access to the OAU varies depending on the part of the organization involved. The OAU Mechanism has held a series of Consultations on Civil Society and Conflict Management to address the linkage of civil society activities with the Mechanisms' work. Particularly notable working relationships with the Mechanism have been achieved by the New York-based International Peace Academy and the Global Coalition for Africa (see Directory at Annex D, Part II). NGOs may receive observer status from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which allows the organizations to submit communications and request provision-

<sup>14/</sup> African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Oct. 21, 1986, OAU document CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5.

al measures to be issued in urgent situations. NGOs hold parallel forums around the time of the Commission's sessions. Some NGOs help implement the Commission's promotional activities, including workshops, research, documentation, training and education. The International Peace Academy in New York, and the Inter-Africa Group in Ethiopia, are particularly engaged in issues involving NGOs and the OAU system of preventive action.

### 1.2.2 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

As the largest of the many African sub-regional organizations formed to promote economic integration, ECOWAS operates under a Defence Pact that justifies organizational action when certain situations endanger the security and peace of the community. The organization actions in the field of peace-keeping have attempted to resolve violent conflict, principally in Liberia. Discussion has focused recently on the need to develop institutional and procedural capacity to ensure impartial approaches and to establish a structural capacity in mediation and negotiation. The effectiveness of ECOWAS in Liberia, for example, has been restricted because of the policies of its largest member, Nigeria.

#### Practical Note:

To date, NGOs and private citizens have had little access to ECOWAS and little participation in the peace processes in which the organization is involved. Efforts to establish structures for NGO and citizen participation in the work of ECOWAS are underway both within the Secretariat and through NGOs like International Alert listed in the Directory, Part II. For more information about the organization, contact the Information Department of ECOWAS listed in the Directory, Part I.

### 1.2.3 Other African Economic Integration Groupings

- The **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)** comprises 18 nations with a relatively successful track record in the promotion of tariff reductions and a common currency traveler's check.
- The **Southern African Development Community (SADC)** was established originally to strengthen the region's economic development capacity against the destabilization of South Africa. It now

comprises 12 nations, including South Africa. The organization's primary objectives include the development of infrastructure in the areas of communication and transportation, and more recently, political and peace initiatives. The SADC has used its good offices in the internal conflicts of several regional members, and has settled a serious problem involving Lesotho.

- The **Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)**, composed of seven member states in the Horn of Africa, operates an early warning system for drought and other disasters, and implements emergency, short-term and long-term projects to assist member states. IGAAD is seeking to expand its functions as an economic association with a conflict prevention and resolution focus. It has engaged in various mediation efforts, including attempts to broker peace in the Sudan. The organization receives external funding, including support from the Friends of IGADD: Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United States.
- The **Arab Maghreb Union**, comprised of five member states of North Africa, was created in 1989 to promote trade and cooperation among the member states. The Union's attempts to address strife among and within its members have been hindered by disputes among members.

**Practical Note:**

NGOs in Africa, or partners of African NGOs, can encourage states members of sub-regional African organizations to effectively address issues requiring conflict prevention and rapid response, in an analogous manner to the example set by MERCOSUR discussed in Annex B, sec. 1.1.3.

**1.3. Asia and the Pacific**

The Asian region presents a challenging environment for cooperation in human rights and preventive action. Regional organizations in Asia have traditionally developed on the bases of mutual security and economic gains of member states. Only recently have domestic political and social affairs within member states featured among explicit topics to address. The linkage among development, security, and peace is acknowledged by the regional organizations in principle more than in practice.

**Practical Note:**

Asian-based and international NGOs tend to have limited influence on Asian states' decision-making outside the NGO affiliated structures discussed in the following sections. Thus, NGOs have turned for influence to affiliated states with industrialized economies, such as Japan and the European Union (especially the Netherlands and Nordic countries, and to international financial institutions and the UN. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have become increasingly receptive to NGO interventions, particularly through Executive Directors, the Banks' voting country representatives. In general, Asian NGOs have also turned to the UN Commission on Human Rights to highlight human rights abuses, and to the UN Security Council for situations directly relating to conflict, such as Kashmir. NGOs have petitioned the UN Decolonization Committee for assistance in situations of occupation, such as East Timor, New Caledonia, and the UN Secretary General (through the Department of Political Affairs) for the exercise of good offices in Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Tibet. For a discussion of the UN bodies and the World Bank, see Annex A; the Asian Development Bank is discussed at Annex B, sec. 2.2.

### **1.3.1 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and ASEAN Regional Forum**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional arrangement for economic and social cooperation and security. The Association, which operates by consensus, promotes various principles, including non-interference in domestic affairs, operation by consensus, and constructive engagement. Strict adherence to these principles has impeded ASEAN from close cooperation and concrete action to address internal instability in member countries, despite discussions on joint efforts to do so. For example, the Philippines turned, not to ASEAN, but to Indonesia and the Organization of the Islamic Conference for assistance with its Muslim secessionists. For a discussion of the OIC, see Annex B, sec.1.5.1. Notably, ASEAN's role in Cambodia during the genocide, which was pivotal to the development of the Association, did not implicate ASEAN's principle of operating by consensus since Cambodia was a non-member state.

ASEAN foreign ministers meet on an annual basis following the preparatory Standing Committee, comprised of Ambassadors or High Commissioners of the member states. A summit meeting of heads of government occurs every two to three years. Annual post-ministerial

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conferences involve ASEAN-members and the seven ASEAN dialogue partners: Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, and the United States. ASEAN has five economic and six political committees as well as other subsidiary bodies which include the Committee on Social Development and the ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment. ASEAN and its partners have agreed to develop an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) by early in the next century.

The ASEAN-member foreign ministries have national ASEAN secretariats. A multilateral ASEAN Secretariat, run by a ministerial-level Secretary-General, facilitates economic and technical cooperation and provides public information. Five economic and six political committees operate within ASEAN as well as other subsidiary bodies such as the Committee on Social Development and the ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment. ASEAN and its partners have agreed to create an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) early in the next century.

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) provides a useful developing innovation which should enable greater cooperation among the Southeast Asian states and their larger, powerful neighbors. The Regional Forum includes the ASEAN dialogue partners (see preceding paragraph), Russia, China, and the ASEAN members and observers. The Forum is intended to facilitate consultations to promote preventive diplomacy and confidence-building among the Asian-Pacific region states. The ARF process proceeds in three stages: (1) the promotion of confidence building; (2) development of preventive diplomacy; and (3) elaboration of approaches to conflicts. Consultations are carried out along two tracks: Track One (inter-governmental) and Track Two (strategic institutes and non-governmental organizations which are unofficial). In 1995, ARF participants agreed on the establishment of two subgroups, a confidence building group and a peacekeeping group. In particular, the EU has proposed holding seminars on non-proliferation and preventive diplomacy.

The Track Two activities under ASEAN and ARF involve more than 50 affiliated NGOs, who work with the ASEAN-Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) based in the five founding ASEAN member states (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand). The ASEAN-ISIS, which operate with varying degrees of independence from their host governments, serve as research centers and organize conferences for scholars and government officials in their personal capacity which produce recommendations for ASEAN decision-makers. The ARF's Track Two body, known as the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP), links together the research institutes in the five founding ASEAN states with those in Australia,

Canada, Japan, South Korea and the United States. Before ARF meetings, the ISIS in Malaysia hosts an Asia-Pacific dialogue among military and academic figures, along with NGOs and some government officials in their individual capacities.

**Practical Note:**

The various meetings of ASEAN, ASEAN-PMC, ARF, and the Track Two bodies provide NGOs with useful opportunities to promote preventive action despite the lack of an explicit preventive mechanism within ASEAN. In addition, for the last four years, the Institute for Development Studies in the Philippines (the ISIS in that country) has sponsored dialogue meetings to discuss human rights-related issues, such as refugees and migrants. The meetings are open to international, regional, and local NGOs, domestic human rights commissions of the region, and leading human rights figures such as UN rapporteur.

NGOs should target in particular the ASEAN dialogue partners and other non-ASEAN members of ARF who are experienced in multi-lateral preventive responses. Countries which participate in both the OSCE and ARF, for example, should be urged to introduce to the ARF the OSCE's experiences in conflict prevention and the human dimension (see Annex B, sec. 1.4.1). Those countries are Canada, the EU countries, Russia and the United States. In addition, Asian NGOs, as well as other NGOs, may approach ASEAN member governments directly and opposition parliamentarians in ASEAN states. For contact information on ASEAN Secretariat Units and ASEAN Institutes, see the Directory at Annex D, Part II.

**1.3.2 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)**

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), begun at Australia's initiative, promotes three pillars of common interest: trade liberalization, business facilitation, and economic and technical cooperation. Its 18 member states from Asia to the Americas share the Pacific Rim and economies with the highest rates of growth in the world and a combined value of more than half the world's gross domestic product (GDP). APEC decisions are based on full consensus among its members, but are not legally binding in nature. Along with regional meetings (Finance Ministers meet regularly, and Heads of State now meet annually), members meet bilaterally and multilaterally to influence the decisions of such economic organizations as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the European Union. For a discussion of the WTO, see Annex A,

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sec. 4.3; for a discussion of the European Union, see Annex B, sec. 1.4.3. Because NGOs have no observer status at APEC meetings, parallel NGO meetings are held at the time of the APEC meetings to focus attention on, among other matters, labor rights.

APEC Committees guide the work of the organization. The Committee on Trade and Investment operates many sub-Committees, including one that facilitates dispute mediation in a non-binding and subsidiary role to that of the WTO. The APEC Secretariat services the Committees and administers the APEC Central Fund, which is used to facilitate economic and technical cooperation projects.

### **Practical Note:**

Coalitions of local NGOs are advised to conduct advocacy with influential member states of APEC as well as international organizations with common points of interest, such as the WTO, IMF, and World Bank and OECD. Local NGOs should also seek support in their advocacy from international groups with experience influencing APEC policy, such as Human Rights Watch-Asia and Amnesty International. Nearly two dozen APEC Organizations operate at universities and academic centers in APEC member countries. The centers provide relatively accessible means for information on APEC and from APEC, and help to coordinate the parallel NGO meetings. For contact information on APEC Secretariat units and APEC Organizations, see the Directory, Parts I and II.

### **1.3.3 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**

The seven-member South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) shares the common goal of accelerating economic and social development in the region. Technical cooperation includes joint operations against terrorism and drug trafficking and development programs. Several funds for social development and infrastructure have encouraged projects on hydropower and agricultural initiatives, and a reserve of emergency food grain exists. The South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement was formalized by treaty in 1995, allowing greater trade liberalization among South Asian states through concessional tariffs.

The yearly SAARC summits have not allowed for open discussion of controversial political issues; although the unofficial bilateral talks held at the same time are more open, the organization remains hampered by disputes among members, in particular India and Pakistan. At the

SAARC's 1997 Summit, member states strongly indicated a desire for progress in such disputes. The organization has cooperative arrangements with the United Nations specialized agencies, UNICEF, UNDP, UNCTAD, and ESCAP. These cooperative relationships may help SAARC develop mechanisms to address the inter-state and intra-state conflicts in the region.

**Practical Note:**

NGOs involved in SAARC have been primarily professional and trade organizations, including unions and cultural associations. Among the key players are the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians, the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the SAARC Association of Jurists, which has conducted human rights fact-finding missions. A coalition of human rights NGOs, known as the South Asia Forum for Human Rights, also seeks to influence SAARC policy. For contact points, see the Directory at Annex D, Parts I and II.

**1.3.4 South Pacific Commission (SPC)**

The 27-member South Pacific Commission was founded by colonial powers holding South Pacific territories as a mechanism to encourage economic and social stability of the Pacific island countries. Since then, many of the territories have become independent, but an element of large power dominance remains in the Commission.

The SPC provides advice, training, consultation, and technical assistance in social, economic, and cultural matters to its Pacific Island member states. The Commission carries out collaborative research on biological, agricultural, marine resources, rural management and technology, and education on issues of regional concern. The SPC is headed by a secretary-general with a director and deputy director of programs.

**1.3.5 South Pacific Forum**

The South Pacific Forum facilitates the deliberation of policy and proposals for programs among independent and self-governing states of the region, led by Australia and New Zealand. Headquartered in Fiji, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation serves as the Secretariat and aims to facilitate cooperation on trade, tourism, communication, transportation, and economic development. The forum has set up a Regional Disaster Fund and a system of trading preferences for developing countries in the region. It has opposed nuclear testing in the South Pacific region and expressed grave concern about environmental

issues such as global warming, which poses a grave threat to the low-lying island countries. NGOs, primarily from Australia and New Zealand, have pressed the organization to address crises with human rights dimensions, including those in the 1980s in New Caledonia and Fiji, and more recently in Bougainville and Papua New Guinea.

## **1.4 Europe and the Former Soviet Union**

The region comprising Europe and the former Soviet Union presents fertile ground for conflict prevention work. The area has a well-developed network of regional organizations in the political, economic and security arenas and suffers from inter-ethnic, minority, and other tensions and conflicts. This section reviews selected trans-European and larger sub-regional structures and processes on the forefront of preventive efforts in the region.<sup>15/</sup>

### **1.4.1 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)**

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE, formerly CSCE), has mobilized an innovative and effective system for conflict prevention among its 55 member states of Europe and North America. That system is marked by the organization's distinctive characteristics: consensual principles of cooperative management and dialogue, and the promotion of democracy. The central decision-making and governing body is the OSCE Ministerial Council, which holds review conferences and implementation meetings to direct the work of the organization.

Since 1990, the OSCE has developed instruments, structures, and processes to authorize and exercise early warning and preventive action.<sup>16/</sup> Eschewing an outside neutral facilitator approach, the organization has opted to develop an advisory, partner-in-dialogue role with potential parties to a conflict. The approach defuses tension, facilitates dialogue, and seeks to encourage long-term structures for resolution of causes of conflicts. These functions are implemented by the following key structures.

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<sup>15/</sup> This Handbook does not address some smaller sub-regional groupings that play an active or potential role in conflict prevention, including the Nordic Council, the Council on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, and the Council of the Baltic Sea States.

<sup>16/</sup> See, e.g., The Charter of Paris for a New Europe (1990); Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE (1990); Review Conference and Summit in Helsinki (1992); Review Conference and Summit in Budapest (1994). The OSCE's human dimension refers to political, civil and social principles and commitments of its member states embodied in the above-mentioned and other documents.

## • Long-Term Missions and Other Field Activities

The OSCE conducts long-term field operations in both preventive and crisis situations. The scope of the missions is set by a mandate devised by the OSCE's Senior Council (formerly Committee of Senior Officials), a high level forum exercising policy oversight in the Organization, or the OSCE Permanent Council, a forum for consultations among participating states. The mandates are generally renewable every six months. The missions operate with a country's consent and, if necessary, that of the other party to the conflict. The Head of Mission is nominated by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office. The OSCE's Conflict Prevention Center provides logistical and administrative support for field missions.

The missions have preventive diplomacy, crisis management, and/or post-conflict mandates. Preventive-diplomacy missions perform three key functions: (1) early warning for OSCE decision-making bodies, principally through in-country monitoring and dialogue with all actors in the political and civic life of the country, including official authorities; (2) good offices and mediation, by building confidence between the parties and establishing lines of communication and dialogue within and across social sectors, such as round tables or serving as an ombudsman to help minorities; and (3) expert services by means of legal and technical assistance and advice to the host government primarily related to human rights, free media and the protection of national minorities. Along with seeking to defuse escalating factors and facilitating communication, the missions seek to create conditions for sustainable procedures to address ongoing and new conflicts.

The Long-Term Missions (LTM) report regularly to delegations in Vienna and are free to speak with the press about certain activities; confidential reports to OSCE leadership are sometimes submitted. Close coordination occurs between each LTM and the office of the High Commissioner for National Minorities (see next sub-section).

By the end of 1996, ten OSCE LTM's were operative. Six of them (Bosnia, Chechnya [technically an "assistance group"], Croatia, Georgia, Moldova, Tajikistan) conduct crisis management and/or post-conflict stabilization and democratization and, in a few cases, "third party peace-keeping" (OSCE's term for monitoring of third party (Russian) peace-keepers). Four LTMs (Estonia, Latvia, Macedonia and Ukraine) conduct preventive diplomacy work. In Bosnia, the OSCE mission, established following an agreement among the parties to the conflict, plays an ambitious role in post-conflict reconstruction, including election supervision, strengthening of respect for democratization and human rights, and regional stabilization through confidence and security building measures

and arms control. The mission illustrates both the potential and the difficulty of achieving such goals, and the necessity of collaboration among IGOs (OSCE and UN, EU and Council of Europe), military (NATO), international civilian police, and NGOs.

Other field activities of the OSCE are designed to fit specific situations as they occur. For example, short term missions have involved human rights reporting, as with the 1992 visits of the CSCE Human Rights Rapporteur Mission to all the Yugoslav Republics. The OSCE currently runs a Liaison Office in Tashkent as a preventive effort. In addition, OSCE Representatives are posted in Estonia and Latvia to assist the implementation of three bilateral accords. In 1995, OSCE cooperated with the European Union and the Western European Union (see Annex B, sec. 1.4.3), as well as the UN, to assist and advise seven countries in the region in their implementation of UN sanctions against the former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

• **High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)**

The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) of the OSCE conducts preventive diplomacy in conflicts involving national minority issues. The HCNM's basic role is to identify and de-escalate inter-state or intra-state ethnic tensions at the earliest possible stage. A typical sequence involves: (1) on-site information visits to obtain a full understanding of the positions of the parties; (2) confidential recommendations to the parties, which are made public following responses of the relevant governments; and (3) assistance to the parties in implementing the recommendations. The HCNM's interventions and recommendations draw upon the OSCE's human dimension principles and commitments. The HCNM mandate includes an "early warning" notice to the political bodies of the OSCE, but no notices have been issued so far. The HCNM operates independently of the OSCE political decision-making structures, and issues reports to the Organization and the public on the office's operations. The HCNM enjoys a virtual right of entry into all OSCE States with unimpeded access to all persons of interest; he chooses his interventions and interlocutors on the basis of his own judgment. The HCNM operates as a security mechanism and not as a human dimension mechanism.

The HCNM has developed as a highly credible, impartial third party which holds both governments and minorities accountable for compliance with OSCE principles and commitments. By the end of 1996, the HCNM had issued recommendations concerning nearly a dozen situations: russo-phones outside Russia (Estonia, Latvia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Krygystan), national minorities of European "divided nations" (Albanians in

Macedonia, Hungarians in Slovakia and Romania), the Greek minority in Albania, the Serb minority in Croatia, and the Romany in the OSCE region. The HCNM's work has led to emphases on establishing channels of direct and ongoing dialogue among parties to a conflict; finding solutions that guarantee participation of national minorities in public affairs; favoring integration of national minorities over assimilation; and addressing the lack of financial resources that are often at the root of difficulties in protecting national minorities.

- **Chairman-in-Office (CIO) and Secretary-General**

The Chairman-in-Office (CIO) functions as the OSCE's top executive officer. The CIO, a foreign minister of an OSCE participating country, holds the post on a yearly, rotating basis. The Secretary-General acts under the CIO's guidance and is the chief administrative officer of the OSCE. The CIO has authority to take action on his or her own initiative (with appropriate consultations). Such initiatives may include (1) dispatching personal representatives such as the Secretary-General to deal with crises, as for example, with the Personal Representative to the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict, (2) operating as a troika with the preceding and succeeding Chairmen in preventive diplomacy, and (3) forming *ad hoc* steering groups on situations of concern. The preventive diplomacy role of the CIO or Secretary-General is not fully realized.

- **Conflict Prevention Center**

The Conflict Prevention Center supports OSCE activities in the field of conflict prevention and management, including all field operations, and confidence and security-building measures. The CPC holds consultations with other international organizations active in preventive action to promote complementarity and synergy in diplomatic and field operations. The CPC's support for the CIO and OSCE political bodies (Permanent Council, Forum for Security Cooperation) is not fully realized.

- **Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)**

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), an institution of the OSCE separate from the OSCE Secretariat, monitors compliance with OSCE human rights standards and provides technical advice to support member states' processes toward democratization and the rule of law. In seeking greater integration of its mandate with the preventive diplomacy initiatives of the Organization, ODIHR assists in preparation and support of LTMs, consults with the CIO, and participates in meetings of the Permanent and Senior Councils. The office strives to build long-term democratic institutions by, among other functions, moni-

toring and providing technical support to constitutional and electoral processes, creating forums for government-NGO dialogue on the ground, and sponsoring education on OSCE standards and procedures for civil society and government sectors. The ODIHR also conducts fact-finding missions to assess the state of minority rights and ethnic relations.

**Practical Note:**

NGOs should inform the work of the OSCE in preventive action and particularly its human rights dimension. At the policy level, NGOs should encourage preventive responses through early warning reports and recommendations to the CIO, the HCNM, member governments, and the ODIHR. NGOs can provide information and advocacy regarding situations which call for an OSCE initiative, or situations which are already the subject of a field mission or other OSCE overture. The advocacy of the International Crisis Group concerning the OSCE LTM in Bosnia illustrates the effectiveness of NGO lobbying, sometimes in partnership with IGO field staff, on local and external government policy makers.

NGO influence on operational matters is also key. At the early stages of planning of an LTM, NGOs should press the CIO for better selection procedures and training for appointees to the critical post of Head of Mission as well as particular candidates for certain posts. NGOs should engage operationally in parallel and follow-up activities to HCNM and LTM initiatives on the ground by providing technical assistance on the development of tolerant minority policies and attitudes. Human rights NGOs also provide operational support to ODIHR initiatives in monitoring and institution building through LTMs and general technical cooperation programs of the OSCE.

To influence the ever-evolving framework of principles and structures governing OSCE operations, NGOs should participate in informal lobbying of government delegates at review conferences and implementation meetings of the Ministerial Council. The ODIHR serves as the liaison generally between the OSCE and NGOs and provides logistical information.

**1.4.2 Council of Europe**

Based in Strasbourg, France, the Council of Europe was formed in 1949 by ten states to promote closer European ties; its membership, now at 29, includes some of the nations of the former Soviet bloc. The Council takes a democratization approach to the issue of conflict and focuses specifically on developing a strong human rights regime. The European

Commission and European Court of Human Rights continue to play a vital role in conflict prevention on a case-by-case scale; plans for bureaucratic reform involve merger into a single Commission. The signing of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in 1993 presaged a plan for the protection of national minorities involving standard-setting and confidence-building measures to build tolerance and understanding among peoples. Key institutions in addressing the linkage among democracy, human rights, and peace include the following.

- **Parliamentary Assembly**

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe is composed of representatives of member countries' national parliaments, and serves as the deliberative organ of the Council. The Assembly establishes policy, recommends and authorizes action, and expresses concern about particular country situations. The Council uses membership as an incentive toward democratization.

The Parliamentary Assembly conducts by committees much of its work relating to conflict preventions. The Political Affairs Committee has been active in promoting reconciliation in individual country situations, in both Council member states and countries in the Middle East, North and South America, and Africa. The Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights conducts standard-setting and implementation activities and reviews petitions submitted directly to the Assembly from member state citizens. Its Sub-Committee on Human Rights meets several times a year and takes up issues of concern around the world, including internal conflicts. The Committee on Economic Affairs and Development launched the North-South Centre initiative to raise awareness of Third World issues (see discussion *infra* in this section); the Committee maintains close relationships with the World Trade Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, UN Development Programme, and UNCTAD.

- **Committee of Ministers and Secretariat**

The Committee of Ministers and Secretariat General are the executive and administrative arms of the Council, respectively. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe works with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in a range of programs targeted at encouraging democratization, particularly in central and eastern European states and the former Soviet Union. The programs include advice on issues of democratization and compliance of domestic laws with Council of Europe (COE) standards. Other programs include education in and translation of COE texts, and rule of law and local democracy-building

programs. Relevant units within the Secretariat include the Directorate of Social and Economic Affairs, the Directorate of Human Rights, the Registrar of the European Commission and Court on Human Rights, and the Department of Information.

- **North/South Centre**

The North/South Centre, activated in 1990,<sup>17/</sup> addresses a range of elements useful to the prevention of violent conflicts: sustainable development, human rights, democracy and civil society. The Centre's main aim is to raise public awareness in Europe of issues of global interdependence and solidarity. The Centre's quadrilateral co-management system is unique; decisions are made by governments, parliaments, regional authorities, and NGOs. Its decision-making body is the Executive Council which is composed of representatives from the quadrilogue partners, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the South.<sup>18/</sup> The Centre stresses collaboration between the developed world (the "North") and governments and civil society in the developing world (the "South") in implementing programs in education, media, information, and inter-cultural dialogue. By 1996, 15 Council of Europe member states were members of the Partial Agreement setting up the Centre; the Centre's statute allows for non-European states to become members on agreement by its Executive Council and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.<sup>19/</sup>

- **European Commission on Human Rights and European Court of Human Rights**

The European Commission on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights are the oldest regional pioneers in encouraging the ratification of human rights treaties, and in monitoring and enforcing compliance with treaty norms, in particular those in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols. Under the applications system, aggrieved persons, groups or organizations, or their private representatives, may petition the Commission and Court for redress for alleged violations of

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<sup>17/</sup> The European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity, generally known as the "North-South Centre," was created by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 1989 pursuant to Recommendation 1095 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (1989) on North-South interdependence and solidarity.

<sup>18/</sup> As of May 1996, NGO representatives on the Executive Council were Europe-based and represented six categories of NGO activity: media, development, youth, environment, human rights and Council of Europe NGOs.

<sup>19/</sup> Council of Europe Res. (adopted by the Committee of Ministers, 500th mtg., 21 Oct. 1993).

the European Convention or its Protocols by member states that have ratified the Convention or relevant protocol and acceded to the jurisdiction of those bodies.

**Practical Note:**

NGOs in consultative status with the Council of Europe may submit, *inter alia*, memoranda to the Secretary-General, give views to Assembly committees upon invitation (orally or in writing), and make informal contacts with relevant Committees and Directorate staff. Consultative NGOs also may attend sessions of the Assembly but have no authority to speak in the debates. International NGOs may receive consultative status with the Council of Europe if they meet certain criteria involving, among other matters, a compatibility of aims and principles with those of the Council, degree of representativeness in its field of competence, and an interest shown in European questions. For more details on consultative status, NGOs should contact the Department of Information at the Council of Europe Secretariat in Strasbourg, France, listed in the Directory at Annex D, Part I.

The European Commission and Court on Human Rights allow applications by NGOs as victims themselves, as professional legal representatives of victims, or on behalf of victims only to a very limited extent. In particular, some British human rights organizations help applicants draw up applications; they include the Advice on Individual Rights in Europe (AIRE) Centre, INTERIGHTS, Justice, the Kurdish Human Rights Project (Kurdish cases only); the National Association for Mental Health (MIND), and the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL). NGOs may also file amicus briefs as third party intervenors in cases before the Court only.

• **European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**

Under the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, a committee of independent experts ("Committee") is established to conduct preventive visits to states parties in order to check on conditions in potential places of torture. After its visit to a state party, the Committee issues a confidential report containing recommendations; if the country fails to cooperate or the situation fails to improve, the Committee may make a public statement on the matter. General reports of the Committee are submitted annually to the Committee of Ministers.

**Practical Note:**

During its on-site visits, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture is to be given liberty to communicate freely with anyone with relevant information. NGOs should avail themselves of the Committee's mandate to communicate with the Committee in writing or orally on situations of torture and recommendations for the Committee's report on how the government should address the conflict leading to those situations. The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture serves as a model for a UN draft instrument of a similar scheme. See Annex A, sec. 2.7.4.

**1.4.3 European Union**

Under the framework of the Maastricht Treaty of 1992, the European Union (EU) members, now 15, are forging closer social, political, and economic ties with the eventual goal of unifying monetary systems into a single currency and European citizenship. Under the Maastricht Treaty, respect for human rights is one of the main pre-requisites for membership in the European Union. In addition, the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, are among the primary objectives in the common foreign and security policy, and the organization's development cooperation policy. The EU's European Commission, which is composed of members nominated by their governments, has been increasingly including such criteria in the planning and implementation of EU action. Recent attention has focused on how the EU institutions can institutionalize their increasingly active role in mediating crises in the region and developing conflict prevention measures.

The following sections highlight relevant areas of activity within the EU institutions, including the pilot Crisis Prevention Network of the European Commission, the EU's Humanitarian Aid Programs, the Lomé Convention, the Europe Agreements and Phare and Tacis Programmes, and the work of the European Parliament.

- **Crisis Prevention Network**

The Crisis Prevention Network (CPN) was launched by the EU's European Commission in January 1997 based on an initiative within the European Parliament. In its first year, the CPN expects to establish a network of researchers, policy analysts, and practitioners, including NGOs, to run a series of advisory activities on short-term and long-term crisis prevention in priority areas of EU interest. The CPN also plans to

issue studies and briefs for the Commission and the Parliament on integration of crisis prevention within the context of those bodies' institutional procedures. In addition, the CPN will assess the feasibility of establishing a planning and assessment in the context of the EU's common foreign and security policy pillar.

- **Humanitarian Aid Programs**

The EU is a world leader in providing humanitarian assistance to victims of war, disaster, and human-made chronic crisis. The aid programs are carried out by the Humanitarian Office of the European Commission (ECHO) in some 60 countries in crisis, many of which involve conflicts of socio-ethnic dimensions. Recent attention, for example, has focused on such areas as Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cuba, Georgia, Iraq, the Russian Federation (Chechnya), Rwanda/Burundi, Tajikistan and the former Yugoslavia. ECHO works in partnership with some 170 mainly European NGOs, and with UN agencies. In almost all cases ECHO's partners are parties to a Framework Partnership Agreement with the European Commission. The program is developing new linkages between relief and development, as well as between humanitarian assistance and conflict prevention.

- **Technical Assistance and Financial Cooperation, and the Lomé Convention**

The EU enters into agreements with non-member countries around the world to provide technical assistance and financial cooperation on a variety of matters, from development and trade affairs to the promotion of institutions for the rule of law and respect for human rights. Under the terms of a 1995 communication,<sup>20/</sup> the European Commission now incorporates human rights and democratic principles as an essential element in its agreements. Those issues become a part of the dialogue between the parties and a basis for taking appropriate measures in response to grave human rights abuses or interruptions of the democratic process.

In a system developed under the European Community's founding Treaty of Rome and successive Lomé Conventions, the EU offers development aid and preferential trade and financing arrangements to 69 developing countries designated in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific region (ACP states).<sup>21/</sup> In addition to trade and aid, Lomé is built

<sup>20/</sup> European Commission, Communication on the inclusion of respect for democratic principles and human rights in agreements between the Community and third countries, COM (95) 216 final (1995).

<sup>21/</sup> The linkage between trade, development, and conflict prevention was noted in the European Commission's recent communication, The European Union and the Issue of Conflicts in Africa: Peace-building, Conflict Prevention and Beyond, SEC(96)332 final, March 6, 1996.

on a third pillar: cooperation through dialogue. In a recent development under Lomé IV (the convention in effect from 1990-2000), preferences are conditioned on human rights as well as economic performance, and allocations lost by ineligible countries are reallocated to good performers. The Lomé Convention provides for a Council of Ministers, a Committee of Ambassadors and a Joint Assembly, while the ACP states have their own administrative unit based in the Secretariat General in Brussels.

- **Europe Agreements and the Phare and Tacis Programs**

Arising from a Council of Ministers' initiative in late 1989 to support the reforms in Poland and Hungary, the EU has been developing political and trade relations with its central and east European neighbors through Association Agreements ("Europe Agreements"). The organization has extended the prospect of membership, and access to the European market, on conditions, *inter alia*, that the country nurture stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities. The EU's Phare Programme finances projects aimed at helping achieve these and other objectives of the Europe Agreements. A separate program, Tacis, operates for Russia and the CIS through Partnership and Cooperation Agreements.

- **Committees and Fora of the European Parliament**

The European Parliament, which is composed of 626 members elected by direct universal suffrage of the people in every member state of the EU, is active, as a body and through individual committees, fora, and members, in denouncing human rights violations and addressing destabilizing events in the region. The Parliament issues an annual resolution on the world human rights situation and the work of its Human Rights Sub-Committee is a useful supplement in cases which fall outside the range of human rights in the Council of Europe's treaty. In addition, unofficial working groups, such as the Forum on Preventing Diplomacy (FEPAC), serve as fulcrums of debate on strengthening the role of the EU in preventive action.

**Practical Note:**

While NGOs hold no consultative status with the EU, the organization maintains a list of NGOs to which it grants official cognizance, which can be obtained by contacting the EU Secretariat. At the functional level, NGO relationships with the EU vary among the differing parts of the organization from operational to policy and advo-

cacy roles. It is advisable to communicate reports and concerns about violations of human rights anywhere in the world to the Parliament's Human Rights Sub-Committee which may issue resolutions or take other preventive action.

As part of its growing interest in conflict prevention measures, the EU has increased dialogue with NGOs working in the field of conflict prevention. NGOs particularly involved in this dialogue are International Alert and Saferworld. Other NGOs are involved with EU programs to strengthen minority protection, democratic institutions, and electoral processes. For contact information on EU Units and the NGOs noted above, see the Directory at Annex D, Parts I and II.

#### 1.4.4 Western European Union

The nine-member Western European Union (WEU) was formally recognized in the Maastricht Treaty (above) as the European Union's military arm—implementing military, security, and defense decisions of the body. The Planning Cell, consisting of forty military experts, serves as the WEU's coordination and advisory body. Utilized primarily as a high-level forum for consultation among its members, the WEU has played a useful role in inter-state dispute and arms control initiatives through various agencies.

The WEU has reorganized itself to address the problems of ethno-national conflict in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and pledged to undertake conflict prevention and crisis management activities such as peacekeeping. At the NATO Summit in 1994, the WEU was recognized as the European "pillar" of the Atlantic Alliance and allowed access to NATO military assets for its peacekeeping operations. Although it has engaged in mine-sweeping and sanctions enforcement, the WEU is overshadowed by NATO and the financial support from member states deflected to NATO structures and operations. With its founding treaty due to expire in 1998, the WEU continues to be divided over the importance given to the organization, divided between the "Europeanists" who seek greater authority and separateness from NATO as a European alternative, and the "Atlanticists" who prefer resort to NATO first.

#### 1.4.5 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), established in 1991, seeks to promote the common political, security, and economic ties of former Soviet republics. With 12 members, the CIS has become

## ANNEX B—REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

increasingly interested in addressing problems before they lead to violent conflicts. Its ability to do so, particularly with intractable conflicts in its own region, remains limited.

In cooperation with the OSCE and UNHCR, the CIS agreed in May 1996 to an institutional and operational framework to address the region's refugees, displaced persons, and migration caused by mass population displacement and environmental degradation. The agreement contemplated the establishment of national early warning systems and preventive policies, and the use of UN and OSCE mechanisms for early warning and preventive action, as well as the Council of Europe's Framework Convention. With observer status at the UN, the CIS has also coordinated activities with the UN Economic Commission for Europe and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). See contact points in the Directory at Annex D, Part I. The organization has contributed to UN diplomatic and peacekeeping efforts in internal conflicts within CIS member states.

### **Practical Note:**

Cooperation between the CIS and NGOs has evolved gradually as local NGOs emerge in CIS member states and international NGOs become active on regional issues. NGOs can play a strong role in the CIS in human rights monitoring and advocacy, legal and technical assistance and training, and humanitarian assistance.

### **1.5 Middle East and Islamic States**

The countries of the Middle East span the eastern Mediterranean, Arabian Peninsula, and North Africa. Most of the regional and sub-regional organizations consist of Arab world countries, and independent NGOs have little to no direct access or impact on their work. This section highlights the major organizations with impact or potential impact on violent conflicts in the region.<sup>22/</sup>

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<sup>22/</sup> Regional organizations not covered in this Annex include the Arab Monetary Fund Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

**Practical Note:**

In regions like the Middle East, where direct access to and consultation with regional organizations are limited, it is advisable for NGOs to consider secondary targets of advocacy. Such targets include governments or other social or economic centers of influence outside the region that play a significant role in the region and may be open to NGO input.

**1.5.1 Organization of The Islamic Conference (OIC)**

The Organization of The Islamic Conference (OIC) has a large and diverse 45-state membership encompassing nations from the Far East to the Middle East to West Africa. The organization aims to achieve Islamic solidarity among its members. The OIC has routinely established *ad hoc* committees to deal with internal as well as interstate conflicts of concern. The committees have undertaken mediation and negotiation attempts, fact-finding missions focused on human rights violations, provision of humanitarian and economic assistance, and peace-enforcement and peace-building support. The OIC is restricted by its mandate to issues that have impact on Muslims or Muslim nations. The organization supports the Islamic Development Bank, discussed *infra* at Annex B, sec. 2.5.

**Practical Note:**

The OIC's diversity of membership makes it a potentially significant player in the field of preventive diplomacy. The organization is likely to act in situations of potential conflict that involve Muslims or Muslim nations. The flexible character of the Charter allows the OIC to respond quickly to urgent situations but the organization lacks compulsory jurisdiction even over conflicts involving member states. NGOs who wish to appeal to the OIC for action should direct their efforts to members with geo-political or other direct interests in the situation at issue.

**1.5.2 League of Arab States**

The League of Arab States (LAS) consists of 22 countries of the eastern Mediterranean, the Arabian Peninsula and North Africa. The League, which was formed in order to promote Arab unity, generally focuses on political, economic, and security issues. The League's Charter, in Article 5, calls for its supreme organ, the Council, to "mediate in all differ-

ences which threaten to lead to war between two member states. . .” but warns against any state meddling in the internal affairs of another.

The League’s contribution to the field of conflict prevention and management has focused on preventive diplomacy, primarily in the context of inter-state disputes. Council assemblies operate at the level of heads of state. The League has been involved in attempts to mediate dozens of inter-state disputes and several civil wars among and within its own members, but there is no institutional mechanism to respond to conflict situations as they arise. The League’s record of success is mixed; it has acted in certain situations yet has been slow to meet or failed to meet others, even when serious disputes arose.

The League’s most successful activities have involved its less publicized technical assistance programmes and the operations of its specialized agencies. The League also supports the Arab Bank for Economic Development.

### **1.5.3 Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), established in 1981, promotes the common economic and security concerns of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, all of whom are also members of the League of Arab States. The GCC’s Commission for the Settlement of Disputes is attached to its Supreme Council, formed of heads of member states; the Commission has exercised its jurisdiction over disputes between member states through mediation efforts, usually at the summit level of presidents and kings. Impact by the GCC on internal disputes affecting its members or other states in the region appears minimal.

#### **Practical Note:**

With a few exceptions, the member states of the League and the GCC lack democratically representative governments, and information indicating imminent human rights violations is not likely to trigger preventive action unless the situation presents a threat to the member states’ own national security. In some member states, relationships with independent NGOs are virtually non-existent. It is advisable for NGOs to turn to sympathetic public channels within or outside member states to press their concerns. Since the League’s Council and the GCC’s Commission operate at the head of state or ministerial level, private citizens and organizations do not possess standing to request a meeting or particular action of those organizations.

## 2. Multilateral Development Banks

Multilateral development banks can contribute to early warning and preventive action by addressing the economic and social imbalances that might generate violent conflicts. These banks operate from regional and sub-regional bases and provide loan financing and development assistance to applicant states, including states outside their region of membership. At the Lyons summit in 1996, the G-7, which influences multilateral development bank policies, called on the banks to intensify collaboration and improve transparency of procedures. This section highlights five of the world's largest multilateral development banks.<sup>23/</sup>

### 2.1 African Development Bank Group

The African Development Bank Group is comprised of the African Development Bank (AfDB), African Development Fund (ADF), and the Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF). The AfDB is engaged in the promotion of economic development and social progress in its Regional Member Countries (RMCs) in Africa. Its shareholders are 53 African countries and 24 countries in the Americas, Europe, and Asia. The financial resources of the Bank consist of ordinary capital resources comprising subscribed capital, reserves, funds raised through borrowing and accumulated net income. RMCs hold two-thirds of total subscribed capital, and non-regional members hold one-third.

The ADF has a current membership of 24 non-African state participants and the ADF. Its sources of funding are mainly contributions and periodic replenishment by state participants. The NTF was established by the Government of Nigeria under AfDB management to assist in the development efforts of the poorer AfDB members.

The Bank's development operations cover agriculture, public utilities, transportation, industry, health, education and cross-cutting issues such as poverty reduction, environmental management, gender mainstreaming (role of women in development), and population activities. Recently, the Bank has facilitated the involvement of NGOs in project management. While most Bank financing is designed to support specific projects, the Bank provides program, sector, and policy-based loans to enhance national economic management. The Bank also promotes private investment by financing non-publicly guaranteed private sector

<sup>23/</sup> Multilateral development banks that operate at the sub-regional level, which are not discussed in this Annex, include sub-regionally oriented banks in Africa, the Arab and OPEC sponsored banks, the CePerican Bank for Economic Integration, and the Nordic Investment bank.

operations. The Bank actively pursues co-financing activities with bilateral and multilateral institutions.

The Bank's highest policy-making body is the Board of Governors, which consists of the governor for each member country. With the exception of certain powers specifically reserved to it under the agreement, the Board of Governors has delegated its powers to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors approves all loans, guarantees, equity investments, and borrowing; it also sets policy guidelines for Bank operations, including operational and financial policies, and borrowing programs.

## **2.2 Asian Development Bank**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) funds specific projects and provides loans and guarantees to foster individual and collective economic growth and cooperation in the region. At present, 20 of the 55 states that are members of the Bank are outside the Asian region. Voting power is based on capital structure; Japan and the U.S. are major influences.

The Articles of Agreement of the Bank prohibit the Bank from interfering in the political affairs of any member and from being influenced by the political character of the country concerned; only economic considerations are to be relevant in its decision-making (article 36). The Bank began to provide direct support to the private sector in the 1980s, primarily through lines of equity to selected financial institutions and accompanied by technical assistance. Since then, social policies have begun to address poverty reduction, the role of women in development, population planning, health, and education. Qualitative reviews are done to ensure social equity in project areas.

Cooperation between NGOs and the Asian Development Bank includes exchange of information, use of NGOs as implementing agencies, and financing of NGO projects with host government concurrence. The U.S. has been able to use its influence to exclude or suspend lending to states with poor democracy and human rights performance. Japan's 1992 overseas development aid (ODA) principles include review of criteria such as levels of military expenditure, democratic development, respect for human rights, and protection of the environment, but prospects for explicit inclusion of the principles in Bank policy are unlikely.

Recently, the Asian Development Bank established an inspection mechanism similar to that of the World Bank discussed in Annex A, sec. 4.1 *supra*. The Asian Bank considers investigative and corrective action at the request of groups of persons who have been or are likely to be

adversely affected by the Bank's failure to follow its own procedures on particular projects. However, in place of review by a permanent independent body like the World Bank's Inspection Panel, the Asian system directs that a complaint first be sent to the Bank's President, who obtains and reviews a response by Bank management. If the affected group is unsatisfied with Management's response, a request for inspection may be sent to an Inspection Committee composed of Bank Board members who asks the Bank Management to respond unless the request is considered to be frivolous or clearly ineligible. If the Inspection Committee deems it necessary, it may confer with experts from a roster who serve on an as-needed basis. The Committee then may authorize inspection services and select a panel from the roster to conduct the inspection. Following the inspection, the Panel submits its report to the Inspection Committee which obtains a response by Bank management and, if desired, consults with the panel, requester, Management, and/or the government. The Committee then makes a recommendation to the Bank Board, which takes a decision, to be implemented by Management if necessary.

The Asian Development Bank's inspection mechanism may provide a rare opportunity for preventive investigative and remedial efforts concerning Bank-sponsored projects. However, its procedures are untested and appear to be dependent on Bank management itself. There is no provision for confidentiality and anonymity of requesters where necessary. As of date of writing, the mechanism has received no cases.

### **Practical Note:**

To achieve NGO influence on Bank policy or operations, direct approaches to member states of influence, such as the U.S. and Japan, are advisable. In addition, NGOs may attempt to use the newly established inspection mechanism as an early warning function. However, the mechanism's capacity to prevent grievances from turning into violence will depend in part on the Bank's incorporation of procedures to address the social impact of its projects as well as the strengthening of its independence and confidentiality procedures noted above.

### **2.3 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)**

The purpose of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is to assist the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union in transition to open market oriented economies, and to promote private and entrepreneurial initiative; Bank

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operations are to be conducted only in countries committed to the principles of “multiparty democracy, pluralism and market economics.”<sup>24/</sup> Indeed, the Bank’s charter provides that it can suspend or modify operations because of inconsistencies with those principles or “in exceptional circumstances.”<sup>25/</sup> Under the Bank’s interpretation of the Agreement, “only those rights which, in accordance with international standards, are essential elements of multiparty democracy, pluralism and market economics should be considered when evaluating a country’s progress.”<sup>26/</sup> The Bank’s mandate to emphasize multiparty democracy and pluralism contrasts with the “neutrality” requirements of most other international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund discussed in Annex A, secs. 4.1 and 4.2.

The EBRD operates by extending loans, guarantees, and equity to public and private enterprises, and by providing technical assistance and training. At least 60 percent of EBRD loans, guarantees, and equity investments must go to the private sector. The member states of the EU own a majority interest (51 percent) in the Bank; the United States controls 10 percent and France, Germany, Japan, and the UK 8.5 percent each. At the start of 1996, EBRD recipient member states numbered 26 with over 500 operations approved.

The Bank’s mandate to promote democracy and pluralism primarily operates as a constraint on lending and not as a response mechanism to impending or actual crises. The Bank assesses the political progress of borrowing countries on an annual basis only and on the basis of available information that does not include first-hand fact-finding. In situations of concern, the Bank responds with various tools, such as discussing its concerns in regular or special missions by the Bank’s President or representative to the borrowing country, or in the context of the Bank’s annual meetings. The Bank’s Charter authorizes the Bank to modify, suspend, or terminate ongoing projects for failure to satisfy political conditions, but such options require two-thirds majority approval by the Board of Governors and are rarely employed.

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<sup>24/</sup> Agreement Establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, May 29, 1990, arts. 1, 8, *reprinted in* 29 I.L.M. 1077, 1083, 1086 (1990).

<sup>25/</sup> *Id.* art. 8.

<sup>26/</sup> Procedures to implement the Political Aspects of the Mandate of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, sec. III(a) (1992) (available from the EBRD). The interpretation states that “[o]ther rights, including economic and social rights that advance multiparty democracy, pluralism and market economics, could be taken into account and fostered by the Bank in connection with its normal operations.” *Id.*

The Bank's articles of agreement obligate the EBRD to promote environmentally sound and sustainable development. The Bank has actively implemented its environmental mandate through policies and procedures requiring environmental due diligence and public participation, loan covenants, and supervision and monitoring during project performance.

The Bank's current cooperation with NGOs involves informal contacts between NGOs and Bank officials. The Bank's first President created a Political Unit that operated a forum for consultations with IGOs and NGOs, but the unit was disbanded after that President's resignation. The Bank has recently issued a revised and more open policy on public disclosure of information.

**Practical Note:**

NGO coalitions should urge the Bank and its member governments to respond to certain situations of conflict by promoting multiparty democracy and pluralism as contemplated in its Articles of Agreement. Such efforts may encourage the EBRD to develop its political mandate with policies and procedures similar to those used in exercising its environmental mandate. In their advocacy with the EBRD, human rights actors should draw on the fact that other multilateral development banks have begun using development and financing mechanisms to remedy causes of conflict and have created inspection mechanisms to respond directly to the needs of beneficiaries of Bank-funded projects.

Within the Bank's current operations, NGOs can play a significant role in providing the Bank with information on the status of multiparty democracy and pluralism in borrowing countries. NGOs would be well advised to seek, together with interested IGOs, to supplement the EBRD's reliance on UN, OSCE, and Council of Europe reports as well as NGO reports, which in the past included those of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch/Helsinki. Human rights actors based in the EU, in particular, should encourage their governments to use their majority interest in the Bank to promote the natural linkages between the Bank's mandate and conflict prevention and management.

## 2.4 Inter-American Development Bank

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) promotes economic and social development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean through loans and technical assistance to member states and subregional financial institutions. The Bank recently redefined its priorities to include social reform and poverty reduction, modernization and economic integration, and environmental protection. Of its 46 members, the U.S., Canada, and the 18 non-regional members, including Japan, wield key influence within Bank operations and decision-making.

The Bank's emphasis on social policy lending has led to increased focus on education, family welfare, women and youth, nutrition, micro-enterprise and labor training along with its traditional infrastructure approach. The Bank has begun to pilot "modernization of state" projects which include reform of governance structures such as legislative, judicial and fiscal institutions and strengthening of civil society.

The Bank has established operational policies and norms to provide guidance to staff and prospective borrowers. The policies cover issues such as women in development and the environment, and set rules for disclosure of information to the public about Bank activities on specific projects and general operating guidelines.

Most NGO involvement with the IADB is in the context of operational NGOs who provide technical assistance on "modernization of state" and economic projects. Under established procurement procedures, NGOs can compete for contracts and can be contracted with IADB financing with their host government's written consent. In some cases, NGOs participate in the design and development of loans and monitor loan performance. Participation occurs either informally or, through competitive procurement processes, as hired consultants; the latter method has engaged the participation of certain indigenous and environmental NGOs.

The Bank recently established an Independent Investigation Mechanism similar to the World Bank's Inspection Panel discussed in Annex A, sec. 4.1. The Mechanism's mandate is to receive and investigate complaints from groups of persons in borrowing or recipient countries who have been or might be affected by the Bank's failure to follow its own operational policies, or norms for the execution of those policies, in the design, analysis or implementation of proposed or ongoing operations. The complaining group must show it has suffered or is reasonably expected to suffer material adverse effects as a result of such failure by the Bank. The group may present its request in person, through a local

representative or, in exceptional circumstances, a non-local representative. Individual Executive Directors, who represent member states of the Bank, may request investigation in exceptional circumstances when a serious violation may have occurred. Unlike the World Bank's permanent Inspection Panel, experts from a roster serve on the Investigation Mechanism on an as-needed basis.

The Investigation Mechanism offers a potentially effective opportunity for early warning by enabling groups and communities with grievances to address the IADB and seek preventive or remedial action. At date of this writing, the Mechanism has received only one request of investigation, and it is too early to assess its effectiveness.

### **Practical Note:**

NGOs have no formal consultative mechanism for participation in IADB policy and decision-making. An Inter-American network of NGOs is discussing with the Bank's Sustainable Development Programs Department various ways to systematize civil society input in Bank policies and strategies, particularly in social sector lending. A useful contact point for NGO networking is the Washington-based Bank Information Center (see Directory at Annex D, Part II).

To submit information or advocate for action on a specific project, NGOs should contact the Bank's Social Programs Department for social sector projects, and the Strategic Planning Department for modernization of state projects. Information about gender representation in development is particularly relevant under the Bank's operating policies; this type of information can be monitored using categories listed in Table III, Chapter III and Annex C of this Handbook. IADB Executive Directors who represent key influential governments, as well as concerned IGOs, are useful points of contact to stimulate complementary concerns. The organization's telephone directory is available on-line at its web-site (see Directory, Part I).

The Bank has a policy on access to information. To obtain information from the Bank and a copy of the information disclosure policy, NGOs may contact the IADB Representative in one of the Bank's country offices, which exist in most Latin American and Caribbean member countries as well as Japan and France. At headquarters in Washington, D.C., NGOs may contact the Bank's Public Information Center or the Office of the External Relations Advisor.

## 2.5 Islamic Development Bank

Established in 1974 at the initiative of the Organization of The Islamic Conference (OIC) (see Annex B, sec. 1.5.1 *supra*), the Islamic Development Bank operates in accordance with Islamic law, applying Shari'a law to banking. Chief among those terms is the prohibition against charging interest on loans. Investors/shareholders also share in the profits of the bank instead of receiving fixed payments. The IDB has 42 participating member states and its capital is over 2 billion dollars. It finances loans for infrastructural projects which must have a long term socio-economic development benefit for the recipient country. It also promotes export-import trade among member states, and aids other Islamic financial organizations.

### 3. Other Multilateral and Summit Arrangements

#### 3.1 Group of Seven (G-7)

The powerful and wealthy industrialized countries that comprise the Group of Seven play a major role in international policy making concerning trade liberalization, economic reform and development, and debt-relief. Those nations are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and the United States. Most recently, the G-7 has called for enhanced cooperation for development among the UN, IMF, World Bank, and WTO, discussed in Annex A, and for increased international cooperation to respond to crises of varying scale and nature. In particular, the G-7 has urged that grants and concessional financing be provided to the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa as distinct from countries in transition and emerging economies—that is, developing countries and post-Communist countries with expanding international trade and capital inflows. According to the G-7's Lyons communiqué of 1996, the objective of "sustainable development" includes reduction of poverty and social inequities, respect of internationally recognized labor standards, protection of children, a strengthened civil society, protection of the environment, and improved health and education.

The G-7 preparatory work is conducted on a continuous basis in each country through designated personal representatives of the seven nations' leaders. The representatives are known as "sherpas"; typically a sherpa's staff includes one "sous-sherpa" in the foreign ministry and another in the finance ministry.

#### **Practical Note:**

The annual summit meetings of the Group of Seven, and year-round interactions among its members, represent a relatively untested but significant forum for NGO advocacy on human rights and preventive action. Early warning reports should target the G-7's noted aspects of "sustainable development" (see preceding paragraph); Table III, Chapter III and Annex C of this Handbook lists relevant monitoring categories. International NGOs or coalitions of NGOs are advised to submit information and requests for action to the "sherpas," "sous-sherpas" or officials on their staffs. For maximum impact, recommendations and timing should coincide with the annual or semi-annual ministerial deliberations of the major international economic institutions, particularly the IMF, World Bank, and OECD, and bilateral meetings in advance of the summit each year. Follow-up meetings with sherpa staff to explain written information and recommendations, where possible, are

highly advisable. For discussions of the IMF and World Bank, see Annex A, sec. 4 *supra*, and for the OECD, see Annex B, sec. 3.3. *infra*.

### 3.2 Paris Club and London Club

The Paris Club facilitates negotiations among debtor and creditor countries to reschedule the principal on an imminent debt default. It deals exclusively with government loans and government-insured suppliers' credits despite the rising trend for debtor countries to repay credit owed to commercial banks. The organization acts as a mechanism for "burden sharing" among creditor governments; it is not an aid donor but reschedules debts by acting as creditors. The Club acts through meetings of Treasury officials of creditor countries that face a request for the rescheduling of the debt of a particular country. Multilateral lending institutions participate as "observers" to Paris Club negotiations; for example, the IMF projects a debtor country's balance of payments for the coming year.

Paris Club agreements rarely last longer than one year. Interest must still be paid as usual, though it has been delayed in a few cases. While postponing the maturity of the loan is the primary means by which the principal is extended, the interest rate may be varied from the prevailing global market rate to that of a non-market interest rate. The Club has been criticized in the past as more concerned with debt crises than with root causes of debt. By waiting to negotiate until default is imminent, the Club may make the problem worse than if earlier action had been taken.

In contrast, the London Club, whose membership includes but is broader than the Paris Club, negotiates new credits as well as those in force. The London Club is more likely to act pre-emptively before a debtor country runs out of foreign exchange. All commercial banks with interests in the debtor countries are represented in London Club negotiations. Unlike the Paris Club, the London Club cannot reschedule interest obligations and charge current market rates. London Club agreements usually extend over two to three years.

**Practical Note:**

Recent interest among governments in linkages between debt adjustment and conflict prevention is creating a friendlier yet untested environment for NGO coalitions to approach influential governments within the Paris Club on early warning in particular situations. In this area, early warning information should focus on the social impact of debt-related policies, including deprivation of basic needs for the poor and increased imbalance of resources (see Table III and Annex C for suggested categories). Advocacy based on early warning information will highlight the long-term need for the Paris Club to act more pre-emptively and, in specific situations, encourage concessional terms and coordination of technical assistance with the IMF and the World Bank Group.

**3.3 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is composed of 28 member countries with advanced market economies, including the 15 members of the European Union. The organization's mandate includes promoting economic growth, expanding world trade, and enhancing global employment and living standards.

Several OECD bodies address conflict prevention in a development context. The Development Center, a research arm of the organization, has argued in its research and publications that development assistance can be a "weapon for peace" and a means of conflict prevention. The organization has initiated work on measuring progress toward development objectives through the use of indicators in such areas as extreme poverty, infant, child and maternal mortality, and primary education, and through the use of non-measurable qualitative factors. The Development Assistance Committee, which pools the development expertise of the member countries (without conducting original research), tracks the financial flows of member countries and reports to donor countries on "good" and "best practices" in development.

The OECD's technical assistance is limited to Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The Center for Cooperation with the Economies in Transition (CCET) facilitates the transition to modern market economies of the following Central and Eastern European countries: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, as well as Mongolia and Vietnam. The program

covers institution building, enterprise restructuring and related labor market and social policy issues, and the development of meaningful statistics for market-oriented policy making. The OECD operates a joint initiative with the European Union's Phare Programme entitled Support for Improvement in Governance and Management in Central and Eastern European Countries (SIGMA). For a discussion of the Phare Programme, see Annex B, sec. 1.4.3.

OECD policy is set by its Council of member states. The Council meets once a year at ministerial level; it works on a continuing basis at ambassadorial level. Various Committees of experts and governmental policy advisors produce analyses contributing to work that informs the Council's actions on such issues as education, environment, trade and investment. The Secretariat supports the work of the Committees and Council.

The Committees regularly seek outside contributions from business and labor through the Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC), respectively, as well as other specialized NGOs. The Environmental Action Programme (EAP) Task Force provides a forum in which OECD states and parliamentarians, business and trade sector representatives, and environmental NGOs address environmental priorities in Central and Eastern European countries.

### **Practical Note**

Although the path is largely uncharted, human rights, development, and environmental NGOs may be most influential on OECD policy through approaches to key OECD members, especially the United States. NGO monitoring, advocacy, and collaboration have influenced the organization's work on environment, trade and, recently, Korean labor law. NGO emphasis on the status of economic and social rights and structural criteria (see Table III and Annex C) may be helpful to the OECD's measurements of development progress and to the incorporation of human rights factors in those measurements.

NGOs should attempt to approach directly certain OECD Secretariat bodies and influential governments on the OECD Council or OECD Committees. The External Relations Division of the OECD Secretariat serves as the official point of contact with NGOs as well as other international bodies, parliamentarians and the public. Contact between human rights organizations and member organizations of BIAC and TUAC might also be effective but is in general untested.

### 3.4 Informal Groups of Governments and “Friends of the Secretary-General”

Multilateral diplomatic mechanisms among a cluster of interested governments sometimes operate on an ad hoc and informal manner to address prevention of conflict or, in many cases, resolution of conflict and post-conflict reconstruction. Such devices, when sanctioned by the Secretary-General of the UN, have come to be called “Core Group” or “Friends” mechanisms. Core Groups have operated in, among other situations, Cambodia, El Salvador, Haiti, Mozambique and Namibia. The group’s efforts are “legitimized” by the UN’s approval, and accusations of bilateral bias are less likely to arise and cloud efforts at facilitating or negotiating settlements. At times, the processes have become competitive rather than complementary with UN efforts. In the end, the development of such groups underscores the propensity for governments to band together to pursue common interests, and the opportunity that such behavior provides for NGOs in shaping common interest and action of the world’s nations in conflict prevention.

### 3.5 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC)

NATO is the foremost regional collective security organization in the world. Its original purpose, which was to defend its members against external attack and prevent aggression among states, has been modified to include the consolidation of democracy in Europe. Since the Cold War, NATO has been redefining its goals and mission. The development of a new broad concept of “peace support” includes conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, and peace building.

NATO’s Partnership for Peace Program, launched in 1994, employs a new engagement strategy focused on conflict prevention in place of the deterrence strategy of the Cold War era. The Program aims to engage NATO “partners” with NATO members in developing common standards, procedures and doctrines to conduct joint military missions in humanitarian and peace operations. A second NATO initiative, the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF), allows for joint exercises between NATO and non-NATO forces. As of June 1996, the CJTF was approved for operations in parts of the world other than NATO’s traditional European stage.

NATO works closely with other regional and sub-regional security organizations such as the OSCE (see Annex B, sec. 3.3 *supra*) and WEU (see Annex B, sec. 1.4.4 *supra*) in addition to the United Nations. It operates with so-called “muscular diplomacy” in playing an important

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role in preventing the spread of conflicts. The organization's first use of force ever involved various activities in the former Yugoslavia in the early 1990's, including enforcement of the no-fly zone, military raids as part of the UN peacekeeping force, and as the Implementation Force (IFOR) under the Dayton Accords. NATO is equipped and trained to operate cooperatively in crisis to provide both deterrence and reassurance against the expansion of armed conflicts.

The North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) includes 38 countries and has operated as an extension of NATO since 1991. In that forum, the legitimacy of NATO's expanded role is hotly debated. The questions of whether NATO should be involved in "out of area" operations and how expansive its membership should become are contentious. To date, the North Atlantic Council, the highest decision-making body of NATO, has only agreed to consider NATO participation when authorized by the OSCE or the UN.

### **Practical note:**

Direct NGO involvement in NATO's operations is limited to military/civilian coordination and exchange of communication on the ground. However, NGO involvement at the policy making level in NACC and NATO itself, despite the lack of procedures, may be attempted through communications directly with member states influential in the alliance.

### Matrix for Monitoring Human Rights in Situations of Conflict

NOTE: For an explanation of how to use the Matrix, see Chapter III, sec. 1.3. The Matrix is not intended to be used as a whole but rather to provide a framework from which to select specific human rights that reveal information about a situation of escalating conflict. The categories and sub-categories are based on human rights and freedoms recognized variously in international and regional treaty law; some are also recognized in customary international law. In reporting the human rights aspects of a conflict, the user should avoid emphasizing quantitative measures since a comprehensive and accurate description requires, in the end, qualitative information.

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
Equality and Non-Discrimination	Enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social & cultural rights (categories below)	male/female disparity in enjoyment of rights	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		disparity on grounds of racial, ethnic, religious, linguistic, and other minority affiliation	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		disparity based on status as indigenous people	See Table I	(2,1,0,-1,-2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		rural/urban disparity	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)		Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	enjoyment of specific protections	children	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		elderly	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		persons with disabilities	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		migrant workers	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	freedom from racism and xenophobia	hate speech or racist propaganda in any media	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
		racial patterns in housing, justice, education, labor, government, political life, or military	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		lack of political representation	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		lack of laws prohibiting racial discrimination or enforcement of such laws	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
Civil and Political Rights	life and personal security (actual or threatened acts)	enforced disappearances	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		genocide	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		terrorism	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		indiscriminate attacks or acts of violence, including rapes and homicides	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		handling of missing and dead	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		use of land mines and like devices	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		acts of ill-treatment, including torture	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		drug crimes	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

	Basis	Change	with Conflict	of Situation	Response(s)	Actors/Targets
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
personal liberty	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
assembly, association, speech	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
		televisions and radios	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		books published	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		printing and writing paper consumed	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		public libraries and users	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		post offices	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		telecommunication lines and telephones, facsimile machines	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		privacy, family, home and correspondence	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		movement-related phenomena	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		displaced persons and refugees: number, geographic location, demographic characteristics	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		displaced persons and refugees: contexts: economic, ecological, violence-generated, human rights abuses, etc.	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		displaced persons and refugees: separation of families	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		displaced persons and refugees: unaccompanied minors	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
		evictions/forcible relocations	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		repatriation/return	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		registration requirements and travel passes	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		curfews	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		cases of <i>refoulement</i>	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		denial of access to safety	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		denial of access to subsistence resources	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	participation in political, public and government life	right to genuine and periodic elections	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		political party life (see equality and discrimination elements above)	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		demographic distribution of political representation	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		demographic distribution of public/government/ military service	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	major natural disasters		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
	food, water, clothing and housing	imbalances in food production, consumption, distribution, aid and imports	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		clean water shortages	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		population growth rate	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		availability of arable land	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		deforestation and percentage of annual rate of reforestation	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		access to housing (see equality and discrimination above)	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	health-related resources	access to health care and effective medical services	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		access to safe water	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		access to sanitation	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		life expectancy at birth	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		maternal mortality rates	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		infant mortality rates	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
		child mortality rates	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		incidence of disease, including HIV/AIDS and malaria	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		immunization rates	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		malnutrition, including daily calorie supply and age	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		clean and renewable environmental resources	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		persons with disabilities and services and infra-structure to assist them	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		public expense on health	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	education	adult literacy—male/ female	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		access to primary education free of charge (see equality and discrimination elements above)	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		access to secondary and higher education (see equality and discrimination elements above)	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		pupil/teacher ratios	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		percentage of government expenditure on primary, secondary, and higher education	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

	Basis	Change	with Conflict	of Situation	Response(s)	Actors/Targets
	vocational education	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	educational distribution (demographic)	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
employment/social security	unemployment rates, including age/regional/sectoral/gender disparities	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	poverty rate (see equality and discrimination elements above)	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	income distribution, including regional, ethnic, religious, and linguistic disparities (see equality and discrimination elements above)	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	labor force distribution (demographic)	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	public expenditure on social security benefits	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	real gross domestic product per capita and gross national product per capita	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
property-related activities	geographic distribution (using demographic indicators)	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	land distribution (demographic), including land type (arable, irrigated)	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	ownership documentation requirements	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	unlawful occupation of land, housing	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

									See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	cultural and community activities	exercise of religion	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		language use/education	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		family unity	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		participation in community/cooperate affairs	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
State of Government/ Armed Forces	defense forces — percentage of public expenditure, imports of weapons, total armed forces		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	paramilitary groups		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	rebel/opposition forces and territory held		See Table I	(2,1,0,-1,-2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	laws on states of emergency		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	laws restricting freedoms and rights, including types of restrictions, penalties, and enforcement		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
International Relations Pertinent to Human Rights	ratification of human rights and other multilateral and regional treaties, Geneva Conventions		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI		See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
		regional human rights treaties	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		Geneva Conventions and Protocols	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	compliance with treaty reporting		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	participation/ positions taken in Commission on Human Rights and other multilateral or regional human rights bodies		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	requests for human rights technical assistance or advisory services		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
Acts of Derogation from Human Rights	duration of state of emergency		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	frequency of declaration of state of emergency		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	internal police force (size, function, role)		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
Structures to Support Human Rights	ombudsmen		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	human rights commissions		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	independence of judiciary, lawyers, and other legal institutions		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Response(s)	Revenue Actors/Targets
		availability of competent defense lawyers	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		criminal procedural guarantees	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		effective remedies against governmental and private human rights abuse	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	constitutional protections		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	transparency structures for executive and legislative powers		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
State of Economy	rate of inflation		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	current account balance		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	terms of trade and investment		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	export-import ratio		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	total net overseas development assistance		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	total external debt		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
State of Environment	emissions		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

Categories	Sub-Categories	Criteria	Legal Basis	Direction of Change	Correlation with Conflict	Description of Situation	Recommended Responses(s)	Preventive Actors/Targets
	protected areas		See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
	waste production and treatment	hazardous waste	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D
		municipal recycling	See Table I	(-2,-1,0,1,2)	0 1 2 3	Attach written description	See Table VI	See Tables II and III; Annexes A, B, and D

*ANNEX D — DIRECTORY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN  
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**ANNEX D.I DIRECTORY OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS**

**I.1 UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM**

**UN SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)**

c/o UN Secretariat  
Room S-3520A  
United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York 10017 USA  
Neylan Bali, Director  
tel. 1-212-963-5265  
fax 1-212-963-7878  
[www.un.org/Overview/Organs/sc.html](http://www.un.org/Overview/Organs/sc.html)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.1.** The UN Security Council is a UN organ composed of 15 members; five are permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States; the permanent members have veto authority over Security Council actions. Another 10 members are elected by the General Assembly to two-year terms.

**UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA)**

Secretariat Services Branch  
S-3670A  
United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
Maria Maldonado, Chief  
tel. 1-212-963-2332  
fax 1-212-963-4230  
[www.un.org/Overview/Organs/ga.html](http://www.un.org/Overview/Organs/ga.html)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.2.** The UN General Assembly is a plenary, deliberative organ of the UN composed of all member states which, among other matters, approves the budget of the United Nations and directs the operations of the UN Secretariat and the numerous committees and subsidiary organs.

**UN SECRETARIAT**

Executive Office of the Secretary-General  
Room No. 3800E  
United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
S. Iqbal Riza, Chef de Cabinet, Under-Secretary-General  
tel. 1-212-963-5054  
fax 1-212-963-2718  
[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.3.** The UN Secretariat is an organ of the UN consisting of the Secretary-General, who is elected for a five-year term by the General Assembly, and his/her staff. The Secretariat administers the work of the other organs of the UN. The Secretary-General has responsibility to submit an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

**UN DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS (DPA)**

Office of the Under-Secretary-General

Room No. 3770A

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-5055

fax 1-212-963-5065

dpa@un.org / www.un.org/Depts/dpa

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.4.** The Department of Political Affairs is the arm of the UN Secretariat responsible for political research and analysis and advises the Secretary-General on policy. It carries out mandates of the Security Council, the General Assembly, and other competent organs of the UN.

• **UN DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS (DPA)**

Office of the Assistant Secretary-General

Room No. 3527A

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Alvaro de Soto, Assistant Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-5034

fax 1-212-963-9297

dpa@un.org / www.un.org/Depts/dpa

The Americas; East Asia and the Pacific; Europe; and General Assembly Affairs Divisions

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.4.**

• **UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA)**

Office of the Assistant Secretary-General

Room No. 3570A

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Lansana Kouyate, Assistant Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-5232

fax 1-212-963-8976

dpa@un.org / www.un.org/Depts/dpa

Africa I; Africa II; West Asia; and Security Council Affairs Divisions

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.4.**

• **UN DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS (DPA)**

Electoral Assistance Division

Room No. 3275A

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Mr. Driss, Director

tel. 1-212-963-5413

fax 1-212-963-2979

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.4.**

- **UN DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS (DPA)**

Centre for Disarmament Affairs

Room No. 3150A

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Prvoslav Davinic, Director

tel. 1-212-963-5590

fax 1-212-963-8995

cda@un.org / [www.un.org/Depts/dpa/docs/cdahome.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpa/docs/cdahome.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.4.** The Centre for Disarmament Affairs primarily provides secretariat services and substantive support to UN disarmament bodies.

- **UN DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (DHA)**

Office of the Under-Secretary-General

Room No. 3627A

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Yasushi Akashi, Under-Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-4079

fax 1-212-963-9489

dhagva@dha.unicc.org / [www.un.org/ha/general.htm](http://www.un.org/ha/general.htm)

**Note: A listing of UN DHA Representatives, including Humanitarian Coordinators, is in the Directory, Part I.6.**

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.5.** The Department of Humanitarian Affairs in the UN Secretariat is responsible for coordinating the operations of UN relief agencies in complex humanitarian emergencies, which normally involve conflict, and in natural and technological disasters. The Department also promotes action to improve emergency/disaster prevention and preparedness.

- **UN DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (DHA)**

Complex Emergency Division

Room No. 2925A

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Manuel Aranda DaSilva, Director

tel. 1-212-963-5145

fax 1-212-963-9489

silva5@un.org

Africa I; Africa II; Asia, Europe, and Latin America; NIS and Middle East; and Rapid Response Unit

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.5.**

**UN DEPARTMENT OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS (DPKO)**

Office of the Under-Secretary-General

Room No. 3727B

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-8079

fax 1-212-963-9222

Note: DPKO Peace Operations are listed in the Directory, Part I.7.

[www.un.org/Depts/dpko](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in the Secretariat is responsible for security of UN personnel, including all field operations.

**UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (HCHR)**

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Palais des Nations 8-14, Room 519

avenue de la Paix

1211 Geneva 10 SWITZERLAND

Ralph Zacklin, Acting High Commissioner

tel. 41-22-917-1234

fax 41-22-917-0123

Note: HCHR field offices are listed in the Directory, Part I.8.

[193.135.156.15/html/hchr.htm](http://193.135.156.15/html/hchr.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.1.** The High Commissioner for Human Rights operates under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General and within the framework of the authority and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights. The High Commissioner's mandate, established in 1993, includes: making recommendations to the UN system to improve the promotion and protection of human rights; providing advisory services and technical assistance on human rights at the request of States and regional organizations; and coordinating human rights activities throughout the UN system.

**UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**

Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

94, rue de Montbrillant

1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND

Sadako Ogata, High Commissioner

tel. 41-22-739-8100

fax 41-22-739-7377

[hqpi00@unhcr.ch](mailto:hqpi00@unhcr.ch) / [www.unhcr.ch](http://www.unhcr.ch)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8.** The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) established in 1951, protects refugees, facilitates durable solutions to their problems, and engages in other activities as determined by the General Assembly. Since its creation, the office's mandate has extended to a broader set of persons in "refugee-like circumstances," which has included returnees, stateless persons and internally displaced persons in certain cases.

• **UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**

Division of International Protection  
MBT 5FRA  
94, rue de Montbrillant  
1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Dennis McNamara, Director  
tel. 41-22-739-8039  
fax 41-22-739-7377  
www.unhcr.ch  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8**

• **UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**

Division of Programmes and Operational Support  
MBT 2FRA  
94, rue de Montbrillant  
1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Nicholas Morris, Director  
tel. 41-22-739-8435  
fax 41-22-739-7377  
www.unhcr.ch  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8**

• **UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**

Emergency Preparedness and Response Section  
Case Postale 2500  
CH 1211  
Geneva 2 Dépôt SWITZERLAND  
Michael Alford, Director  
tel. 41-22-739-8743  
fax 41-22-739-7301  
alford@unhcr.ch / www.unhcr.ch  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8**

• **UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**

Regional Bureau for Africa  
Office of the Director  
MBT 4MON  
94, rue de Montbrillant  
1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Kamel Morjane, Director  
tel. 41-22-739-8103  
fax 41-22-739-7377  
www.unhcr.ch/world/afri/afri.htm  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8**

- **UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**  
Regional Bureau for the Americas and Caribbean  
Office of the Director  
MBT 4FRA  
94, rue de Montbrillant  
1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Dessalegn Chefeke, Director  
tel. 41-22-739-8745  
fax 41-22-739-7377  
[www.unhcr.ch/world/amer/amer.htm](http://www.unhcr.ch/world/amer/amer.htm)  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8**
  
- **UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**  
Regional Bureau for Asia and Oceania  
Office of the Director  
MBT 3FRA  
94, rue de Montbrillant  
1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Werner Blatter, Director  
tel. 41-22-739-8302  
fax 41-22-739-7377  
[www.unhcr.ch/world/asia/asia.htm](http://www.unhcr.ch/world/asia/asia.htm)  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8**
  
- **UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**  
Regional Bureau for Europe  
Office of the Director  
MBT 5MON  
94, rue de Montbrillant  
1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
John Horekens, Director  
tel. 41-22-739-8943  
fax 41-22-739-7377  
[www.unhcr.ch/world/euro/euro.htm](http://www.unhcr.ch/world/euro/euro.htm)  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8**
  
- **UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**  
Regional Bureau for S.W.A.N.A.M.E.  
Office of the Director  
MBT 3MON  
94, rue de Montbrillant  
1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Jean-Marie Fakhouri, Acting Director  
tel. 41-22-739-8533  
fax 41-22-739-7377  
[www.unhcr.ch/world/mide/mide.htm](http://www.unhcr.ch/world/mide/mide.htm)  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.8**

**UN CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

Secretariat

Palais des Nations 8-14

avenue de la Paix

1211 Geneva 10 SWITZERLAND

Jan Mortenson, Under-Secretary-General

tel. 41-22-917-1234

fax 41-22-917-0123

193.135.156.15/html/hchr.htm

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.1** The Centre for Human Rights of the UN Secretariat administers human rights programs at the request of member states or UN organs. Among other functions, the Centre provides staff support for the work of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission, treaty-based human rights bodies, and the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

**HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES**

• **COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

c/o Centre for Human Rights

Palais des Nations

avenue de la Paix

Geneva SWITZERLAND

Philip Alston, Chair

tel. 41-22-917-3968, 917-3963

fax 41-22-917-0099

International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.4**

• **COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

Secretariat

Division for the Advancement of Women

Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Angela E.V. King, Director

tel. 1-212-963-1151

fax 1-212-963-3463

UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.4**

- **COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**  
c/o Centre for Human Rights  
Palais des Nations  
avenue de la Paix  
Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Michael Parker Banton, Chair; Andrew Chigovera, Rapporteur  
tel. 41-22-917-1234  
fax 41-22-917-0123  
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.4**
  
- **COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**  
c/o Centre for Human Rights  
Palais des Nations  
avenue de la Paix  
Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Soussan Raadi-Azarakhchi, Secretary  
tel. 41-22-917-1234, 907-1234  
fax 41-22-917-0123  
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.4**
  
- **COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE**  
c/o Centre for Human Rights  
Palais des Nations  
avenue de la Paix  
Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Alessio Bruni, Secretary; Alexis Dipanda Mouelle, Chair  
tel. 41-22-917-1234  
fax 41-22-733-3246  
Convention Against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or  
Punishment  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.4**
  
- **HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE**  
c/o Centre for Human Rights  
Palais des Nations  
avenue de la Paix  
Geneva SWITZERLAND  
E. Tistounet, Secretary; Christine Chanet, Rapporteur  
tel. 41-22-917-3361  
fax 41-22-917-0123  
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.4**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

c/o UN Secretariat  
United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York 10017 USA  
Sarida Ayoub, Director  
tel. 1-212-963-4842  
fax 1-212-963-2718

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.13.3.** The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is a UN organ that reports to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization in addressing international economic, social and health problems, and in promoting observance of international human rights. The ECOSOC rotating membership consists of fifty-four member states. The organ supervises the work of various regional and functional commissions, committees, and expert bodies in the economic and social fields, and is responsible for coordinating specialized agencies and institutions in the UN system.

• **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

UN Economic Commission for Africa  
P.O. Box 3001-3005  
Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA  
Kingsley Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary  
tel. 251-1-517-200  
fax 251-1-514-416

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.13.3.**

• **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

UN Economic Commission for Europe  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Geneva 10 SWITZERLAND  
Yves Berthelot, Executive Secretary  
tel. 41-22-917-1234, 907-2893  
fax 41-22-917-0036  
[www.unicc.org/unece/Welcome.html](http://www.unicc.org/unece/Welcome.html)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.13.3.**

• **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
Edificio Naciones Unidas  
Avenida Dag Hammarskjold  
Casilla 179 D  
Santiago CHILE  
Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary  
tel. 56-2-210-2000  
fax 56-2-208-0252, 208-1946  
[www.eclac.cl](http://www.eclac.cl)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.13.3**

• **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UN Building

Rajadamnern Ave.

Bangkok 10200 THAILAND

Adrianus Mooy, Executive Secretary

tel. 66-2-288-1234

fax 66-2-288-1000

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.13.3**

• **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

P.O. Box 927115

Amman JORDAN

Hazem Abdel Aziz El-Beblawi, Executive Secretary

tel. 962-6-694-351

fax 962-6-694-981, 694-982

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.13.3**

**UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (UNCHR)**

Palais des Nations

Room 209

avenue de la Paix

1211 Geneva 10 SWITZERLAND

Georg Mautner-Markhof, Officer in Charge

tel. 41-22-917-3357

fax 41-22-917-0123

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.3**

The Commission on Human Rights is a functional commission of the ECOSOC composed of 53 member states elected by the ECOSOC for three-year terms. The Commission appoints and oversees the work of thematic mechanisms and country rapporteurs.

Thematic Mechanisms:

1. Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Ivan Tosevski)
2. Special Rapporteur on Summary or Arbitrary Executions (Bacre Waly N'diaye)
3. Special Rapporteur on Torture (Nigel Rodley)
4. Special Rapporteur on Religious Intolerance (Abdelfattah Amor)
5. Special Rapporteur on Mercenaries (Enrique Bernales Ballesteros)
6. Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children (Ofelia Calcetas-Santos)
7. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (Louis Joinet)
8. Special Representative on Internally Displaced Persons (Francis M. Deng)
9. Special Rapporteur on Racism and Xenophobia (Maurice Glele-Ahanhanzo)
10. Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression (Abid Hussain)
11. Working Group on the Right of Development (15 members)
12. Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (Radhika Coomaraswamy)
13. Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers (Dato Param Cumaraswamy)
14. Special Rapporteur on Toxic Waste (Fatma Zohra Ksentini)

Country Rapporteurs:

1. Afghanistan (Choong-Hyun Paik)
2. Burundi (Paulo Serjio Pinheiro)
3. Cuba (Carl Johan Groth)
4. Equatorial Guinea (Alejandro Artucio)
5. Iraq (Max van der Stoel)
6. Myanmar (Rajsoomer Lallah)
7. Palestinian territories (Hanan Halinen)
8. Former Yugoslavia (Elisabeth Rehn)
9. Rwanda (Rene Degni-Segui)
10. Sudan (Gaspar Biro)
11. Zaire (Roberto Garreton)

• **UN SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES**

Palais des Nations 8-14

avenue de la Paix

1211 Geneva 10 SWITZERLAND

Muctar Cisse, Officer in Charge

tel. 41-22-917-1234

fax 41-22-917-0123

193.135.156.15/html/hchr.htm

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.7.2.** The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities ("Sub-Commission") is a subsidiary body of the Commission on Human Rights. The Sub-Commission is composed of 26 members elected by the Commission on Human Rights for four-year terms to serve in their individual capacity. The Sub-Commission reports annually to the Commission on Human Rights.

**UN COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Division on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

P.O. Box 500, A-1400

Vienna AUSTRIA

Eduardo Vetere, Chief

tel. 43-1-213-4272

fax 43-1-209-2599

[www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/crime/dpi1642e.htm](http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/crime/dpi1642e.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.13.1.** The Division on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice provides UN Secretariat services to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which is an intergovernmental body of 40 government representatives. The Commission was established in 1992 to replace the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which was composed of independent experts.

**UN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Secretariat

Division of Sustainable Development, DPCSD

2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-2220

United Nations

New York, NY 10017 USA

Joke H. Waller-Hunter, Director

tel. 1-212-963-0902

fax 1-212-963-4260

waller-hunter@un.org / [www.un.org/dpcsd/dsd/csd.htm](http://www.un.org/dpcsd/dsd/csd.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.13.2.** The Division of Sustainable Development provides Secretariat services to the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Commission operates under the Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development within the UN Secretariat.

**UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)**

Office of the Administrator

DC 1-2128

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

James Gustav Speth, Administrator

tel. 1-212-906-5791

fax 1-212-826-2058

webmaster@undp.org / [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

**Note: A listing of UN Resident Representatives, Resident Coordinators, and Humanitarian Coordinators is in the Directory, Part I Supplement.**

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.9.** The UN Development Program (UNDP) is a UN specialized agency responsible for implementing and coordinating economic and the social development and assistance programs of the United Nations.

• **UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)**

Emergency Response Division

DC 1-0462

United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Ed Cain, Director

tel. 1-212-906-5193

fax 1-212-906-5379

[www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.9**

**UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**

Office of the Executive Director  
UNICEF House, Room 1380  
United Nations  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
Carol Bellamy, Executive Director  
tel. 1-212-326-7028  
fax 1-212-888-7465, 888-7454  
cbellamy@unicef.org / www.unicef.org

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10.** UNICEF is a UN program that protects and assists children in various ways. It works with other UN bodies, governments, and NGOs through community-based services, including primary health care, basic education, and safe water and sanitation.

• **UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**

Office of Emergency Programmes  
UNICEF House  
New York, New York 10017 USA  
Nigel Fischer, Director  
tel. 1-212-326-7163  
fax 1-212-325-7037  
www.unicef.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10**

• **UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**

Office of Emergency Programmes  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211  
Geneva 10 SWITZERLAND  
Peter M. McDermott, Deputy Director  
tel. 41-22-909-5501  
fax 41-22-902-5902  
pmcdermott@unicef.org / www.unicef.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10**

• **UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**

Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean  
Apartado 7555  
Santa fe de Bogata DC COLOMBIA  
Marta Mauras, Regional Director  
tel. 57-1-310-1339, 310-1318, 312-0092  
fax 57-1-310-1437, 312-0085  
mmauras@unicef.org / www.unicef.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10**

- **UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**  
Regional Office for East Africa and the Pacific  
Office of the Regional Director for East Africa and the Pacific  
PO Box 2-154  
Bangkok 10200 THAILAND  
Pratima Kale, Regional Director  
tel. 66-2-282-9878  
fax 66-2-280-3563, 280-3563  
pkale@unicef.org / www.unicef.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10**
- **UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**  
Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa  
PO Box 44145  
Nairobi KENYA  
Shahida Azfar, Regional Director  
tel. 254-2-621-234  
fax 254-2-521-913, 215-296  
shahida.azfar@unicef.unon.org / www.unicef.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10**
- **UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**  
Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa  
PO Box 811721  
11181 Amman JORDAN  
Farid Rahman, Regional Director  
tel. 962-6-629-571, 629-578, 629-695, 629-603, 629-612  
fax 962-6-640-049, 610-570  
frahman@mcimail.com / www.unicef.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10**
- **UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**  
Regional Office for South Asia  
PO Box 5815  
Lekhnath Marg  
Kathmandu NEPAL  
Urban Jonsson, Regional Director  
tel. 977-1-419-467, 419-471  
fax 977-1-419-479, 419-466  
ujonsson@uncrosa.mos.com.np / www.unicef.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10**
- **UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**  
Regional Office for West and Central Africa  
Boite Postal 443  
Abidjan 04 COTE D'IVOIRE  
Tovild Skard, Regional Director  
tel. 225-21-3131  
fax 225-22-7607  
tskard@unicef.org / www.unicef.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.10**

**UN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

Secretariat

7, place de Fontenoy

75352 Paris 07 SP FRANCE

Federico Mayor Zaragoza, Director General

tel. 33-1-4568-1000

fax 33-1-4567-1690

www.unesco.org

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.11.** The UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a UN specialized agency focusing on education, science and culture.

• **UN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

Culture of Peace Programme

7, place de Fontenoy

75352 Paris 07 SP FRANCE

Leslie Atherley, Director

tel. 33-1-4568-1000

fax 33-1-4783-6867

www.unesco.org

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.11**

• **UN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs

7, place de Fontenoy

75352 Paris 07 SP FRANCE

Ms. B. Dupuy

tel. 33-1-45-68-05-61

fax 33-1-45-68-55-75

www.unesco.org

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.11**

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)**

Office of the Director-General

Route des Morillons 4

1211 Geneva 22 SWITZERLAND

Michel Hansenne, Director-General

tel. 41-22-799-6019

fax 41-22-799-8533

hansenne@ilo.org / www.ilo.org

**Note: For employers' and workers' organizations that are representative non-governmental members of the ILO, see Directory, Part II.**

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.12.** The ILO is a UN specialized agency that seeks to promote social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. Its tripartite structure consists of member states, and employers' and workers' organizations.

- **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)**  
Regional Office for Africa  
P.O. Box 3960  
Abidjan 01 COTE D'IVOIRE  
A. Touré, Assistant Director—General  
tel. 225-21-2639  
fax 225-21-2880  
www.ilo.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.12**
- **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)**  
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean  
Las Flores 295  
San Isidro  
Aptdo Postal 3638  
Lima 1 PERU  
V. Tokman  
tel. 51-1-421-5286  
fax 51-1-421-5292  
www.ilo.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.12**
- **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)**  
Regional Office for Arab States  
John Kennedy St., Mimosa Bldg, 12th Flr  
Beirut LEBANON  
S. Z. Dajani, Assistant Director—General  
tel. 96-11-37-1576  
fax 96-11-37-1573  
iloroas@inco.com.lb / www.ilo.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.12**
- **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)**  
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific  
UN Building  
Rajdamnern Ave.  
P.O. Box 1759  
Bangkok 10200 THAILAND  
H. Horiuchi, Assistant Director—General  
tel. 66-2-288-1710  
fax 66-2-280-1735  
ilobkk@mozart.inet.co.th / www.ilo.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.12**

• **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)**

Regional Office for Europe  
CH-1211  
Geneva SWITZERLAND  
H. Scharrenbroich, Director  
tel. 41-22-799-6666  
fax 41-22-799-6061  
europe@ilo.org / www.ilo.org  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.12**

**UN ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM (UNEP)**

Headquarters  
P.O. Box 30552  
Nairobi KENYA  
Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director  
tel. 254-2-230-800, 520-600  
fax 254-2-226-890  
ipaunep@gn.apc.org

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.14.1.** The UN Environmental Programme, established in 1972, works to protect the environment while promoting sustainable development.

• **UN ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM (UNEP)**

UN System-wide Earthwatch  
P.O. Box 356  
1219 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Arthur Dahl, Coordinator  
tel. 41-22-979-9207  
fax 41-22-797-3471  
adahl@unep.ch / www.unchs.unon.org/unep  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.14.1**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)**

Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS)  
Office of the Chief  
ESC 6, FAO  
Viale delle Terme de Caracalla  
00100 Rome ITALY  
Abdur Rahmid  
tel. 39-6-5225-3737  
fax 39-6-5225-4495  
IEWS1@fao.org / www.fao.org

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.14.2.** The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), a specialized agency within the UN system, has a mandate that includes raising levels of nutrition and standards of living, improving agricultural productivity, and bettering the condition of rural populations.

**WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)**

Secretariat

41, avenue Giuseppe-Motta  
1211 Geneva 2 SWITZERLAND  
G.O.P. Obasi, Secretary-General  
tel. 41-22-730-8314  
fax 41-22-733-2829  
ipa@www.wmo.ch / www.wmo.ch

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.14.3.** The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency focusing on international cooperation in meteorology.

**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)**

Division of Emergency and Humanitarian Action  
20 Avenue Appia  
CH-1211 Geneva 27 SWITZERLAND  
F. S. Bassani, Director  
tel. 41-22-791-2111  
fax 41-22-791-0746  
bassanif@who.ch / www.who.ch

**ANNEX A; SEC. 3.2.** The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency whose objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health, including physical, mental, and social well being. The organization is active in policy promotion, technical advice, education, and coordination of international health work.

**WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)**

Office of the Executive Director  
Room 825-6  
Via Cristoforo Colombo, 426  
00145 Rome ITALY  
Catherine Bertini, Executive Director  
tel. 39-6-522821  
fax 39-6-5960, 2348  
wfpinfo@wfp.org / www.wfp.org

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.14.2.** The World Food Programme (WFP), established in 1963, provides food for economic and social development projects and in emergencies.

## **UN VOLUNTEERS**

Postfach 260111

D-53153

Bonn GERMANY

Brenda Gael McSweeney, Executive Coordinator

tel. 49-228-815-2000,815-2500

fax 49-228-815-2001

enquiry@unv.ch / www.unv.org

The UN Volunteers was created by the General Assembly in 1970 to serve as an operational partner in development cooperation at the request of UN member states. Approximately 2000 volunteers currently serve in developing countries as specialists and field workers.

## **WORLD BANK GROUP**

### **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)**

1818 H St. NW

Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

James Wolfensohn, President

tel. 1-202-477-1234

fax 1-202-477-6391

www.ibrd.org

**ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1.** The IBRD provides loans to countries for development projects and promotes private foreign investment. As of 1996, 180 nations participated in the lead lending agency, the IBRD. Decisions are based on weighted voting, thus giving key donors more influence.

- **WORLD BANK (IBRD/IDA)**

- **Inspection Panel**

- 1818 H St. NW, Room 103

- Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

- Richard Bissell, Chairperson

- tel. 1-202-458-2604

- fax 1-202-522-0916

- IPANEL@WorldBank.org / [www.worldbank.org/html/ins-panel/INS\\_PANEL.html](http://www.worldbank.org/html/ins-panel/INS_PANEL.html)

- ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1.3**

- **WORLD BANK**

- Regional Mission in Eastern Africa

- World Bank

- Hill Park Building

- Upper Hill, P.O. Box 30577

- Nairobi KENYA

- F. Stephen O'Brien

- tel. 254-2-260-330, 260-400

- fax 254-2-260-300, 260-301

- ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1**

- **WORLD BANK**  
Regional Mission in Latvia  
World Bank  
Kalku St. 15  
Riga LATVIA  
Lars Jeurling  
tel. 371-7-220-744  
fax 371-7-828-058  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1**
  
- **WORLD BANK**  
Regional Mission in Thailand  
World Bank  
14th Floor, Tower A, Diethelm Towers  
93/1 Wireless Road  
Bangkok 10330 THAILAND  
Bradley O. Babson  
tel. 662-287-1065  
fax 662-256-7794, 256-7795  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1**
  
- **WORLD BANK**  
Regional Mission in Western Africa  
World Bank  
Booker Washington/Jacques AKA's  
P.O. Box 1850  
Cocody, Abidjan 01 COTE D'IVOIRE  
Robert A. Calderisi  
tel. 225-44-2227  
fax 225-44-1687  
**ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1**

**WORLD BANK GROUP**

**International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)**

1818 H St. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20433 USA  
Ibrahim Shihata, Secretary General  
tel. 1-202-477-1234  
fax 1-202-522-2615

**ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1.** ICSID was founded in 1966 to promote increased flows of international investment by facilitating for the conciliation and arbitration of disputes between governments and foreign investors.

**WORLD BANK GROUP**

**International Development Association (IDA)**

1818 H St. NW

Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

James Wolfensohn, President

tel. 1-202-477-1234

fax 1-202-477-6391

[www.worldbank.org/html/extldr/ida.html](http://www.worldbank.org/html/extldr/ida.html)

**Annex A; sec. 4.1.** The International Development Association (IDA) specializes in providing loans at concessional rates to the poorest developing countries that cannot obtain loans on IBRD terms. IBRD and IDA are commonly referred to as The World Bank, a term sometimes used for the IBRD alone.

**WORLD BANK GROUP**

**International Finance Corporation (IFC)**

1850 I St. NW

Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

James Wolfensohn, President

tel. 1-202-477-1234

fax 1-202-676-0365

[webmaster@ifc.org](mailto:webmaster@ifc.org) / [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1.** The International Finance Corporation (IFC) provides loans and investment capital to private investors to promote the private sector in developing countries.

**WORLD BANK GROUP**

**Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)**

701 – 19th St. NW, Room 1227

Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

James Wolfensohn, President; Akira Iida, Executive Vice President

tel. 1-202-473-6138

fax 1-202-522-2620

[www.miga.org](http://www.miga.org)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 4.1.** The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) provides private investors with investment guarantees against “non-commercial risks” such as expropriation and war.

**INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)**

700 19th St. NW

Washington, D.C. 20431 USA

Michel Camdessus, Managing Director

tel. 1-202-623-7300

fax 1-202-623-6278

[www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 4.2.** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the world’s central international monetary institution. As of 1996, 180 nations participated in the Fund; decisions are based on weighted voting, thus giving key donors more influence.

• **GROUP OF 10**

Secretariat

c/o IMF Office in Europe

64-66 ave d'Iena, F-75116

Paris FRANCE

Ghislaine Roche

tel. 33-1-4069-3080

fax 33-1-4723-4089

Members: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the USA

**Annex B; sec. 3.2.** Established in 1956, the Group of 10 is comprised of the wealthiest members of the International Monetary Fund, which now number eleven.

**WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

Secretariat

Centre William Rappard

154, rue de Lausanne

CH-1211 Geneva SWITZERLAND

Renato Ruggiero, Director-General

tel. 41-22-739-5111

fax 41-22-739-5458

webmaster@wto.org / [www.wto.org/Welcome.html](http://www.wto.org/Welcome.html)

**Annex A; sec. 4.3.** Established in 1994, the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the legal and institutional framework of the multilateral trading system. It serves as the platform on which trade relations among countries evolve through collective debate, negotiation, agreement, and adjudication. The WTO embodies the results of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations and is the successor to the provisional General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The International Centre on Trade and Sustainable Development, an NGO which is unaffiliated with the WTO, monitors the work of the WTO and provides information to other NGOs and is listed in Directory, Part II.

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**I.2 REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS**

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**I.2.1 THE AMERICAS**

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**CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY AND COMMON MARKET (CARICOM)**

Secretariat

P.O. Box 10827

Bank of Guyana Building

One Avenue of the Republic

Georgetown GUYANA

Edwin Carrington, Secretary-General

tel. 592-2-69281

fax 592-2-67816, 58039, 57341

caricom@undp.org / [www.comsec.co.uk/comorg/caricom.htm](http://www.comsec.co.uk/comorg/caricom.htm)

MEMBERS: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad-Tobago

**ANNEX B; sec.1.1.4.** Established in 1973, CARICOM seeks to promote closer regional unity and economic integration of member states.

**NAFTA COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION (CEC)**

Secretariat

393 rue St-Jacques West Room 200

Montreal, Quebec H2Y1N9 CANADA

Victor Lichtinger, Executive Director; Rachel Vincent, Communications and Public Outreach Coordinator

tel. 1-514-350-4308

fax 1-514-350-4314

[rvincent@ccemtl.org](mailto:rvincent@ccemtl.org) / [www.cec.org](http://www.cec.org)

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.1.6.** Established in 1993 under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, a supplementary agreement to NAFTA, the CEC facilitates cooperation and public participation to foster conservation, protection, and enhancement of the North American environment.

**NAFTA COMMISSION ON LABOR COOPERATION (CLC)**

Secretariat

One Dallas Centre

350 North St. Paul, Suite 2424

Dallas, TX 75201-4240 USA

John McKennirey, Executive Director

tel. 1-214-754-1100

fax 1-214-754-1199

[info@naalc.org](mailto:info@naalc.org) / [www.naalc.org](http://www.naalc.org)

Members: Canada, Mexico, and the USA

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.1.6.** Established in 1993 under the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation, a supplementary agreement to NAFTA, the CLC facilitates implementation of that agreement.

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**

Secretary General and Permanent Council

17th St. & Constitution Ave., Room 20

Washington, D.C. 20006 USA

Cesar Gaviria, Secretary General

tel. 1-202-458-6836

fax 1-202-458-3624

[www.oas.org](http://www.oas.org)

**MEMBERS:** Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, the USA, Uruguay, and Venezuela

**Annex B; sec. 1.1.1.** Established in its present form in 1948, the OAS is the world's oldest regional organization and dates back to 1890, when its predecessor, the Pan American Union, was established. The OAS operates under the OAS Charter and its various protocols and is the principal multilateral forum in the Western hemisphere for dialogue on political, economic, and social issues.

• **ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

1889 F St. NW, Room 810-A

Washington, DC 20006 USA

Jorge Enrique Taiana, Executive Secretary

tel. 1-202-458-6002

fax 1-202-485-3992

[www.oas.org](http://www.oas.org)

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.1.1.** The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights promotes the observance and protection of human rights and serves as a consultative organ of the OAS on related matters.

• **ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**

Inter-American Court of Human Rights

Apartado 6906

San José COSTA RICA

Manuel Ventura Robles, Secretary

tel. 1-506-234-0581

fax 1-506-234-0584

[corteidh @ sol.racsa.co.cr](mailto:corteidh@sol.racsa.co.cr) / [www.oas.org](http://www.oas.org)

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.1.1.** The Inter-American Court of Human Rights was established by the American Convention on Human Rights.

• **ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**

Unit for the Promotion of Democracy  
1889 F St. NW, Room 800-A  
Washington, DC 20006 USA  
Elizabeth Spehar, Executive Coordinator  
tel. 1-202-458-3589  
fax 1-202-458-6250  
spehar\_elizabeth@oas.org / www.oas.org

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.1.1.** The Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) provides support to OAS member states through programs of technical assistance, advisory services and election monitoring.

**ORGANIZATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES (OECS)**

Secretariat  
P.O. Box 179  
The Morne  
Castries ST. LUCIA  
Swinkume Leshader, Director General  
tel. 1-809-452-2537  
fax 1-809-453-1628

Members: Antigua-Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.1.5.** Established in 1981, the OECS aims to promote regional and international cooperation through harmonization of foreign policy, joint diplomacy, and economic integration. The OECS operates under the terms of a treaty signed June 18, 1981.

**RIO GROUP**

Note: The Rio Group has no permanent headquarters. Contact can be made through the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of member states.

MEMBERS: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.1.2.** Established in 1986, the Rio Group was created to constitute a permanent mechanism for political consultation, to strengthen regional integration, and to represent the region in negotiation in other international arenas.

**SOUTHERN CONE COMMON MARKET (MERCOSUR)**

Secretariat  
Rincon 575 P 12  
11000 Montevideo URUGUAY  
Jorge Sierra, Director  
tel. 598-2-964-590  
fax 598-2-964-591  
www.guia-mercosur.com

MEMBERS: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.1.3.** Established in 1991, MERCOSUR promotes productive economies and socio-economic development under the terms of the Treaty of Asuncion.

**I.2.2 AFRICA**

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**ARAB MAGHREB UNION**

Secretariat General

27 avenue Okba Agdal

Rabat MOROCCO

Mohamed Amamou, Secretary-General

tel. 212-7-772-682, 772-676, 772-668

fax 212-7-772-693

MEMBERS: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.2.3.** Established in 1989, the Arab Maghreb Union was designed to promote trade and political cooperation among its members.

**COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)**

Secretariat

Lotti House, Floors 7 to 10

Cairo Road

P.O. Box 30051

10101 Lusaka ZAMBIA

Bingu Wa Mutharika, Secretary-General

tel. 260-1-229-725

fax 260-1-225-107

MEMBERS: Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.2.3.** Established in 1994, COMESA aims to promote the growth and development of member states by encouraging economic research and investment in the region under the terms of the Treaty establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)**

Secretariat

6 King George V Road

Onikan PMB 12745

Lagos NIGERIA

Edouard Benjamin, Executive Secretary

tel. 234-12-636-841, 630-398, 636-692

fax 234-12-636-822, 637-675, 600-869

MEMBERS: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.2.2.** Established in 1975, ECOWAS promotes cooperation and development in economic and political activities under the terms of the Treaty of Lagos.

• **ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)**

Information Department  
6 King George V Road  
Onikan PMB 12745  
Lagos NIGERIA  
Adrienne Yande Diop, Director  
tel. 234-12-637-075, 637-051, 600-069  
fax 234-12-637-052  
**ANNEX B; sec. 1.2.2.**

**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DROUGHT AND DEVELOPMENT (IGADD)**

P.O. Box 2653  
Djibouti DJIBOUTI  
Dr. Tekeste Ghebray, Executive Secretary  
tel. 253-355-050  
fax 253-356-284

MEMBERS: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.2.3.** Established in 1986, IGADD promotes, among other activities, the coordination of member states in disasters, and assists in preventing and managing long-term recovery and rehabilitation.

**ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)**

Secretariat  
P.O. Box 3243  
Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA  
Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General  
tel. 251-1-517-700  
fax 251-1-512-622

MEMBERS: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome-Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.2.1.** Established in 1963, the OAU operates under the terms of the OAU Charter and is the principal multilateral forum on the African continent for dialogue on political and social issues.

• **ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)**

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights  
P.O. Box 673  
Kairaban Avenue, Kombo St.  
Banjul GAMBIA  
Isaac Nguema, President; Germian Baricako, Secretary  
tel. 220-392-962  
fax 220-390-764

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.2.1.** The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, established in 1986 under the African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, receives communications about human rights violations from states, individuals and NGOs, and reports to the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Governments.

DIRECTORY — REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

• **ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)**

Electoral Unit  
P.O. Box 3243  
Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA  
tel. 220-392-962  
fax 220-390-764

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.2.1.** Established in 1991, the Electoral Unit of the OAU has conducted election observation missions upon request.

• **ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)**

Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution  
P.O. Box 3243  
Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA  
Dr. Chris Bakwesegha, Director  
tel. 251-1-518-750  
fax 251-1-512-622

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.2.1**

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)**

Private Bag 0095  
Gaborone BOTSWANA  
Dr. Kaire Mbuende, Executive Secretary  
tel. 267-31-351-863  
fax 267-31-372-848

[business.kent.edu/sabos/sadc.html](http://business.kent.edu/sabos/sadc.html) [third-party website]

MEMBERS: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.2.3.** Established in 1980, the South African Development Community constituted a political and economic alternative to then-apartheid South Africa under the terms of an enabling Declaration and Treaty. Now, the SADC facilitates dialogue among member states on a broad range of political and economic issues in the sub-region.

I.2.3 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

**ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)**

Secretariat

438 Alexandra Road

Alexandra Point Building, 19th Floor

Singapore 119958 SINGAPORE

Ambassador Jack A. Whittleton, Executive Director

tel. 65-276-1880

fax 65-276-1775

info@apec.stems.com / www.apecsec.org.sg

For APEC study centers that provide information exchange between non-governmental organizations and APEC, see Directory, Part II.

MEMBERS: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and the USA

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.2.** APEC was established in 1989 to promote trade and investment in the Pacific region.

• **ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)**

Central Fund

c/o Secretariat

438 Alexandra Road

Alexandra Point Building, 19th Floor

Singapore 119958 SINGAPORE

Ambassador Jack A. Whittleton, Executive Director

tel. 65-276-1880

fax 65-276-1775

info@apec.stems.com / www.apecsec.org.sg/apbnet.html

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.2.** The APEC Central Fund was established to cover administrative and operational expenses of APEC, based upon the direction of APEC Senior Officials.

• **ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)**

Committee on Trade and Investment

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Stafford House

c/o The Terrace

Wellington NEW ZEALAND

Christopher Butler, Chair

tel. 64-4-473-2046

fax 64-4-494-8518

www.apecsec.org.sg/cti.html

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.2.** The Committee on Trade and Investment operates under the terms of a Declaration on a Trade and Investment Framework, adopted by APEC Ministeries in 1993 to increase economic activity and facilitate the flow of goods and services among member economies.

DIRECTORY — REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

• **ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)**

Sub-Committee on Dispute Mediation

c/o Trade Policy Bureau

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Lester B. Pearson Building

125 Sussex Drive

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2 CANADA

Jonathan Fried, Chair

tel. 1-613-992-0293

fax 1-613-944-3213

[www.apecsec.org.sg/ctidm.html](http://www.apecsec.org.sg/ctidm.html)

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.2.** The Sub-Committee on Dispute Mediation seeks to resolve trade and economic disputes among APEC.

**ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)**

Secretariat

70-A Jalan Sisingamangaraja

Kebayoran Baru

P.O. Box 2072

Jakarta 12110 INDONESIA

Datuk Ajit Singh, Secretary General

tel. 61-21-726-2410, 726-2991, 726-2272

fax 61-21-739-8234, 724-3348

[www.asean.or.id](http://www.asean.or.id)

For ASEAN Institutes that work to influence ASEAN, see Directory, Part II.

MEMBERS: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam; observer states: Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Papua New Guinea

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.1.** Established in 1967, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations seeks to promote economic and social cooperation and security under the terms of the ASEAN Declaration.

• **ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF)**

Secretariat

c/o ASEAN

70-A Jalan Sisingamangaraja

Kebayoran Baru

P.O. Box 2072

Jakarta 12110 INDONESIA

tel. 61-21-726-2410, 726-2991, 725-1988

fax 61-21-739-8234

ASEAN Members: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. ASEAN observers: Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Papua New Guinea. Dialogue partners: Australia, Canada, India, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, the USA, and the European Union. Consultant states: People's Republic of China and Russia.

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.1.** Established in 1993, the ASEAN Regional Forum was created to serve as a multilateral consultative forum aimed at promoting preventive diplomacy and confidence-building among states in the Asia-Pacific region.

**SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC)**

Secretariat

GPO Box 4222

Kathmandu NEPAL

Yadav Kant Silval, Secretary General

tel. 977-221-785

fax 977-227-033

[www.south-asia.com/saarc/1.htm](http://www.south-asia.com/saarc/1.htm)

MEMBERS: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.3.** Established in 1985, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation promotes economic and social development in member states under the terms of the Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation.

**SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION (SPC)**

Secretariat

B.P. D5

98848 Noumea Cedex NEW CALEDONIA

Dr. Robert Dunn, Secretary General

tel. 687-262-000

fax 687 263-818

MEMBERS: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mauriana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, the UK, the USA, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futana Islands, and Western Samoa

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.4.** The South Pacific Commission is a non-political technical assistance agency with an advisory and consultative role in social, economic, and cultural fields and operates under the terms of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission.

**SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM (SPF)**

Secretariat

Ratu Sukuna Road

GPO Box 856

Suva FIJI

Iremia Tabai, Secretary General

tel. 679-312-600

fax 679-301-102, 305-573

MEMBERS: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.3.5.** Established in 1971 without a formal constitution, the South Pacific Forum meets annually to deliberate on matters of political policy and concern in the region.

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## I.2.4 EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

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### **COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)**

Kirov St. 17

220000 Minsk BELARUS

Ivan Korotchenya, Executive Secretary

tel. 375-293-434, 293-517

fax 375-261-894, 261-944

MEMBERS: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.5.** Established in 1991, the CIS was formed to promote economic, military, political, and social cohesion among former states of the Soviet Union. The CIS is headed by a Council of Heads of State and has observer status with the United Nations.

### **COUNCIL OF EUROPE (COE)**

Secretariat

Department of Information

F-67075 Strasbourg FRANCE

Daniel Tarschys, Secretary-General

tel. 33-3-8841-2050

fax 33-3-8841-2781, 2782, 2783

www.coe.fr

MEMBERS: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UK

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.2.** Formed in 1949 by ten European states, the Council of Europe now includes some former Soviet bloc nations. The organization's mandate includes political and social cooperation.

- **COUNCIL OF EUROPE (COE)**

Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or  
Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Secretariat)

Conseil de L'Europe

F-67075 Strasbourg CEDEX FRANCE

The President

tel. 33-3-8841-2388

fax 33-3-8841-2772

cpt.doc@dmdir.coe.fr

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.2.5**

- **COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

Committee of Ministers (Secretariat)  
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex FRANCE  
Tarja Halonen, Chair  
tel. 33-3-8841-2133  
fax 33-3-8841-2781, 2782, 2783

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.2.2.** Established in 1949, the Committee of Ministers of the COE works to achieve greater unity among member states and to provide a forum for the discussion of political issues of European interest. The Chairmanship of the Committee rotates among its members on a six-month basis.

- **COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

European Commission of Human Rights  
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex FRANCE  
Carl A. Norgaard, President; H.C. Kruger, Secretary  
tel. 33-3-8841-2018  
fax 33-3-8841-2792

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.2.4.** Established in 1953, the European Commission of Human Rights seeks to protect human rights and develop norms among the member states of the Council of Europe based on the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

- **COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

European Court of Human Rights  
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex FRANCE  
Rolv Ryssdal, President; Herbert Petzold, Chief of Registrar  
tel. 33-3-8841-2390  
fax 33-3-8841-2791  
[www.coe.fr](http://www.coe.fr)

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.2.4.** Established in 1959, the European Court of Human Rights adjudicates cases involving human rights among member states of the Council of Europe and interprets the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

- **COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

North-South Centre  
Avenida da Liberdade  
229-4  
P-1250 Lisbon PORTUGAL  
Jos Lemmers, Executive Director  
tel. 351-1-532-4954  
fax 351-1-352-4966  
[nscentre@mail.telepa.pt](mailto:nscentre@mail.telepa.pt) / [www.coe.fr](http://www.coe.fr)

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.2.3.** Established in 1989, the North-South Centre provides a framework for European cooperation on matters of human rights, democracy, and sustainable development within a global context.

DIRECTORY — REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

- **COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

Parliamentary Assembly  
F-67075  
Strasbourg CEDEX FRANCE  
M.B. Haller, Clerk of the Assembly  
tel. 33-88-41-2091  
fax 33-88-41-2776  
haller@greffe.coe.fr / [www.coe.fr](http://www.coe.fr)

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.2.1.** Established in 1949, the Parliamentary Assembly of the COE maintains a continuous dialogue with the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

**EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**

Council of Ministers (Secretariat)  
rue de la Loi 175  
B-1048 Brussels BELGIUM  
Jurgen Trumpf, Secretary-General  
tel. 32-2-285-6111  
fax 32-2-285-7397, 7381  
[ue.eu.int/angl/summ2.htm](http://ue.eu.int/angl/summ2.htm)

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.3.** Under the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, the European Union members are forging closer social, political, and economic ties with the eventual goal of a single currency and single European citizenship. The Council of Ministers legislates for the EU, sets its political objectives, and coordinates the national policies of member states. The Presidency of the Council rotates between the member states every six months.

- **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**

European Commission (Secretariat)  
rue de la Loi 200  
B-1049  
Brussels BELGIUM  
Tittel Horst-Jurgen, Secretary-General  
tel. 32-2-295-3275  
fax 32-2-295-0138  
[europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg1a/dg1ahome.htm](http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg1a/dg1ahome.htm)

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.3.** The European Commission of the EU is responsible for proposing and implementing European laws and serves as primary guardian of the Maastricht Treaty. The Commission's members serve as representatives of EU member governments.

- **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**

European Parliament (Secretariat)

Plateau du Kirkberg

BP 1601

L-2929

Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG

Enrico Vinci, Secretary-General

tel. 352-4300-0001

fax 352-4300-4842

europa.eu.int

MEMBERS: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the UK

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.3.** The European Parliament of the EU is elected directly by the people of EU member states, and serve as political representatives of the people of the EU.

- **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**

European Court of Justice

Boulevard Konrad Adenauer

L-2925 Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG

Gil Carlos Rodriguez Iglesias, President; Roger Grass, Registrar

tel. 352-4303-0001

fax 352-4303-2600

europa.eu.int/cj/index.htm

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.3.** The European Court of Justice has the responsibility to interpret and apply the Treaties establishing the European Union and the provisions laid down by the competent EU institutions.

- **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**

Crisis Prevention Network

Chausee de Vleurgut 159

B-1050 Brussels BELGIUM

Reinhart Rummel

tel. 32-2-646-0491

fax 32-2-640-6355

europa.eu.int

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.3.** Established in 1997, the Crisis Prevention Network seeks to collect and analyze information in order to advise members on crisis prevention in priority areas of European Union interest.

DIRECTORY — REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

- **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**  
European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO)  
Rue de Geneve 3  
B-1140 Brussels BELGIUM  
Santiago Gomez-Reino, Director  
tel. 32-2-295-4400  
fax 32-2-295-4572  
**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.3.** Established in 1992, ECHO administers the EU's humanitarian assistance programs to all countries outside the EU.
- **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**  
Lomé Convention (European Commission)  
rue de la Loi 200  
B-1049 Brussels BELGIUM  
Philippe Soubestre, Director-General  
tel. 32-2-299-1111  
fax 32-2-299-1777  
[europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg08/dgviii.htm](http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg08/dgviii.htm)  
**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.3.** The Lomé Convention division of the EU provides services to the Lomé framework which includes a Council of Ministers, a Committee of Ambassadors, and a Joint Assembly.
- **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**  
ACP Secretariat General (Directorate-General VIII)  
rue de la Loi 200  
B-1049 Brussels BELGIUM  
Joao de Deus Pinheiro, Commissioner  
tel. 32-2-299-1111  
fax 32-2-299-1777  
[europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg08/dgviii.htm](http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg08/dgviii.htm)  
**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.3.** Directorate-General VIII is an administrative unit for the large number of developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific which participate in the Lomé framework of development and cooperation with the European Union.
- **EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**  
Phare Programme (European Commission)  
rue de la Loi 200  
B-1049 Brussels BELGIUM  
Sipke Brouwer, Director  
tel. 32-2-299-1111  
fax 32-2-299-1777  
[phare.info@dg1a.cec.be](mailto:phare.info@dg1a.cec.be) / [europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg1a/phare.html](http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg1a/phare.html)  
**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.3.** Established in 1989, the Phare Programme provides technical assistance to help the transition to the market economy and democracy in central and eastern European countries.

**ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)**

Secretariat

Kaerntnerring 5-7, 4th Floor

1010 Vienna AUSTRIA

Giancarlo Aragona, Secretary General

tel. 43-1-514-360

fax 43-1-514-3699, 514-3696

[www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce)

**MEMBERS:** Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the UK, the USA, Uzbekistan, and the Vatican

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.1.** Established in 1975 as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the OSCE is a 55-member organization with a comprehensive approach to security and peace. The OSCE addresses matters including military confidence, economic development, social justice, democracy and the rule of law, human rights, and the protection of minorities.

• **ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)**

Chairman-In-Office

Department for General Affairs

OSCE Secretariat

Kaerntnerring 5-7, 4th Floor

1010 Vienna AUSTRIA

Niels Helveg Peterson, Chairman-In-Office

tel. 43-1-514-360

fax 43-1-514-3696

[www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce)

**ANNEX B; sec. 1.4.1.** The Chairman-In-Office is vested with overall responsibility for executive action of the OSCE and serves a term normally lasting one year.

• **ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)**

Conflict Prevention Centre

Kaerntnerring 5-7, 4th Floor

1010 Vienna AUSTRIA

tel. 43-1-514-360

fax 43-1-514-3699, 514-3696

[osceprag@ms.anet.cz](mailto:osceprag@ms.anet.cz) / [www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce)

**Annex B; sec. 1.4.1.** The OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is responsible for the overall support of relevant OSCE tasks and provides operational support to OSCE missions.

DIRECTORY — REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

- **ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)**  
High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)  
P.O. Box 20062  
2500 EB  
The Hague NETHERLANDS  
Max van der Stoep, High Commissioner  
tel. 31-70-312-5500  
fax 31-70-363-5910  
cscehcnm@euronet.n1 / [www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce)  
**Note: OSCE Long-Term Missions and other field-based operations are listed in the Directory, Part I Supplement.**  
**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.1.**
  
- **ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)**  
Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)  
Krucza 36/Wspólna 6  
3 Floor  
Warsaw 00-522 POLAND  
Audrey Glover, Ambassador, Director of the Office  
tel. 48-2-625-7040  
fax 48-2-625-4357  
office @ odihr.osce.was.pl / [www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce)  
**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.1.**
  
- **ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)**  
Permanent Council  
Prinz-Eugen-Strasse 8  
A-1040 Vienna AUSTRIA  
Flavio Cotti, President  
tel. 43-1-5038-9252  
fax 43-1-5058-9255  
100634.3566@compuserve.com / [www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce)  
**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.1.** The Permanent Council is responsible for the day-to-day operational tasks of the OSCE under a representative of the Chairman-In-Office. The Permanent Council is the regular body for political consultation and decisionmaking.

**WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION (WEU)**

Secretariat

Rue de la Regence 4

B-1000

Brussels BELGIUM

Jose Cutileiro, Secretary General

tel. 32-2-513-4413

fax 32-2-511-3270

[www.vm.ee/nato/related/a-weu/homepage.htm](http://www.vm.ee/nato/related/a-weu/homepage.htm)

MEMBERS: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the UK

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.4.4.** Established in 1954, the WEU's founding Charter is due to expire in 1998.

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I.2.5 MIDDLE EAST AND ISLAMIC STATES

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**GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)**

Secretariat

P.O. Box 7153

Riyadh 11462 SAUDI ARABIA

Jamil Ibrahim Alhejailan

tel. 966-1-482-7777

fax 966-1-482-9089

MEMBERS: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.5.3.** Established in 1981, the Gulf Cooperation Council operates under the terms of the Gulf Cooperation Council Charter.

**LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES (LAS)**

Secretariat

Midan Attahrir

Tharir Square

P.O. Box 11642

Cairo EGYPT

Ahmed Esmat Adbul Maguid, Secretary-General

tel. 20-2-750-511

fax 20-2-740-331

MEMBERS: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine [considered an independent state under the Arab League Charter], Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.5.2.** Established in 1945, the League of Arab States operates under the terms of the Treaty for Common Defence and Economic Cooperation among Member States of the Arab League.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC)**

Secretariat

6 Km Makkah Al Mukarramah Road

P.O. Box 178

Jeddah 21441 SAUDI ARABIA

Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General

tel. 33-1-4524-7943

fax 33-1-4524-1774

MEMBERS: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, the Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, and Yemen

**ANNEX B; SEC. 1.5.1.** Established in 1971, the Organization of the Islamic Conference operates under the terms of the OIC Charter.

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**I.3 MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS**

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**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP (AfDB)**

Headquarters

Avenue Joseph Anoma

B.P. 1387

Abidjan 01 COTE D'IVOIRE

Omar Kabbaj, President

tel. 225-20-4206

fax 225-22-7834

adbadjacos@gn.apc.org

MEMBERS: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, People's Republic of China, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the UK, the USA, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

**ANNEX B; SEC. 2.1.** Established in 1964, the African Development Bank operates under the terms of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank.

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)**

Headquarters

6 ADB Avenue

Mandaluyong

0401 METRO

Manila PHILIPPINES

Mitsuo Sato, President

tel. 632-632-4444

fax 632-636-2444 / [www.asiandevbank.org](http://www.asiandevbank.org)

adbhq@mail.asiandevbank.org

MEMBERS: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Cook Islands, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, the Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taipei China, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, the UK, the USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, and Western Samoa

**ANNEX B; SEC. 2.2.** Established in 1966, the Asian Development Bank operates under the terms of the Articles of Agreement adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Cooperation of 1965.

**EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (EBRD)**

Headquarters

One Exchange Square

London EC2A 2EH UNITED KINGDOM

Jacques de Larosiere, President

tel. 44-171-338-6000

fax 44-171-338-6100

www.ebrd.com

**MEMBERS:** Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan (8.5% interest), Kazakstan, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the UK, the USA (10% interest), Uzbekistan, the European Union (51% controlling interest), and the European Investment Bank

**ANNEX B; SEC. 2.3.** Established in 1990, EBRD operates under the terms of an agreement approved by the European Parliament.

**INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IADB)**

Headquarters

1300 New York Avenue NW

Washington, D.C. 20577 USA

Enrique V. Iglesias, President

tel. 1-202-623-1100

fax 1-202-623-3614

enrique@iadb.org / ww2.iadb.org

**MEMBERS:** Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad-Tobago, the UK, the USA, Uruguay, and Venezuela

**ANNEX B; SEC. 2.4.** Established in 1959, the IADB operates under the terms of an agreement signed by the then 21 members of the OAS.

**INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IADB)**

Independent Investigation Mechanism

1300 New York Ave. NW

Washington, D.C. 20577 USA

Nan Burroughs, Government Affairs Officer

tel. 1-202-623-1396

fax 1-202-623-1402

**ANNEX B; SEC. 2.4.**

DIRECTORY — REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

• **INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IADB)**

Public Information Center  
1300 New York Ave. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20577 USA  
tel. 1-202-623-2096  
fax 1-202-623-1928  
pic@iadb.org  
**ANNEX B; SEC. 2.4.**

**ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)**

Headquarters  
P.O. Box 5925  
Jeddah 21432 SAUDI ARABIA  
Ousama Jaffar Faqih, President  
tel. 966-2-636-1400  
fax 966-2-636-6871

MEMBERS: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, the Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the UAE, Yemen

**ANNEX B; SEC. 2.5.** The IDB was established in 1974 as a result of a 1973 initiative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

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**I.4 OTHER MULTILATERAL AND SUMMIT ARRANGEMENTS**

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**NORTH ATLANTIC COOPERATION COUNCIL (NACC)**

c/o NATO  
B-1110  
Brussels BELGIUM  
tel. 32-2-728-4111  
fax 32-2-728-4579  
www.nato.int

MEMBERS: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, the UK, and the USA

**ANNEX B; SEC. 3.5.** Established in 1991 as an outgrowth of NATO, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council was formed to involve Central and Eastern European states as a precursor for eventual NATO membership following the collapse of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)**

Secretariat

B-1049

Brussels BELGIUM

Dr. Javier Solana, Secretary General

tel. 32-2-728-4111

fax 32-2-728-4577

natadoc@hq.nato.int / www.nato.int / Swww.nato.int

**MEMBERS:** Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States.

**ANNEX B; SEC. 3.5.** Established in 1949, NATO was created to promote the collective security of its member states under the terms of the North Atlantic Treaty.

**ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)**

Secretariat

Chateau de la Muette

2, rue de Andre-Pascal

75775 Paris CEDEX 16 FRANCE

Donald Johnson, Secretary-General

tel. 33-1-4524-8200

fax 33-1-4524-8500

www.oecd.org

**MEMBERS:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the UK, and the USA

**ANNEX B; SEC. 3.3.** Established in 1960, the OECD constitutes a forum for member governments to examine and coordinate economic and social policies under the terms of the Convention on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

• **ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)**

Center for Cooperation in Economies in Transition (CCET)

2 rue Andre Pascal

F-75775

Paris CEDEX 16 FRANCE

Salvatore Zecchini, Director

tel. 33-1-4524-8738

fax 33-1-4524-9177

www.oecd.org

**ANNEX B; SEC. 3.3.** The Center for Cooperation in Economies in Transition of the OECD facilitates the transition to modern market economies in Central and Eastern European countries.

DIRECTORY — REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

- **ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)**

Development Assistance Committee

2 rue Andre Pascal

F-75775

Paris CEDEX 16 FRANCE

James Michel, Chair

tel. 33-1-4524-9070

fax 33-1-4524-9177

[dac.contact@oecd.org](mailto:dac.contact@oecd.org) / [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

**ANNEX B; SEC. 3.3.** The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD

tracks the financial flows of member countries and reports to donor countries on "good" and "best practices" in development.

- **ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)**

Development Centre

94, rue Chardon-Lagache

F-75016 Paris FRANCE

Henny Helmich, Administrator

tel. 33-1-4524-8219

fax 33-1-4524-1943

[henny.helmich@oecd.org](mailto:henny.helmich@oecd.org) / [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

**ANNEX B; SEC. 3.3.** The Development Centre is a research arm of the OECD.

- **ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)**

External Relations Division

2, rue Andre Pascal, Ch-17

75116 Paris FRANCE

Georges Bernier, Head of External Relations Division

tel. 33-1-4524-8061

fax 33-1-4524-1795

[www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

**ANNEX B; SEC. 3.3.** The External Relations Division of the OECD serves as the principal point of contact with other international organizations and the general public.

**1.5. UN RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES**

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**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—AFGHANISTAN**

P.O. Box 1051  
Kabul AFGHANISTAN  
Erling Dessau, Resident Representative  
tel. 92-51-262-720  
fax 92-51-822-845  
www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ALBANIA**

Deshmoret e 4  
Tirana ALBANIA  
Peter Schumann, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 355-42-33122, 32047  
fax 355-42-32075, 34448  
fo.alb@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ALGERIA**

BP 823 Alger Gare  
Algiers ALGERIA  
Bo Asplund, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 213-2-744-902, 745-087  
fax 213-2-745-082  
fo.dza@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ANGOLA**

CP 901  
Luanda ANGOLA  
Bernard Ntegeye, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 244-2-331-249, 334-986  
fax 244-2-335-609  
fo.ago@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ARGENTINA**

Casilla de Correo 2257  
1000 Capital Federal  
Buenos Aires ARGENTINA  
Arturo Hein-Caceres, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 54-1-394-3669, 394-3356  
fax 54-1-394-6768  
fo.arg@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ARMENIA**

UN Office

14 Libknekt St.

Yerevan ARMENIA

Katica Cekalovic, Resident Representative\*

tel. 7-8852-537-952, 151-453

fax 7-8852-151-452

fo.arm@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—AZERBAIJAN**

UN Interim Office

3 Isteglaliyat St.

Baku AZERBAIJAN

Paolo Lembo, Resident Representative\*

tel. 7-8922-980-581, 980-580

fax 871-150-5357

fo.aze@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BAHRAIN**

P.O. Box 26814

Manama BAHRAIN

Faysal Abdel-Gadir Mohamed, Resident Representative\*

tel. 973-725-552, 729-569

fax 973-729-922

fo.bhr@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BANGLADESH**

G.P.O. Box 224

Dhaka BANGLADESH

David Lockwood, Resident Representative\*

tel. 880-2-818-600, 813-320

fax 880-2-813-196

fo.bdg@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BARBADOS**

P.O. Box 625C

Bridgetown BARBADOS

Marjorie Thorpe, Resident Representative\*

tel. 809-429-2521, 437-8874

fax 809-429-2448

fo.brb@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BELARUS**

G.P.O. Box 103  
Minsk BELARUS  
Pavel Kral, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 7-0172-273-817, 274-876  
fax 7-0172-260-340  
fo.blr@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BENIN**

BP 506  
Cotonou BENIN  
Stanislas Nkwain, Resident Representative  
tel. 229-313-045, 310-999  
fax 229-315-786  
fo.ben@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BHUTAN**

G.P.O. Box 162  
Thimphu BHUTAN  
Akiko Naito-Yuge, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 975-2-22315, 22605  
fax 975-2-22657  
fo.btn@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BOLIVIA**

Casilla 9072  
La Paz BOLIVIA  
Sirkka Korpela, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 591-2-392-417, 358-590  
fax 591-2-391-368  
fo.bol@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

48 Marsala Tita St.  
71000 Sarajevo BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
Erick Eduard De Mul, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 387-71-665-679, 665-682  
fax 387-71-665-681  
www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BOTSWANA**

P.O. Box 54  
Gaborone BOTSWANA  
Deborah Landey, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 267-352-121, 351-680  
fax 267-356-093  
fo.bwa@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BRAZIL**

C.P. 0285  
Brasilia BRAZIL  
Cesar Miquel, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 55-61-224-1422, 223-3889  
fax 55-61-225-9339  
fo.bra@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BULGARIA**

P.O. Box 8  
Sofia BULGARIA  
Antonio Vigilante, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 359-2-762-851, 762-853  
fax 359-2-76- 024  
fo.bgr@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BURKINA FASO**

01 BP 575  
Ouagadougou BURKINA FASO  
Mbaya Kankwenda, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 226-306-762, 306-765  
fax 226-310-470  
fo.bfa@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—BURUNDI**

BP 1490  
Bujumbura BURUNDI  
Mirza Hussain Khan, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 257-223-135, 226-619  
fax 257-225-850  
fo.bdi@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CAMBODIA**

P.O. Box 877  
Phnom Penh CAMBODIA  
Paul Matthews, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 855-23-27718/19, 27920  
fax 873-150-5743, 855-23-26429  
fo.khm@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CAMEROON**

BP 836

Youande CAMEROON

Ahmed Rhazaoui, Resident Representative\*

tel. 237-225-035, 221-779

fax 237-224-369

fo.cmr@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CAPE VERDE**

Caixa Postal 62

Praia CAPE VERDE

Maria Teresa Hevia, Resident Representative\*

tel. 238-615-740, 615-606

fax 238-614-370

fo.cpv@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

BP 872

Bangui CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Pierre Ly, Resident Representative\*

tel. 236-611-977, 611-207

fax 236-611-732

fo.caf@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CHAD**

BP 906

N'Djamena CHAD

Hamidou Diawara, Resident Representative\*

tel. 235-515-527, 514-100

fax 235-516-330

fo.tcd@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CHILE**

Casilla 197-D

Santiago CHILE

Luis Thais, Resident Representative\*

tel. 56-2-232-4183, 232-6286

fax 56-2-232-5804

fo.chl@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CHINA**

2 Dongqijie Sanlitun

Beijing CHINA

Arthur Holcombe, Resident Representative\*

tel. 86-10-532-3730, 532-3316

fax 86-10-532-2567

fo.chn@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

DIRECTORY — UN RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—COLOMBIA**

Apartado Aereo  
No. 091369  
Bogota COLOMBIA  
Carlos del Castillo, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 57-1-214-2200, 214-1284  
fax 57-1-214-0110  
fo.col@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—COMOROS**

BP 648  
Moroni COMOROS  
Malika Akrouf, Resident Representative  
tel. 269-732-428, 732-990  
fax 269-732-893  
fo.com@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CONGO**

BP 465  
Brazzaville CONGO  
Dominique Ait-Ouyahia McAdams, Resident Representative  
tel. 242-837-688, 834-592  
fax 242-833-987  
fo.cog@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—COSTA RICA**

Apartado 4540-1000  
San Jose COSTA RICA  
Hans Kurz, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 506-296-1544  
fax 506-296-1545  
fo.cri@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—COTE D'IVOIRE**

01 BP 1747  
Abidjan COTE D'IVOIRE  
Jocelline Bazile-Finley, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 225-211-341, 212-995  
fax 225-211-367  
fo.civ@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CROATIA**

Kumska 2  
HR-10000 Zagreb CROATIA  
Resident Representative  
tel. 385-1-612-9537  
fax 385-1-612-9589  
fo.@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CUBA**

c/o UNDP Cuba  
UN Plaza  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
P. Ariel Francais, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 537-331-512, 331-492  
fax 537-331-516  
fo.cub@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—CYPRUS**

P.O. Box 5605  
Nicosia CYPRUS  
George Hjiapanayi, Resident Representative  
tel. 357-2-303-188, 303-194  
fax 357-2-366-125  
fo.cyp@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—DJIBOUTI**

BP 2001  
Djibouti DJIBOUTI  
Taoufik Mohamed Ben Amara, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 253-353-371, 351-361  
fax 253-350-587  
fo.dji@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Apartado 1424  
Santo Domingo DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
Paolo Oberti, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 809-531-3403  
fax 809-531-3507  
fo.dom@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ECUADOR**

P.O. Box 1703-4731  
Quito ECUADOR  
Mario Salzmann, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 593-2-549-412, 500-543  
fax 593-2-500-552, 500-553  
fo.ecu@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—EGYPT**

P.O. Box 982

Cairo EGYPT

Costante Muzio, Resident Representative\*

tel. 20-2-768-487, 768-517

fax 20-2-779-145

fo.egy@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—EL SALVADOR**

P.O. Box 1114

San Salvador EL SALVADOR

Joana Soares Merlin-Scholtes, Resident Representative\*

tel. 503-279-0366, 279-1925

fax 503-279-1929

fo.slv@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

Malabo EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Mansourou Chitou, Resident Representative

tel. 240-9-2410, 3269

fax 871-150-5363

fo.gnq@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ERITREA**

P.O. Box 5366

Asmara ERITREA

Martyn Ngwenya, Resident Representative\*

tel. 291-1-182-166, 181-143

fax 873-150-7653

fo.eri@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ESTONIA**

P.O. Box 446

Tallinn ESTONIA

Jan Wahlberg, Resident Representative\*

tel. 372-2-450-787, 452-718

fax 372-2-311-399

fo.est@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ETHIOPIA**

P.O. Box 5580

Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA

Alieu Sallah, Resident Representative\*

tel. 251-1-515-177, 511-025

fax 251-1-514-599

fo.eth@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—FIJI**

UNDP Resident Representative  
Private MailBag FIJI  
Somsey Norindr, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 679-312-500, 301-529  
fax 679-301-718  
fo.fji@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—GABON**

BP 2183  
Libreville GABON  
Antonius Vissers, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 241-743-497, 745-235  
fax 241-743-499  
fo.gab@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—GAMBIA**

P.O. Box 553  
Banjul GAMBIA  
Zahra Nuru, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 220-228-493, 228-722  
fax 220-228-921  
fo.gmb@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—GEORGIA**

9 Eristavi St.  
Tbilisi GEORGIA  
Marco Borsotti, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 7-8832-998-558, 982-328  
fax 49-5151-8633  
www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—GHANA**

P.O. Box 1423  
Accra GHANA  
Abdoulie Janneh, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 223-21-773-890/96, 777-831  
fax 223-21-773-899  
fo.gha@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—GUATEMALA**

Apartado Postal 23 'A'  
Guatemala GUATEMALA  
Lars Franklin, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 502-2-335-416, 336-943  
fax 502-2-370-304  
fo.gtm@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—GUINEA**

BP222

Conakry GUINEA

Cyr Mathieu Samake, Resident Representative\*

tel. 224-411-558

fax 224-411-485

fo.gin@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—GUINEA-BISSAU**

CP 179, P.O. Box 1011

Bissau GUINEA-BISSAU

Alfred Fawundu, Resident Representative\*

tel. 245-201-368, 201-528

fax 245-201-753, 871-150-4342

fo.gnb@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—GUYANA**

P.O. Box 10960

Georgetown GUYANA

Carlos Felipe Martinez, Resident Representative\*

tel. 592-2-64040, 59333

fax 592-2-62942

fo.guy@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—HAITI**

BP 557

Port-au-Prince HAITI

Luc Franzoni, Resident Representative\*

tel. 509-231-400, 225-689

fax 509-239-340

fo.hti@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—HONDURAS**

Apartado Postal 976

Tegucigalpa HONDURAS

Zoraida Mesa, Resident Representative\*

tel. 504-390-217, 327-220

fax 504-328-716

fo.hnd@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—INDIA**

P.O. Box 3059

New Delhi INDIA

Hans Von Sponeck, Resident Representative\*

tel. 91-11-462-8877, 462-9333

fax 91-11-462-7612

fo.ind@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—INDONESIA**

P.O. Box 2338  
Jakarta INDONESIA  
G. Ravi Rajan, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 62-21-314-1308  
fax 62-21-310-5251  
fo.idn@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—IRAN**

P.O. Box 15875-4557  
Tehran IRAN  
Michael S. Von Der Schulenberg, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 98-21-873-2812/15, 873-2817  
fax 98-21-873-8864  
fo.irn@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—IRAQ**

P.O. Box 2048  
Baghdad IRAQ  
Abdalla Odeh, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 964-1-887-4321, 886-0164  
fax 873-150-6423, 1-212-963-3009  
fo.iqr@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—JAMAICA**

P.O. Box 280  
Kingston JAMAICA  
Joachim Von Braunmuhl, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 809-978-2390, 926-5666  
fax 809-926-8654  
fo.jam@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—JORDAN**

P.O. Box 35286  
Amman JORDAN  
Jorgen Lissner, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 962-6-668-171, 669-210  
fax 962-6-688-177, 676-582  
fo.jor@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—KAZAKHSTAN**

UN Office  
Alma Ata KAZAKHSTAN  
Herbert Behrstock, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 7-3272-619-205  
fax 7-3272-619-205  
fo.kaz@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—KENYA**

P.O. Box 30218

Nairobi KENYA

Frederick Lyons, Resident Representative\*

tel. 254-2-228-776, 213-749

fax 254-2-331-897, 213-748

fo.ken@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—KOREA, DPR**

P.O. Box 27

Pyongyang KOREA, DPR

Christian Lemaire, Resident Representative\*

tel. 850-2-817-568, 817-566

fax 850-2-817-603

fo.prk@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—KOREA, REPUBLIC OF**

Central Post Office Box 143

Seoul KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Kyaw Hla, Resident Representative\*

tel. 82-2-790-9562, 749-7900

fax 82-2-749-1417

fo.kor@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—KUWAIT**

P.O. Box 2993 Safat

Kuwait KUWAIT

Adalat Khan, Resident Representative

tel. 965-532-9870, 532-5967

fax 965-532-5879

fo.kwt@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—KYRGYZSTAN REPUBLIC**

90 Chuykov St.

Bishkek KYRGYZSTAN REPUBLIC

Ercan Murat, Resident Representative\*

tel. 7-3312-227-543, 620-100

fax 7-3312-227-995, 620-0557

fo.kgz@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—LAOS**

P.O. Box 345

Vientienne LAOS

Jan Arne Mattsson, Resident Representative\*

tel. 856-21-213-390/93/96, 214-127

fax 856-21-413-212, 212-029

fo.lao@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—LATVIA**

Skolas 24, Fifth Floor

Riga LATVIA

John Hendra, Resident Representative\*

tel. 371-882-0198, 469-882-0198

fax 371-882-0199, 469-882-0199

fo.lva@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—LEBANON**

P.O. Box 11-3216

Beirut LEBANON

Ross Mountain, Resident Representative\*

tel. 961-1-603-463, 603-462

fax 962-1-603-461

fo.lbn@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—LESOTHO**

P.O. Box 301

Maseru LESOTHO

John Kakonge, Resident Representative\*

tel. 266-313-790, 313-944

fax 266-313-042

fo.les@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—LIBERIA**

P.O. Box 10-0274

Monrovia LIBERIA

Adama Guindo, Resident Representative\*

tel. 231-224-603, 226-188

fax 231-225-579, 874-150-5746

fo.lbr@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—LIBYA**

P.O. Box 358

Tripoli LIBYA

Salah Bourjini, Resident Representative\*

tel. 218-21-333-0852/54

fax 218-21-333-0855

fo.lby@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—LITHUANIA**

CPO Box 62, LT-2000

Vilnius LITHUANIA

Cornelis Klein, Resident Representative\*

tel. 370-2-223-111, 226-893

fax 370-2-224-274

fo.ltu@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MADAGASCAR**

P.O. Box 1348  
Antananarivo MADAGASCAR  
Christopher Metcalf, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 261-2-21907  
fax 261-2-33315  
fo.mdg@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MALAWI**

P.O. Box 30135  
Lilongwe MALAWI  
Terence Jones, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 265-783-500, 782-278  
fax 265-783-637  
fo.mwi@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MALAYSIA**

P.O. Box 12544  
Kuala Lumpur MALAYSIA  
Ameerah Haq, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 60-3-255-9122  
fax 60-3-255-3870  
fo.mys@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—THE MALDIVES**

P.O. Box 2058  
Male THE MALDIVES  
Narinder Kakar, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 960-325-063, 320-917  
fax 960-324-504  
fo.mdv@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MALI**

BP 120  
Bamako MALI  
Finn Tore Rose, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 223-220-761, 230-617  
fax 223-226-298  
fo.mli@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MAURITANIA**

BP 620  
Noukchott MAURITANIA  
Patrice Coeur-Bizot, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 222-2-52409, 56900  
fax 222-2-52616, 871-150-6701  
fo.mrt@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MAURITIUS**

P.O. Box 253  
Port Louis MAURITIUS  
E. Paul Andre de la Porte, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 230-212-3726, 208-8691  
fax 230-208-4871  
www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MEXICO**

Apartado Postal 105-39  
Mexico City MEXICO  
Bruno Guandalini, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 52-5-250-1555, 250-1243  
fax 52-5-255-0095  
fo.mex@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MOLDOVA**

31 August St., 131  
Kishinev MOLDOVA  
Winston Temple-Seminario, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 373-2-548-771, 237-970  
fax 373-2-233-425  
fo.mda@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MONGOLIA**

P.O. Box 49/207  
Ulaanbaatar MONGOLIA  
Douglas Gardner, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 976-1-321-539  
fax 976-1-321-221  
fo.mng@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MOROCCO**

Casier ONU, Rabat-Chellah  
Rabat MOROCCO  
Cihan Sultanoglu, Resident Representative  
tel. 212-7-703-555, 709-811  
fax 212-7-701-566  
fo.mar@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MOZAMBIQUE**

P.O. Box 4595  
Maputo MOZAMBIQUE  
Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterle, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 258-1-490-337, 491-475  
fax 258-1-491-691  
fo.moz@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—MYANMAR**

P.O. Box 650

Yangon MYANMAR

Siba Kumar Das, Resident Representative\*

tel. 95-1-92910, 92637

fax 95-1-92739

fo.mmr@undp.org / [www.undp.org/undp](http://www.undp.org/undp)

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—NAMIBIA**

Private Bag 13329

Windhoek NAMIBIA

Stephen Adei, Resident Representative\*

tel. 264-61-229-220, 229-083

fax 264-61-229-084

fo.nam@undp.org / [www.undp.org/undp](http://www.undp.org/undp)

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—NEPAL**

P.O. Box 107

Kathmandu NEPAL

Carroll Long, Resident Representative\*

tel. 977-1-523-200, 524-366

fax 977-1-523-991, 523-986

fo.npl@undp.org / [www.undp.org/undp](http://www.undp.org/undp)

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—NICARAGUA**

Apartado Postal 3260

Managua NICARAGUA

Francesco Vincenti, Resident Representative\*

tel. 505-2-663-191, 664-586

fax 505-2-666-909

fo.nic@undp.org / [www.undp.org/undp](http://www.undp.org/undp)

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—NIGER**

BP 11207

Niamey NIGER

Bouri Sanhouidi, Resident Representative\*

tel. 227-734-700, 723-490

fax 227-723-630, 735-854

fo.ner@undp.org / [www.undp.org/undp](http://www.undp.org/undp)

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—NIGERIA**

P.O. Box 2075

Lagos NIGERIA

Babashola Chinsman, Resident Representative\*

tel. 234-1-269-2141, 269-1722

fax 234-1-269-1746

fo.nga@undp.org / [www.undp.org/undp](http://www.undp.org/undp)

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—PAKISTAN**

P.O. Box 1051  
Islamabad PAKISTAN  
J.K. Robert England, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 92-51-822-0719, 822-618  
fax 92-51-224-268, 213-959  
fo.pak@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES**

P.O. Box 51359  
Jerusalem ISRAEL  
Edouard Wattez, Special Representative  
tel. 972-2-810-812/22/32/34  
fax 972-2-810-768  
papp@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—PANAMA**

P.O. Box 6314  
Panama City PANAMA  
Ligia Elizondo, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 507-275-877, 275-359  
fax 507-275-478  
fo.pan@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

P.O. Box 1041  
P. Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
Peter Witham, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 675-212-877, 214-960  
fax 675-211-224  
fo.png@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—PARAGUAY**

Casilla de Correo 1107  
Asuncion PARAGUAY  
Juan Carlos Crespi, Resident Representative  
tel. 595-21-212-877, 493-480  
fax 595-21-444-325  
www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—PERU**

Apartado 27-0047  
Lima PERU  
Jakob Simonsen, Resident Representative\*  
tel. 51-1-441-9135, 440-4758  
fax 51-1-440-4166  
fo.per@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—PHILIPPINES**

P.O. Box 2865

Manila PHILIPPINES

Sarah Timpson, Resident Representative\*

tel. 63-2-892-0611/25, 817-7260

fax 63-2-816-4061, 812-8629

fo.phl@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—POLAND**

UN Centre, P.O. Box 1

Warsaw POLAND

Matthew Kahane, Resident Representative\*

tel. 48-22-259-245, 258-280

fax 48-22-254-958

fo.pol@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—QATAR**

Box 3233

Doha QATAR

Seifeldin Abbaro, Resident Representative\*

tel. 974-863-451, 863-260

fax 974-861-552

fo.qat@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ROMANIA**

Strada Aurel Vlaicu nr. 16

Sectoral 2, P.O. Box 1-701

Bucharest ROMANIA

Leueen Miller, Resident Representative\*

tel. 401-610-3955, 312-0280

fax 401-211-3494

fo.rom@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

ul. Seleznevskaya 11a/1

Moscow RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Christopher Carpenter, Resident Representative\*

tel. 7-095-284-3220

fax 7-095-973-1960

www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—RWANDA**

BP 445

Kigali RWANDA

Omar Bakhet, Resident Representative\*

tel. 250-77822, 873-150-7444

fax 873-150-7445

fo.rwa@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SAMOA**

UNDP Resident Representative

Private Mail Bag

Apia SAMOA

Anthony R. Patten, Resident Representative\*

tel. 685-23670, 20609

fax 685-23555

fo.wsm@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SAO TOME & PRINCIPE**

CP 109

Sao Tome SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Cecile Molinier, Resident Representative\*

tel. 239-12-21122, 22562

fax 239-12-22198

fo.stp@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SAUDI ARABIA**

P.O. Box 558

Riyadh SAUDI ARABIA

Yves de San, Resident Representative\*

tel. 966-2-465-3157, 465-1031

fax 966-1-465-2087

fo.sau@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SENEGAL**

BP 154

Dakar SENEGAL

Odile Sorgho-Moulinier, Resident Representative\*

tel. 221-233-244, 236-012

fax 221-235-500

fo.sen@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SIERRA LEONE**

P.O. Box 1011

Freetown SIERRA LEONE

Elizabeth Lwanga, Resident Representative\*

tel. 232-22-225-311, 225-346

fax 232-22-223-250

fo.sle@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SOMALIA**

Mogadishu SOMALIA

Dominik Langenbacher, Resident Representative\*

tel. 254-2-221-991, 226-408

fax 254-2-217-483

www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SOUTH AFRICA**

P.O. Box 6541

Johannesburg SOUTH AFRICA

J. David Whaley, Resident Representative\*

tel. 27-12-320-4360/7, 320-4350

fax 27-12-320-4353

fo.zaf@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SRI LANKA**

P.O. Box 1505

Colombo SRI LANKA

Arve Ofstad, Resident Representative\*

tel. 94-1-580-691, 583-805

fax 94-1-581-116

fo.lka@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SUDAN**

P.O. Box 913

Khartoum SUDAN

Cristoph Jaeger, Resident Representative\*

tel. 249-11-83755, 83820

fax 873-161-6741

fo.sdn@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SWAZILAND**

UNDP Resident Representative

Private Bag

Mbabane SWAZILAND

Philomene Makolo, Resident Representative\*

tel. 268-42301, 42305

fax 268-45341

fo.swz@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—SYRIA**

P.O. Box 2317

Damascus SYRIA

Boualem Aktouf, Resident Representative

tel. 963-11-333-2440, 333-9532

fax 963-11-322-7764

fo.syr@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—TAJIKISTAN**

No. 7 Gorky St.

Dushanbe TAJIKISTAN

Markku Visapaa, Resident Representative

tel. 873-151-3404

fax 873-151-3405

fo.tjk@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—TANZANIA**

P.O. Box 9182  
Dar-es-Salaam TANZANIA  
Jose V. da Silva Angelo, Resident Representative  
tel. 255-51-46711, 46716  
fax 255-51-46718  
fo.tza@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—THAILAND**

GPO Box 618  
Bangkok THAILAND  
Michael Heyn, Resident Representative  
tel. 66-2-282-9161, 280-0550  
fax 66-2-280-0556  
fo.tha@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—TOGO**

BP 911  
Lome TOGO  
Amadou Ly, Resident Representative  
tel. 228-212-022, 213-421  
fax 228-211-641  
fo.tgo@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—TRINIDAD & TOBAGO**

P.O. Box 812  
Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD & TOBAGO  
Jan van Eyndhoven, Resident Representative  
tel. 809-623-7056  
fax 809-623-1658  
fo.tto@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—TUNISIA**

BP 863  
Tunis TUNISIA  
Mohamed Berrezoug, Resident Representative  
tel. 216-1-264-011, 571-733  
fax 216-1-560-094  
fo.tun@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—TURKEY**

P.K. 407, 06043 Ulus  
Ankara TURKEY  
Paul van Hanswijck de Jonge, Resident Representative  
tel. 90-312-426-8113  
fax 90-312-426-1372  
fo.tur@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—TURKMENISTAN**

UN Building  
Atabacua St. No. 40  
Ashkhabad TURKMENISTAN  
Omer Ertur, Resident Representative  
twww.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—UGANDA**

P.O. Box 7184  
Kampala UGANDA  
A. Babatunde Thomas, Resident Representative  
tel. 256-41-233-440, 245-290  
fax 256-41-244-801  
fo.uga@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—UKRAINE**

1 Klovsky Uzviz  
Kiev UKRAINE  
Pedro Pablo Villanueva, Resident Representative  
tel. 7-044-293-9363  
fax 7-044-293-2607  
fo.ukr@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

P.O. Box 3490  
Abu Dhabi UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
Adel Mahfood Khalifa, Resident Representative  
tel. 971-2-655-600, 665-300  
fax 971-2-650-818  
fo.are@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—URUGUAY**

Casilla de Correo 1207  
Montevideo URUGUAY  
Eduardo Nino-Moreno, Resident Representative  
tel. 598-2-423-357, 423-356  
fax 598-2-423-360  
fo.ury@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—UZBEKISTAN**

4 Tares Shevchenko St.  
Tashkent UZBEKISTAN  
Khalid Malik, Resident Representative  
tel. 7-3712-330-977  
fax 873-150-7453, 7-3712-336-965  
fo.uzb@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

---

**NOTE:** Those marked with (\*) are also the Resident Coordinator.

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—VENEZUELA**

Apartado 69005  
Caracas VENEZUELA  
Seyril Siegel, Resident Representative  
tel. 58-2-285-4133, 286-1372  
fax 58-2-283-7878  
fo.ven@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—VIETNAM**

UNDP c/o GPO Box 618  
Hanoi VIETNAM  
Roy Morey, Resident Representative  
tel. 84-42-57495, 56188  
fax 84-42-59267, 873-150-4343  
fo.vnm@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—YEMEN**

P.O. Box 551  
Sana'a YEMEN  
Onder Yucer, Resident Representative  
tel. 967-1-215-505, 215-455  
fax 967-1-263-067  
fo.yem@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ZAIRE**

BP 7248  
Kinshasa ZAIRE  
Aliou Diallo, Resident Representative  
tel. 243-12-33424, 33431  
fax 871-150-3261  
fo.zar@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ZAMBIA**

P.O. Box 31966  
Lusaka ZAMBIA  
Gary Davis, Resident Representative  
tel. 260-1-250-800, 254-417  
fax 260-1-253-805  
fo.zmb@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE—ZIMBABWE**

P.O. Box 4775  
Harare ZIMBABWE  
Carlos Lopes, Resident Representative  
tel. 263-4-792-681, 792-687  
fax 263-4-728-695  
fo.zwe@undp.org / www.undp.org/undp

**I.6 DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS REPRESENTATIVES**

---

**DHA—AFGHANISTAN**

UNOCHA

Islamabad AFGHANISTAN

Alfredo Witschi-Cestari, UN Humanitarian Coordinator

tel. 92-51-253789

fax 92-51-261460, tie-line 3-9978

**DHA—ANGOLA**

204, Ave. Comandante Valodia

Luanda ANGOLA

Ramiro Lopes da Silva, UN Humanitarian Coordinator

tel. 244-2-348-205, 244-2-341-072

fax 244-2-342-710

**DHA—ARMENIA**

Robert Robinson, UNCHCR Representative and DHA Coordinator

tel. 3742-151759

fax 3742-151749

undha@arminco.com at INTERNET@unmailny

**DHA—AZERBAIJAN**

Baku AZERBAIJAN

Paolo Lembo, DHA Coordinator and UN Resident Coordinator

tel. 99412-921857

fax 99412-983235

"root"<root@dhafcu.baku.az>at INTERNET@unmailny

**DHA—BURUNDI**

Burjumbura BURUNDI

Mirza Hussain Khan, UN Humanitarian Coordinator

tel. 257-223135

fax 257-225850

**DHA—COTE D'IVOIRE**

Abidjan COTE D'IVOIRE

Jamie Wickens, Regional Focal Point for Coordination

tel. 225-211709, 225-216335

fax 225-226349

**DHA—EAST AFRICA**

Integrated Regional Information  
Network (IRIN)

Nairobi EAST AFRICA

Patricia Banks, Coordinator

tel. 254-2-622147

fax 254-2-622129

**DHA—ETHIOPIA**

Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA  
Aliou Sallah, UN Resident Coordinator  
tel. 251-1-511025, 251-1-511027  
fax 251-1-514599, 251-1-515147

**DHA—GEORGIA**

Tbilisi GEORGIA  
Marco Borsotti, UN Humanitarian Coordinator and UN Resident Coordinator  
tel. 99532-943163  
fax 99532-959516  
to by@undha.org.ge at INTERNET@unmailny

**DHA—GREAT LAKES**

Nairobi, Kenya GREAT LAKES  
Pierce Gerety, Humanitarian Coordinator for the Great Lakes Region  
tel. 254-2-622672  
fax 254-2-622632

**DHA—IRAQ**

Baghdad IRAQ  
Staffan de Mistura, UN Humanitarian Coordinator  
tel. 1-212-963-3010 (tie-line)  
fax 1-212-963-3009 (tie-line)

**DHA—LIBERIA**

Monrovia LIBERIA  
Tesema Negash, UN Humanitarian Coordinator  
tel. 1-212-963-9905 (tie-line), 231-226-041/042  
fax 1-212-963-9905 (tie-line), 231-2262-210

**DHA—NORTH KOREA (DPRK)**

Pyongyang NORTH KOREA (DPRK)  
Christian Lemaire, UN Resident Coordinator  
tel. 850-2381-7566  
fax 850-2381-7603

**DHA—RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Moscow RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Christopher Carpenter, UN Resident Coordinator  
tel. 7095-284-3220  
fax 7095-973-1960

**DHA—RWANDA**

Kigali RWANDA  
Omar Bakhet, UN Humanitarian Coordinator and UN Resident Coordinator  
tel. 250-75381; 250-76906; 250-72796; 250-73360  
fax 250-73360

DIRECTORY — DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN  
AFFAIRS REPRESENTATIVES

**DHA—SIERRA LEONE**

Freetown SIERRA LEONE

Elizabeth Lwanga, UN Humanitarian Coordinator and UN Resident Coordinator

tel. 232-22-225311

fax 232-22-223250

**DHA—SOMALIA**

Based in Nairobi SOMALIA

Dominik Langenbacher, UN Humanitarian Coordinator

tel. 254-2-226408

fax 254-2-217483

**DHA—SUDAN**

Khartoum SUDAN

Christoph Jaeger, UN Coordinator for Emergency and Relief Operations (UNCERO)

tel. 249-11-780565

fax 249-11-773128; 871-151-6741; 873-161-0441

**DHA—TAJKISTAN**

Dushanbe TAJIKISTAN

Markku Visapaa, UN Humanitarian Coordinator and UN Resident Coordinator

tel. 7-3772-210679

fax 7-3772-510084

**DHA—ZAIRE**

Kinshasa ZAIRE

Aliou Diallo, UN Resident Coordinator

tel. 243-1233424; 243-1233425; 243-1233431

fax 243-8843675; 243-1233431; 871-150-3261

---

**I.7 UN PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS**

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**UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION (UNTSO)**

Government House, P.O. Box 490

Jerusalem 91004 ISRAEL

Major-General Rufus Modupe Kupolati, Chief of Staff

tel. 972-2-734-223

fax 972-2-735-282, 734-223

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/untso.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/untso.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1948, UNTSO's mission is to assist in the observance of the truce in Palestine.

### **UN MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNMOGIP)**

P.O. Box 68, Rawalpindi (November-April)

P.O. Box 58, Srinagar (May-October) INDIA & PAKISTAN

Major-General Alfonso Pessolano, Chief Military Observer

tel. 1-212-963-5721 (in New York)

fax 1-212-758-2718 [www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmogip.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmogip.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1949, UNMOGIP's mission is to supervise the cease-fire between India and Pakistan.

### **UN PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS (UNFICYP)**

P.O. Box 1642

Nicosia CYPRUS

Han Sung-Joo, Special Representative of the Secretary-General

tel. 357-2-359-700

fax 357-2-359-753

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unficy.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unficy.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1964, UNFICYP's mission is to prevent a recurrence of fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions in the region.

### **UN DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (UNDOF)**

P.O. Box 5368

Damascus SYRIA

Major-General Johannes C. Kusters, Force Commander

tel. 1-212-963-3080

fax 1-212-963-3005

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/undof.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/undof.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1973, UNDOF's mission is to maintain the cease-fire between Israel and Syria and to supervise their areas of separation and limitation.

### **UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL)**

P.O. Box 75

Nahariya 22100 ISRAEL

Major-General Stanislaw Franciszek Wozniak, Force Commander

tel. 1-212-963-3003 / 3004

fax 1-212-963-3008

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unifil.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unifil.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1978, UNIFIL's mission is to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring a return of its effective authority in the area.

**UN IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION (UNIKOM)**

P.O. Box 1425

Kuwait City 13015 KUWAIT

Major-General Gian Giuseppe Santillo, Force Commander

tel. 1-212-963-3076 / 3077

fax 1-212-963-2679

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unikom.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unikom.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1991, UNIKOM's mission is to monitor the demilitarized zone (DMZ) between Iraq and Kuwait. The mission also has the capacity to take physical action to prevent violations of the DMZ and of the newly demarcated boundary between Iraq and Kuwait.

**UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO)**

Laayoune

Western Sahara

or

MINURSO

P. O. Box 5846

Grand Central Station

New York, NY 10163-5846 USA

Erik Jensen, Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-1954

fax 1-212-963-3024

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/minurso.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/minurso.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1991, MINURSO's present limited mission is to verify the cease-fire and cessation of hostilities between Moroccan government troops and Frente POLISARIO troops, to monitor local police, and to ensure security and order at voter identification and registration sites.

**UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA (UNOMIG)**

Sukhumi GEORGIA

Edouard Brunner, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General

tel. 873-151-3363

fax 873-151-3370

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unomig.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unomig.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1993, UNOMIG's mission is to monitor and verify the implementation of the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces between Georgian government troops and Abkhaz forces in the region.

**UN OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA (UNOMIL)**

Monrovia LIBERIA

Anthony B. Nyakyi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General

tel. 231-221-302

fax 231-225-161

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unomil.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unomil.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1993, UNOMIL's mission is to observe and monitor the implementation of peace agreements between clashing Liberian parties.

**UN SUPPORT MISSION IN HAITI (UNMIH)**

P. O. Box No. 1602

Port-au-Prince HAITI

Enrique ter Horst, Special Representative of the Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-9921

fax 1-212-963-9920

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unsmih.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unsmih.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1993, UNSMIH's primary mission is to assist the democratic government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with sustaining a secure and stable environment in the country.

**UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN (UNMOT)**

UNMOT Headquarters

c/o P.O. Box 20

Grand Central Station

New York, NY 10017 USA

Gerd Merrem, Special Representative of the Secretary-General

tel. 873-151-3343

fax 873-151-3344

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmot.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmot.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1994, UNMOT's mission is to monitor the implementation of a cease-fire agreement on the Tajik-Afghan border.

**UN ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION III (UNAVEM III)**

P.O. Box 5185

Luanda ANGOLA

Alioune Blondin Beye, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission

tel. 1-212-963-3011

fax 1-212-963-1951

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unavem3.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unavem3.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1995, UNAVEM III's mission is to assist the government of Angola and UNITA in restoring peace and achieving national reconciliation.

**UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE (UNPREDEP)**

P.O. Box 42

Zagreb 41150 CROATIA

Henryk J. Sokalski, Special Representative of the Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-2656 / 2657 / 2658

fax 1-212-963-2655

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unpredep.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unpredep.htm)

**ANNEX A; SEC. 2.6.** Created in 1995, UNPREDEP's mission is to monitor and report any developments in the border areas which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and threaten its territory.

**UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (UNMIBH)**

P.O. Box 42

Zagreb 41150 CROATIA

Kai Eide, Special Representative of the Secretary-General

tel. 1-212-963-9957, 1-212-963-5785

fax 1-212-963-9988

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmibh.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmibh.htm)

**ANNEX A; sec. 2.6.** Created in 1995, UNMIBH's mission is to monitor the region to ensure respect for human rights and the implementation of elections.

**UN TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA, AND WESTERN SRMIUM (UNTAES)**

P.O. Box 42

Zagreb 41150 CROATIA

Philip Arnold, Head of Public Affairs

tel. 385-31-135-6077

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/untaes.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/untaes.htm)

**ANNEX A; sec. 2.6.** Created in 1996, UNTAES's mission is to monitor the safe return of refugees in the region and to establish peace and security.

**UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA (UNMOP)**

P.O. Box 42

Zagreb 41150 CROATIA

Lars Skold, Administrative Officer

tel. 385-20-440-562

[www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmop.htm](http://www.un.org:80/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmop.htm)

**ANNEX A; sec. 2.6.** Created in 1996, UNMOP's mission is to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula.

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**I.8 HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OFFICES**

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**OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

71210, ILIDZA P.O. Box 56

Sarajevo BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Roman Wierszewski

tel. 387-71-454-247/451-694 ext 6402

fax 387-71-454-247/451-823 ext 6438

[roman\\_wierszewski\\_at\\_sarajevo@un.org](mailto:roman_wierszewski_at_sarajevo@un.org)

**HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN BURUNDI**

Centre des Nations pour les Droits de l'Homme (CNUDH)

Av. d'Italie No. 5599/C

Bujumbura BURUNDI

Maroufa Diabira, Chief

tel. 257-216-430

fax 257-214-882, 216-428

**OFFICER IN CHARGE, CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE IN CAMBODIA**

St. 400, House 18  
Phnom Penh CAMBODIA  
David Hawk  
tel. 855-2-372-0030  
fax 855-17-202-433  
chrcambodia@pactok.peg.apc.org

**INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN MISSION IN HAITI**

Director, Human Rights Division  
OAS/UN  
P.O. Box 1602  
Port-au-Prince HAITI  
Director  
tel. 011-874-151-34-13  
fax 011-509-57-4099

**HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA**

c/o UNDP  
B.P. Kigali RWANDA  
Javier Zuniga, Chief  
tel. 1-212-963-9908  
fax 1-212-963-9911-209 ext 11210, 250-72-892, 250-73-722  
hofficer@unog.ch

---

**I.9 OSCE LONG-TERM MISSIONS AND FIELD ACTIVITIES**

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**LONG-TERM MISSION TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Obala Kulina Bana 19  
Sarajevo BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
Robert Frowick, Head of Mission  
tel. 387-71-444-444  
fax 387-71-442-479  
postmaster@oscebih.org  
www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm

**ASSISTANCE GROUP TO CHECHNYA**

ul. Dagestanskaya 26  
Grozny, Chechnya RUSSIA  
Tim Guldiman, Head of Mission  
tel. 7-8712-221-401  
fax 7-8712-221-401  
www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm

DIRECTORY — REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

**LONG-TERM MISSION TO CROATIA**

Trg bana Josipa Jelacica 3/11, 10000  
Zagreb CROATIA  
Henrik Amneus, Head of Mission  
tel. 385-1-421-356  
fax 385-1-277-301  
oscezg@alf.tel.hr  
www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm

**LONG-TERM MISSION TO ESTONIA**

Raekoja Plats 17, EE-0001  
Tallinn ESTONIA  
Jean Perrin, Head of Mission  
tel. 372-631-7573  
fax 372-631-7575  
www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm

**LONG-TERM MISSION TO GEORGIA**

Krtsanisi Datcha No. 5  
Tbilisi GEORGIA  
Michael Libal, Head of Mission  
tel. 7-8832-988-205  
fax 7-8832-942-330  
www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm

**LONG-TERM MISSION TO LATVIA**

Jekaba iela 20/22, Riga,  
Latvia LV 1050 LATVIA  
Charles Magee, Head of Mission  
tel. 371-732-3150  
fax 371-934-3981  
ssosce@mail.vernet.lv  
www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm

**LONG-TERM MISSION TO MACEDONIA**

bu1. "Mito hadjivasilev Jasmin" bb, entr.B/room 210  
91000 Skopje  
FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA  
Christian Faber-Rod, Head of Mission  
38-991-111-143  
38-991-111-267  
oscemsk@ultra.ultra.com.mk  
www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm

**LONG-TERM MISSION TO MOLDOVA**

Staful Tsarii 16, 2012

Chisinau MOLDOVA

Donald Johnson, Head of Mission

tel. 373-2-241-400

fax 373-2-547-620

sec\_osce@osce.un.md

[www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm)

**LONG-TERM MISSION TO TAJIKISTAN**

53 Sino Street, 734003

Dushanbe TAJIKISTAN

George Nickolaishvili, Head of Mission

tel. 7-3772-244-201

[sand@osce.td.silk.glas.apc.org](mailto:sand@osce.td.silk.glas.apc.org)

[www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm)

**LONG-TERM MISSION TO UKRAINE**

15, Triletska St., 252034

Kyiv UKRAINE

Roman Lishchynski, Head of Mission

tel. 38-044-228-1031

fax 38-044-224-8243

[osce@osce.freenet.kiev.ua](mailto:osce@osce.freenet.kiev.ua)

[www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/osce/longterm.htm)



## ANNEX D.II DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Entries in this Directory are arranged by region, with each organization listed in the region in which its headquarters is located. The Directory includes only organizations that work at international or regional levels. For listings of organizations that work at the national or local level, see Part III of Annex D. A coded guide to the organization's primary activities is found in the last line of each entry; a key to the guide is printed below and on every other page. Special comments about an organization's affiliates or regional focus are found before the organization's activities. The name of a contact person is listed where available.

The Directory was compiled in as comprehensive a manner as possible yet certain organizations, or details about listed organizations, may be missing or inaccurate. Readers are invited to contact Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, by mail, fax, or electronic means, to update listings. Minnesota Advocates will endeavor to keep an updated copy of the Directory, Part II, in the office for response to inquiries.

### II.1 THE AMERICAS

#### CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

##### **ARIAS FOUNDATION FOR PEACE AND HUMAN PROGRESS**

Center for Peace and Reconciliation  
Calle 38, Avenida 3 y 5, Casa No. 388  
P.O. Box 8-6410-1000  
San Jose COSTA RICA  
Fernando Duran-Ayanegui, Executive Director  
tel. 506-255-2955  
fax 506-222-2244  
funpaz@sol.racsa.co.cr  
(I)b,f, (II)a,b, (III)a

##### **CARIBBEAN HUMAN RIGHTS NETWORK**

Liaison Office  
No. 3 Third Ave.  
Belleville, St. Michael BARBADOS  
tel. 246-436-9456  
fax 246-436-9456  
Affiliates in 10 countries  
(I)c,d,f, (II)a,b,d,e

##### **CENTER FOR POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH AND TRAINING**

Curridabat  
P.O. Box 4224-1000  
San Jose COSTA RICA  
Samuel Z. Stone, Director  
tel. 506-224-9855  
fax 506-224-9280  
(III)a

##### **CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS INTERNACIONALES**

Apartado 1747  
Managua NICARAGUA  
Alejandro Bendana, Director  
tel. 505-2-78-5413  
fax 505-2-67-0517  
cei@nicarao.apc.org  
Nicaragua focus  
(III)a,b

##### **COMISION PARA LA DEFENSA DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS EN CENTROAMERICA**

Apartado Postal 189  
Paseo de los Estudiantes  
San Jose COSTA RICA  
Mirna Anaya, General Coordinator  
tel. 506-224-5970  
fax 506-234-2935  
(III)b

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

#### **Key to organizational activities:**

- I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CONFLICT
  - a. Mediation/Track II diplomacy
  - b. Conflict prevention/resolution training
  - c. Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
  - d. Community organizations
  - e. Humanitarian relief and development
  - f. Civil society/institution building

#### **II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES**

- a. Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
- b. Using media to influence public policy
- c. Providing technical advice to governments
- d. Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
- e. Providing a forum for public debate

#### **III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

- a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS —  
NORTH AMERICA

**COORDINADORA REGIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES  
ECONOMICAS Y SOCIALES (CRIES)**

Apartado Postal 3516  
Managua NICARAGUA  
Xabier Gorostiaga, S.J., President  
tel. 505-2-22-5217 505-2-25-137  
fax 505-2-68-1565  
cries@nicarao.apc.org.ni /  
www.nicarao.apc.org.ni/cries1.htm  
Network of 38 regional institutions  
(II)e, (III)a

**DEPARTAMENTO ECUMENICO DE  
INVESTIGACIONES**

P.O. Box 389-2070  
Sabanilla  
San Jose COSTA RICA  
Pablo Richards, Director  
tel. 506-253-0229  
fax 506-253-1541  
(III)a

**INSTITUTO INTER-AMERICANO DE DERECHOS  
HUMANOS/INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS**

P. O.Box 10.081-1000  
San Jose-Costa Rico  
Juan Mendez, Director  
tel. 1-506-234-0404  
fax 1-506-234-0955  
(I)c,f, (II)c,d,f, III(b)

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NORTH AMERICA

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**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON NGOS AND  
PEACEBUILDING**

145 Spruce St., Suite 208  
Ottawa, Ontario CANADA  
Peggy Teagle, Coordinator  
tel. 1-613-233-8621  
fax 1-613-233-9028  
Network of 20 NGOs  
(I)b,d,f, (II)b, (III)a,b

**ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY  
INTERNATIONAL**

12501 Old Columbia Pike  
Silver Spring, MD 20904 USA  
tel. 1-301-680-6380  
fax 1-301-680-6370  
(I)e,f

**AFRICA FUND**

17 John St., 12th Floor  
New York, NY 10038 USA  
Jennifer Davis, Executive Director  
tel. 1-212-962-1210  
fax 1-212-964-8570  
africafund@igc.apc.org  
(II)a,b,e

**AFRICAIRE**

440 R St. NW  
Washington, DC 20001 USA  
C. Payne Lucas, Executive Director  
tel. 1-202-462-3614  
fax 1-202-387-1034  
(I)e,f

**ALBERT EINSTEIN INSTITUTION**

50 Church St  
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA  
Gene Sharp  
tel. 1-617-876-0311  
fax 1-617-876-0837  
einstein@igc.apc.org  
(I)c,f, (II)a, (III)a,b

**AMERICA'S DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

101 North Union St., Suite 200  
Alexandria, VA 22314 USA  
Michael Miller, President  
tel. 1-703-836-2717  
fax 1-703-836-3379  
adfusa@aol.com  
ads@adsusa.org  
(I)b,d,e,f, (II)a,b,c,e

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE**

Human Rights Program  
1333 H St. NW  
Washington DC 20005  
Audrey Chapman, Director  
tel. 1-202-326-6790  
fax 1-202-371-9849  
shrp@aaas.org / www.aaas.org  
(I)c,f, (II)c,d,e, (III)a

**AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCHES**

110 Maryland Ave, NE #504  
Washington, DC 20002 USA  
Curtis W. Ramsey-Lucas  
tel. 1-202-544-3400  
fax 1-202-544-0277  
(II)a

# HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

## AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

1501 Cherry St  
Philadelphia, PA 19102 USA  
tel. 1-215-241-7000  
fax 1-215-864-0104  
afscnatl@igc.apc.org  
Network of many organizations  
(I)a,c,d,e, (II)a,b,c,d, (III)a,b

## AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

817 Broadway  
New York, NY 10003-4756 USA  
Mindy Hepner  
tel. 1-212-353-5800  
fax 1-212-353-5888  
(I)f

## AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Institute of Behavioral Sciences  
Conflict Process Section  
University of Colorado  
Boulder, CO 80309-0487 USA  
Michael Ward  
tel. 1-202-483-2512  
fax 1-202-483-2657  
apsa.com  
(II)b,d,e

## AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE

2344 Nicollet Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404 USA  
Anthony Kozlowski, Director  
tel. 1-612-872-7060  
fax 1-612-872-4309  
archq@archq.org  
(I)e,f

## APEC STUDY CENTER: ASIA PACIFIC FOUNDATION OF CANADA

666-999 Canada Place  
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3E1  
CANADA  
Karen Minden, Director  
tel. 1-604-684-5986  
fax 1-604-681-1370  
www.apfnet.org/apcc/index.html  
(I)f, (II)e, (III)a,b

## APEC STUDY CENTER : COLEGIO DE MEXICO

Camino al Ajusco #20  
Col. Pedregal de Santa Teresa MEXICO  
Jose Bonilla  
tel. 52-5-645-5955  
fax 52-5-645-0464  
jrami@colmex.mx

## APEC STUDY CENTER: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

East Asian Institute  
420 West 118th St.  
New York, NY 10027 USA  
Hugh Patrick, Merit Janow  
tel. 1-212-854-1724  
fax 1-212-749-1497  
mj60@columbia.edu

## ARMENIA/AZERBAIJAN INITIATIVE

Stanford Center on Conflict and Negotiation  
222 High St.  
Palo Alto, CA 94301 USA  
William Busse, Director; Libby Traubman,  
Executive Director  
tel. 1-415-328-7756  
fax 1-415-328-7785fax  
info@globalcommunity.org  
http://www.globalcommunity.org  
(I)a,b,c,d,f, (II)b, (III)a

## ASIA PACIFIC CENTER FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE

110 Maryland Ave. NE, Room 504  
Washington, DC 20002 USA  
Kathryn Johnson  
tel. 1-202-543-1094  
fax 1-202-546-5103  
apcjp@igc.apc.org  
(II)a,b, (III)a,b,e

## THE ASIA FOUNDATION

465 California St.  
P. O. Box 193223  
San Francisco, CA 94119-3223 USA  
William P. Fuller, President  
tel. 1-415-982-4640  
fax 1-415-392-8863  
www.asiafoundation.org  
(I)f, (II)b,e

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

### Key to organizational activities:

- I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CONFLICT
  - a. Mediation/Track II diplomacy
  - b. Conflict prevention/resolution training
  - c. Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
  - d. Community organizations
  - e. Humanitarian relief and development
  - f. Civil society/institution building

### II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

- a. Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
- b. Using media to influence public policy
- c. Providing technical advice to governments
- d. Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
- e. Providing a forum for public debate

### III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

- a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS —  
NORTH AMERICA

**ASSOCIATION OF THIRD WORLD AFFAIRS**

1629 K St. NW, Suite 802  
Washington, DC 20006 USA  
Lorna Hahn, Executive Director  
tel. 1-202-331-8455  
fax 1-202-775-7465  
(II)b, (III)a

**BADLISY CENTER FOR KURDISH STUDIES**

2413-A Willow Ave.  
Tallahassee, FL 32303 USA  
Salah Aziz, President  
tel. 1-904-386-6573  
fax 1-904-386-6573  
(I)f, (II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

**BAHAI INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**

United Nations Office  
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 120  
New York NY 10017-1811 USA  
Teheste Ahderom  
tel. 1-212-756-3500  
fax 1-212-756-3506  
Noble-Creation@bccca.org  
Office also in Switzerland.  
(I)e, (II)a,d,e, (III)a

**BANK INFORMATION CENTER**

2025 I St. NW, Suite 400  
Washington, D.C. 20006 USA  
tel. 1-202-466-8191  
fax 1-202-466-8189  
bicusa@apc.org  
(III)b

**BLAUSTEIN INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

165 E. 56th St.  
New York, NY 10022 USA  
Felice Gaer, Director  
tel. 1-212-751-4000, ext. 314  
fax 1-212-751-4017

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY — AFRICAN STUDIES  
CENTER**

270 Bay State Rd., 4th Floor  
Boston, MA 02215 USA  
James C. McCann, Director  
tel. 1-617-353-3673  
fax 1-617-353-4975  
(I)a,b, (II)a,b

**BREAD FOR THE WORLD INSTITUTE ON HUNGER  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

1100 Wayne Ave., Suite 1000  
Silver Spring, MD 20910 USA  
David Beckman  
tel. 1-301-608-2400  
fax 1-301-608-2401  
bread@igc.apc.org  
(II)b, (III)a

**BRIGHTSTAR BULLETIN**

113 North Center Drive  
North Brunswick, NJ 08902 USA  
Robert Scudder, Publisher  
tel. 1-908-821-1138  
fax 1-908-821-1601  
brightstarin@delphi.com  
(III)a

**BRITISH-AMERICAN SECURITY INFORMATION  
COUNCIL (BASIC)**

U.S. Branch  
1900 L St. NW, Suite 401  
Washington DC 20036 USA  
Daniel Plesch, Director  
tel. 1-202-785-1266  
fax 1-202-387-6298  
basicUS@aol.com  
(II)a,e, (III)a

**BROOKINGS INSTITUTION**

1775 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20036-2188 USA  
Michael Armacost, President  
tel. 1-202-797-6000  
fax 1-202-797-6004  
www.brook.edu  
(II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

**BUDDHIST PEACE FELLOWSHIP**

P.O. Box 4650  
Berkeley, CA 94704 USA  
tel. 1-510-525-8596  
fax 1-510-525-7973  
bpf@igc.apc.org  
(I)c,e, (II)a,d,e

**CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY**

P.O. Box 1640  
Cathedral Station  
New York, NY 10025 USA  
Joanne Landy, Executive Director  
tel. 1-212-666-5924  
fax 1-212-662-5892  
(II)b,e

**CANADIAN CENTRE FOR GLOBAL SECURITY**

1 Nicholas St., Suite 300  
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7B7 CANADA  
Douglas Fraser, Researcher  
tel. 1-613-230-7755  
fax 1-613-230-7910  
(III)a,b

# HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF APPLIED NEGOTIATION**  
50 O'Conner St., Suite 1422  
Ottawa, Ontario CANADA  
B.C. Hoffman, Vice President for Policy and Programs  
tel. 1-613-237-9050  
fax 1-613-230-1651  
(I)b, (III)a

**CARE**  
151 Ellis St. NE  
Atlanta, GA 30303 USA  
Peter D. Bell, President  
tel. 1-404-681-2552  
fax 1-404-577-5977  
www.care.com  
(I)b,d,e,f

**CARNEGIE COMMISSION ON PREVENTING DEADLY CONFLICT**  
Carnegie Corporation of New York  
2400 N St. NW, Sixth Floor  
Washington, DC 20037 USA  
Jane Holl, Executive Director  
tel. 1-202-429-7979  
fax 1-202-429-9291  
PDCAcarnegie.org  
(II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a

**CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE**  
2400 N St. NW  
Washington, DC 20037 USA  
tel. 1-202-862-7900  
fax 1-202-862-2610  
ceip@ceip.org  
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(I)b

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fax 1-202-832-9494  
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(II)a,b,d, (III)a,b

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fax 1-202-293-1768  
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(I)f, (II)b, (III)a

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## Key to organizational activities:

- I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CONFLICT
- Mediation/Track II diplomacy
  - Conflict prevention/resolution training
  - Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
  - Community organizations
  - Humanitarian relief and development
  - Civil society/institution building

- II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES
- Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
  - Using media to influence public policy
  - Providing technical advice to governments
  - Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
  - Providing a forum for public debate
- III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
- Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
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fax 1-540-937-4039  
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(II)e

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Ernest Wilson, Director  
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fax 1-301-314-9256  
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fax 1-416-736-5752  
HAdelman@yorku.ca  
(II)d,e, (III)a,b

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(II)b,e, (III)a

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fax 1-514-844-0113  
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cmail@cedpa.org  
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fax 1-312-455-1199  
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fax 1-202-544-5852  
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tel. 1-212-870-2257  
fax 1-212-870-3523  
rodney@nccc.org  
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tel. 1-202-546-8425  
fax 1-202-543-7532  
corrine\_whitlatch.parti@ecunet.org  
14 organizations  
(II)a

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P.O. Box 92  
Omaha, NE 68101-0092 USA  
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tel. 1-402-558-2085  
cbda@igc.apc.org  
Non-violent defense focus  
(I)f

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13 Oak Drive  
Hamilton, NY 13346-1398 USA  
tel. 1-315-824-7806  
fax 1-315-824-7121  
(I)a,b, (II)d, (III)b

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

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- Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

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International Center for Cooperation and

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Teacher's College

Box 53

New York, NY 10027 USA

Ellen Raider

tel. 1-212-678-3402

fax 1-212-678-4048

yy12@columbia.edu

Focus on Former Soviet Union, Eastern and

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(I)a,b,d,f, (II)a,e, (III)a,b

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**

Institute of War and Peace Studies

420 West 118th St., 13th Floor

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Jana Harrison, Program Coordinator

tel. 1-212-854-4616

fax 1-212-864-1686

(II)e, (III)a,b

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY — MIDDLE EAST  
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International Affairs Building

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Richard Bulliet, Director

tel. 1-212-854-2584

fax 1-212-854-2802

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fax 1-415-626-0595

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(I)a,b, (II)e

**CONCERN AMERICA**

P.O. Box 1790

Santa Ana, CA 92702 USA

Marianne Loewe, Executive Director

tel. 1-714-953-8575

fax 1-714-953-1242

concern-america-inc@charitiesusa.com

(I)e

**CONFLICT MANAGEMENT GROUP**

20 University Road

Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

Keith M. Fitzgerald; Ellen Ezorsky

tel. 1-617-354-5444

fax 1-617-354-8467

info@cmgonline.org

www.cmgonline.org

(I)a,b,c,d,f, (II)a,c,d, (III)a,b

**CONFLICT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES**

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Richard A. Salem, President

tel. 1-847-869-2244

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(I)b

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(I)b,f, (III)b

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fax 1-412-481-5601

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(I)a,b,f (II)c,e, (III)a

# HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

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tel. 52-967-86977  
fax 52-967-86977  
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tel. 1-512-476-9841  
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hrde@igc.apc.org  
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- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

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(I)c,e,f

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fax 1-212-661-5904  
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4400 University Drive  
Fairfax, VA 22030 USA  
Kevin P. Clements, Director  
tel. 1-703-993-1305  
fax 1-703-993-1302  
kclement@gmu.edu  
(I)a,b,c,f, (II)c,d, (III)b

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4400 University Drive  
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Linda Baron, Exec. Director  
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fax 1-703-993-3070  
ncpcr@igc.apc.org or lbaron@gmu.edu  
(II)e

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Medea Benjamin, Executive Director  
tel. 1-415-255-7296  
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(I)c,d,f, (II)a,b,d,e, (III)a,b

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Patricia Tucker Spier, Overseas Ministries  
Daniel Hoffman, Africa Office  
David Vargas, Latin America Office  
tel. 317-635-3100  
fax 317-635-4323  
dvargas@dom.disciples.org  
rrodrigu@dom.disciples.org  
(III)a, (II)a,b,c,d, (I)a,b,d,e,f

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Gregory Shank  
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fax 1-510-528-4731  
gregorys9@aol.com  
(II)b,d,e, (III)a,b

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NORTH AMERICA

**GLOBAL PEACE SERVICES**

Mt. Notre Dame  
701 East Columbia Ave.  
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(l)b

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(II)e, (III)a,b

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ichrdd@web.net  
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iapeacei@ac.grin.edu  
(III)a

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(I)d, (II)a,b,e, (III)b

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(II)c,d (III)a,b

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(I)a,b,d, (II)a,b,c,e, (III)b

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Brookings, SD 57006 USA  
tel. 1-605-692-8465  
(I)a,b, (II)e

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475 Riverside Dr., Suite 454  
New York, NY 10115 USA  
Pierre Laramee, Executive Director  
tel. 1-212-870-3146  
fax 1-212-870-3305  
nacla@igc.apc.org  
(III)a

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1000 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 804  
Washington, DC 20036 USA  
Paul Leventhal, President  
tel. 1-202-822-8444  
fax 1-202-452-0892  
(II)a,b,e, (III)a

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Aryeh Neier, President  
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fax 1-212-974-0367  
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(II)a,b,d,e

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Peter Gleick, President  
tel. 1-510-251-1600  
fax 1-510-251-2203  
pistaff@pacinst.org / www.pacinst.org/pacinst  
(III)a

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Lahaina, Maui, HI 96761 USA  
Dayle E. Spencer and William J. Spencer,  
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tel. 1-808-669-1444  
fax 1-808-669-1377  
wilspen@aol.com / www.pangaea-group.com  
(I)a,b

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211 E. 43rd St., Room 1604  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
Ayaka Suzuki, Senior Program Officer; Shazia  
Rafi, Secretary General  
tel. 1-212-687-7755  
fax 1-212-687-8409  
parlglobal@aol.com  
(I)a,b,c (II)b,d,e

# HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

## **PARLIAMENTARY HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION**

1056 Thomas Jefferson St. NW  
Washington, DC 20007 USA  
Paul W. Meek, Vice President  
tel. 1-202-333-1407  
fax 1-202-333-1275  
hmasiky@phrf.org  
(II)f

## **PARTNERS FOR DEMOCRATIC CHANGE**

823 Ulloa St.  
San Francisco, CA 94127 USA  
Raymond Shonholtz, President  
tel. 1-415-665-0652  
fax 1-415-665-2732  
pdci@ix.netcom.com  
(I)a,b

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Institute to Enhance Resource and Security Studies  
27 Ellsworth Ave.  
Cambridge, MA 02139 USA  
Gordon Thompson, Executive Director  
tel. 1-617-491-5177  
fax 1-617-491-6904  
irss@igc.apc.org  
Network of nine NGOs  
(I)b,d,f, (II)b, (III)a

## **PEACE LINKS**

729 8th St. SE, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20003 USA  
Mary Neznec, Executive Director  
tel. 1-202-544-0805  
fax 1-202-544-0809  
(I)c,d

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25 Dundana Ave.  
Dundas ON  
L9H 4E5 CANADA  
Hanna Newcombe, Director  
tel. 1-905-628-2356  
fax 1-905-628-1830  
newcombe-brid@freenet.hamilton.on.ca  
(III)a,b

## **PEACE RESOURCE CENTER**

Pyle Center  
Box 1183  
Wilmington College  
Wilmington, OH 45177 USA  
Helen Wiegel, Director  
tel. 1-513-382-5338  
prc@wilmington.edu  
(II)a,c,e

## **PEACEWORKERS**

721 Shrader St.  
San Francisco, CA 94117 USA  
David Hartsough  
tel. 1-415-751-0302  
fax 1-415-751-0302  
peaceworkers@igc.apc.org  
(I)b,c, (II)a,d

## **PHYSICIANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

100 Boylston St., Suite 702  
Boston, MA 02116 USA  
Len Rubenstein, Director  
tel. 1-617-695-0041  
fax 1-617-695-0307  
(I)c,f, (II)a,b,c,d (III)a,b

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Walter Owensby  
tel. 1-202-543-1126  
fax 1-202-543-7755  
(II)a

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Princeton, NJ 08542-3718 USA  
Allen H. Kassof, President  
tel. 1-609-683-5666  
fax 1-609-683-5888  
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(I)a,b,c,f, (II)a, (III)a

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

### **Key to organizational activities:**

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  - c. Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
  - d. Community organizations
  - e. Humanitarian relief and development
  - f. Civil society/institution building

### **II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES**

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- b. Using media to influence public policy
- c. Providing technical advice to governments
- d. Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
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- a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

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Conrad Grebel College  
Waterloo, Ontario  
N2L 3G6 CANADA  
Grant Birks, Programme Assistant  
tel. 1-519-888-6541  
fax 1-519-885-0806  
plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca.  
(II)a,e, (III)a

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25 West 43rd St., Room 1401  
New York, NY 10036 USA  
Benjamin Rivlin  
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fax 1-212-921-0248  
brivlin@email.gc.cuny.edu  
(I)f, (II)e, (III)b

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1424 16th St. NW, Suite 401  
Washington, DC 20036 USA  
Dennis Gallagher, Executive Director  
tel. 1-202-387-3015  
fax 1-202-667-5034  
refugeepg@worldnet.att.com  
(II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

**REFUGEES INTERNATIONAL**

2639 Connecticut Ave. NW Suite 202  
Washington, DC 20008 USA  
Lionel A. Rosenblatt, President  
tel. 1-202-828-0110  
fax 1-202-828-0819  
ri@refintl.org / www.refintl.org  
(I)c,e,f, (II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

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3053 Fourth St. NE  
Washington, DC 20017 USA  
Margaret Swedish, Director  
tel. 1-202-529-0441  
rtfca@igc.apc.org  
(III)a

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fax 1-202-338-1264  
Focus on environmental disputes  
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1367 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 200  
Washington, D.C. 20036 USA  
Jim Silk  
tel. 1-202-463-7575  
fax 1-202-463-6606  
hrcenter@rfkmemorial.org.  
(i)c,f, (ii)a,b,d,e, (III)a,b

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN PEACE AND JUSTICE CENTER**

P.O. Box 1156  
Boulder, CO 80306 USA  
LeRoy Moore  
tel. 1-303-444-6981  
fax 1-303-444-6523  
(I)b,d

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8808 Cameron St.  
Silver Spring, MD 20910 USA  
Ted Keating, SM  
tel. 1-301-588-4030  
fax 1-301-587-4575  
(I)c,f, (II)a,b,d,e, (III)a,b

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833 Rice St.  
Highland Park, IL 60035 USA  
Michael S. Shaw, Chairman  
tel. 1-847-432-0950  
fax 1-847-432-0951  
ricecary95@aol.com  
(I)a,b,c,d,e,f, (II)d, (III)a,b

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1601 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 200  
Washington, DC 20009 USA  
John Marks, President; Bonnie Pearlman,  
Managing director  
tel. 1-202-265-4300  
fax 1-202-232-6718  
searchcg@igc.apc.org  
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and Bosnia  
(I)a,b,c,d,f, (II)a,b,d,e

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San Francisco, CA 94104 USA  
Victor Sher  
tel. 1-415-627-6700  
fax 1-415-627-6740  
seldfintl@igc.apc.org  
(I)a,d,f, (II)a

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**STANLEY FOUNDATION**  
216 Sycamore St., Suite 500  
Muscatine, IA 52761 USA  
tel. 1-319-264-1500  
fax 1-319-264-0864  
stanfound-sf@mcimail.com  
Also a New York Office  
(I)b, (III)a

**THE STRATEGY PROJECT**  
Argenta  
British Columbia V0G 1B0 CANADA  
Sean Hennessey  
tel. 1-604-366-4372  
fax 1-604-366-4307  
(III)b

**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY**  
Program on Analysis and Resolution of  
Conflicts  
410 Maxwell Hall  
Syracuse, NY 13244-4400 USA  
Robert A. Rubinstein, Director  
tel. 1-315-443-2367  
fax 1-315-443-3818  
parc@mailbox.syr.edu  
(I)a,b,c,d,e, (II)b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

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5125 Penn Ave.  
Pittsburgh, PA 15224 USA  
tel. 1-412-361-3022  
fax 1-412-361-0540  
(I)d, (II)a

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Washington Office for Faith in Action  
2026 P St. NW  
Washington, DC 20036-5914 USA  
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tel. 1-202-296-4672  
fax 1-202-296-4673  
(I)d,f, (II)a,e

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Carmen Alicia Nebot  
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fax 1-212-932-1236  
nebotc@UCC.org

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fax 1-202-488-5639  
(I)d,e, (II)a,e, (III)a,b

**UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE**  
1550 M St. NW  
Washington, DC 20005 USA  
Richard Soloman, Director  
tel. 1-202-457-1700  
fax 1-202-429-6063  
usip\_request@usip.org  
(I)a,b,c,f, (II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

**UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO**  
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Latin America Data Base  
801 Yale N.E.  
Albuquerque, NM 87131 USA  
Rebecca Reynolds, Director  
tel. 1-505-277-6839  
fax 1-505-277-6837  
(II)b

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Hesburgh Center  
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Notre Dame, IN 46556 USA  
Prof. Raimo Vayrynen  
tel. 1-219-631-6970  
fax 1-219-631-6973  
(I)b, (II)a,d,e, (III)a

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  - f. Civil society/institution building

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- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

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fax 1-305-284-6370  
stross@nsc.msmail.miami.edu /  
www.miami.edu/nsc  
(III)a,c

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fax 1-202-347-3418  
rw@irsa.uscr.org  
(II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

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Kathleen Kelly  
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fax 1-312-784-8837  
kkelly @ igc.apc.org  
(I)c,e, (II)a,b,d,e

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32 Union Square East  
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Selma Brackman, Coordinator  
tel. 1-212-777-6626  
fax 1-212-777-2552  
warpeace@interport.net / www.interport.net/~  
warpeace  
(III)a,b

**WASHINGTON OFFICE ON AFRICA**

110 Maryland Ave. NE, Suite 509  
Washington, DC 20002 USA  
tel. 1-202-546-7961  
fax 1-202-546-1545  
woa@igc.apc.org

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400 C St. NE  
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tel. 1-202-544-8045  
fax 1-202-546-5288  
wola@wola.org / www.wola.org

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Box 1970  
Providence, RI 02912 USA  
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tel. 1-401-863-2943  
fax 1-401-863-3808  
(II)d,e, (III)a,b

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2320 Faculty Administration Bldg.  
Detroit, MI 48202 USA  
Frederic Pearson, Director  
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fax 1-313-577-8269  
fpearso@cms.cc.wayne.edu  
(I)b, (III)a,b

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Steve Bennett  
tel. 1-202-544-0781  
fax 1-202-544-1187  
witness@w4peace.org / www.w4peace.org/wfp  
Focus on Central America  
(I)c, (II)b,d, (III)a,b

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418 7th St. SE  
Washington, DC 20003-2796 USA  
Tim Barner, Executive Director  
tel. 1-202-546-3950  
fax 1-202-546-3749  
wfa@igc.apc.org  
(II)a,b,d,e, (III)b

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(I)f, (II)a, (III)b

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1 United Nations Plaza  
DC1-1177  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
Annabelle Wiener, Deputy Secretary General;  
Sharon McHale, Program Officer  
tel. 1-212-963-5610  
fax 1-212-963-0447  
wfuna@undp.org  
(II)a,b,d,e, (III)b

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3215 Race St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA  
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tel. 1-215-387-0220  
fax 1-215-387-3009  
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(I)d

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Suite 246  
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Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Co-Director  
tel. 1-212-870-2391  
fax 1-212-870-2392  
womp@igc.org  
(II)a,e, (III)a

## **WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION**

One Eliot Square  
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA  
Robert I. Rothberg, President  
tel. 1-617-491-5085  
fax 1-617-491-8588  
mmcally@hiid.harvard.edu  
(II)b,e, (III)a

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(I)a,b,f, (II)e

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fax 1-818-301-7767  
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(I)c,d,e (II)a,b, (III)a

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(II)c, (III)a

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Fernando Oshige, Director  
tel. 51-1-221-1488  
fax 51-1-221-2877  
foshige@alc.org.pe  
Alba Perez  
(I)b,f (II)b,e, (III)b

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Marie Noelle Little  
tel. 511-440-7907; 511-442-8094  
fax 511-442-6468  
cmesi@cajpe.org.pe / www.rcp.net.peu/CAJ  
(I)b,c,f, (II)a,d,e

### **APEC STUDY CENTER: CHILE-PACIFIC FOUNDATION**

Al Los Leones 382 #701  
Santiago CHILE  
Manfred Wilhelm  
tel. 56-2-334-3200  
fax 56-2-334-3201  
chilpec@reuna.cl

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tel. 51-1-471-2277  
fax 51-1-470-6121  
(III)a

**CENTER FOR EUROPEAN-LATIN AMERICAN  
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1046 Buenos Aires ARGENTINA  
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fax 54-1-953-1539  
(III)a

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Jaime Diaz Casteneda, Director  
tel. 57-1-222-5808; 57-1-315-3185  
fax 57-1-222-5807  
usuario@colnodo.apc.org /  
www.colnodo.org.co/home/codecal/  
(I)b,d

**EARTHACTION**  
Pio Nono 53  
Providencia, Santiago  
CHILE  
Vivianne Castro Salinas  
tel. 56-2-735-7559  
fax 56-2-737-2897  
earthact@interaccess.cl  
(II)a,b, (III)a

**INTER-AMERICAN LEGAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION**  
Calle 38 No. 16-45  
Apartado Aereo 077844  
Bogota COLOMBIA  
Hector Leon Moncallo, Director  
tel. 57-1-245-5955  
fax 57-1-288-4854  
(I)c,d,e,f, (II)a,b,d,e, (III)a,b

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Calle 36  
No. 15-39  
Santafé de Bogotá COLOMBIA  
Javier Giraldo, Executive Secretary  
tel. 57-1-340-1485  
57-1-340-1485  
fax 57-1-338-1511  
105046.3333@compuserve.com  
(I)c,d,e, (II)b,d,e, (III)a

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Carmelitas 1010-A  
Caracas VENEZUELA  
tel. 58-2-561-1174  
fax 58-2-561-1174  
(I)c, (II)a,d

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## II.2 AFRICA

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Dar es Salaam TANZANIA  
Ludovick A. Ngatara, General Secretary  
tel. 255-51-22400  
fax 255-51-22400  
(I)c,d,f, (II)b,d,e, (III)a,b

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**CENTER FOR HUMAN ENVIRONMENT**  
Africa Ave.  
P.O. Box 8632  
Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA  
Constantinos Berhe-Tesfu, Chief Executive  
Officer  
tel. 251-1-513-541 251-1-512-879  
fax 251-1-513-851  
costy@padis.gn.apc.org  
(I)d,e,f, (II)d, (III)a,b

**GREEN BELT MOVEMENT**  
Internal Liaison Officer  
P.O. Box 67545  
Nairobi KENYA  
Nyaguthii Chege  
tel. 254-2-504-264  
fax 254-2-504-264  
(I)b,c,d,e,f, (II)a,b,d,e

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Centre for Dialogue on Humanitarian, Peace  
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P.O. Box 1631

Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA

Jalal Abdel-Latif, Executive Director

tel. 251-1-514-575

fax 251-1-517-554

iag@padis.gn.apc.org

(I)a,c,e, (II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a

**MOBILE OUTREACH INTERNATIONAL AFRICA  
OFFICE**

P.O. Box 76096

Nairobi KENYA

Gabriel Odima, Executive Director

tel. 254-2-575-749; 254-2-575-742;

254-2-575-741

fax 254-2-560-767

gabriel\_odima@maf.org

Focus on Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and  
Sudan

(I)a,c, (II)a,c

**NAIROBI PEACE INITIATIVE**

P.O. Box 14894

Nairobi KENYA

Hizkias Assefa, Director

tel. 254-2-441-444 / 440-098

fax 254-2-442-533 / 440-097

npi@form-net.com

Focus on Kenya, Uganda, Liberia, Ethiopia,  
Angola, Somalia

(I)a,b, (II)a

**PAN AFRICAN EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION**

c/o Federation of Kenya Employers

Waaajiri House

Arwings Kodhek Road

P.O. Box 48311, Nairobi

KENYA

tel. 254-2-72-1929

ILO consultative status

(II)c,e

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**AFRICA INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICA**

P.O. Box 630

Pretoria 0001 SOUTH AFRICA

Dennis Ventor, Executive Director

tel. 27-12-328-6970

fax 27-12-323-8153

africais@iafrica.com

(II)e, (III)a

**AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

PO Box MP 1100

Mt. Pleasant

Harare ZIMBABWE

Prof. Kwame Ninsin

tel. 263-4-730403

fax 263-4-730403

aaps@harare.iafrica.com

(II)e

**AFRICAN CENTRE FOR THE CONSTRUCTIVE  
RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES (ACCORD)**

c/o University of Durban-Westville

Private Bag x54001

Durban 4000 SOUTH AFRICA

Vasu Gounden, Director

tel. 27-31-820-2816

fax 27-31-820-2815

info@accord.udw.ac.za

Regional focus.

(I)a,b,c,d,f, (II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

**CENTER FOR CONFLICT ANALYSIS**

HSRC Private Bag X41

Pretoria 0001 SOUTH AFRICA

Anthony de V. Minnaar

tel. 27-12-202-9111

fax 27-12-202-2510

adum@socdyn.hsrc.ac.za

(I)a, (III)a,b

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

**Key to organizational activities:**

- I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CONFLICT
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  - Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
  - Community organizations
  - Humanitarian relief and development
  - Civil society/institution building

II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

- Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
- Using media to influence public policy
- Providing technical advice to governments
- Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
- Providing a forum for public debate

III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

- Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
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SOUTHERN AND WEST AFRICA

**CENTRE FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

c/o University of Cape Town  
Private Bag  
7701 Rondebosch  
Cape Town SOUTH AFRICA  
Laurie Nathan  
tel. 27-21-222-512  
fax 27-21-222-622  
mailbox@ccr.uct.ac.za  
(I)a,b, (II)a,b,c,e

**CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

Faculty of Law  
University of Pretoria  
0002 Pretoria SOUTH AFRICA  
tel. 27-12-420-3034  
fax 27-12-43-4021  
(I)c,f, (II)a,d,e, (III)a

**COALITION FOR PEACE IN AFRICA**

P.O. Box 53687  
2139 Troyeville SOUTH AFRICA  
Brian Williams, Programme Development  
Consultant  
tel. 27-11-624-2517  
fax 27-11-614-7711  
ar64@solo.pipex.co.za  
Network of African organizations  
(I)a,b,d,e,f, (II)a,b, (III)a,b

**INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE POLICY**

Suite 1, Building 19  
Constantier Square, Halfway House  
PO Box 4167  
1685 SOUTH AFRICA  
J. K. Cilliers  
tel. 27-315-7096/8  
fax 27-315-7099  
idp@cis.co.za  
(I)c,f, (II)a,c,d,e, (III)a,b

**INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA**

183 Main Road  
Albion Spring  
Rondebosch, Cape Town 7700  
SOUTH AFRICA  
Wilmot James  
tel. 27-21-689-8398  
fax 27-21-689-3261  
wjames@idosia.iaccass.za  
(I)f, (II)a,b,e

**NONVIOLENCE INTERNATIONAL - SOUTH AFRICA**

c/o Community Conflict Management and  
Resolution  
P.O. Box 32162  
Braamfontein 2017 Johannesburg  
SOUTH AFRICA  
27-11-403-3258  
(I)a,b,d,f

**SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES**

P.O. Box 4921  
2000 Johannesburg  
SOUTH AFRICA  
Eddie Makue  
tel. 27-11-492-1380/9  
fax 27-11-492-1448/9  
eddie@sacc.org.za  
(I)a,b,c,e,f, (II)a,e

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS'  
CONFERENCE - JUSTICE AND PEACE**

**DEPARTMENT**  
P.O. Box 941  
0001 Pretoria SOUTH AFRICA  
Sean O'Leary, Coordinator  
tel. 27-12-323-6458  
fax 27-12-326-6218  
sacbcjp@wn.apc.org  
(I)d,f, (II)a,b,e

---

**WEST AFRICA**

---

**AFRICAN CENTRE FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN  
RIGHTS STUDIES**

Kairaba Ave.  
K.S.M.D.  
The Gambia  
tel. 1-220-394-525  
fax 1-220-394-962  
(I)f, (II)a,c,e

**AFRICAN PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (APRI)**

P.O. Box 51757  
No.84, Ferni Iyatuga  
Sur Ulere  
Lagos NIGERIA  
Peter B. Okoh, Executive Director  
tel. 234-1-263-3437  
fax 234-1-266-6904  
(II)c, (III)a,b

**INTERNATIONAL PRISON WATCH - SIERRA  
LEONE**

Pastoral Centre, NewGerihun Road, BO,P.O.  
Box 72  
SIERRA LEONE  
John Koroma, Secretary General  
tel. 232-032-609  
(I)c, (II)a,d,

**ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN TRADE UNION UNITY**

P.O. Box M386  
Accra GHANA  
Hassan Sunmonu, Secretary General  
tel. 233-21-774-531  
fax 233-21-772-621  
ILO consultative status  
(II)c,e

**PAN AFRICAN CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON  
PEACE, DEVELOPMENT, AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

Department of Political Science  
University of Nigeria  
Nsukka NIGERIA  
Okwudiba Nholi, Coordinator-General  
tel. 234-42-771-920  
fax 234-42-770-664 / 234-42-771-500  
(III)a

**PAN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT**

B.P. 4056  
Douala CAMEROON  
Martin Luma Ngeka  
tel. 237-421-061  
fax 237-424-335  
Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa  
(III)a

**UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE**

International Relations Institute of Cameroon  
P.O. Box 1637  
Yaounde, Center Province  
CAMEROON  
Peter Agbor-Tabi, Director  
tel. 237-310-305  
fax 237-310-305  
(I)b, (II)c, (III)a,b

---

**II.3 AUSTRALIA AND NEW  
ZEALAND**

---

**APEC STUDY CENTER: AUSTRALIAN APEC  
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Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences  
University of New South Wales  
Sydney 2042 AUSTRALIA  
John Ingleson  
tel. 61-2-385-2339  
fax 61-2-384-1016  
j.ingleson@unsw.edu.au

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Australia National University  
Canberra Act 0200 AUSTRALIA  
tel. 61-6-249-5111  
fax 61-6-249-5931  
www.anu.edu.au / www.apec.org

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Wellington Road  
Clayton, Victoria 3168 AUSTRALIA  
tel. 61-3-9905-2925  
fax 61-3-9905-5370  
www.monash.edu.au/ausapec

**AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR OVERSEAS AID**

Human Rights Office  
124 Napier St.  
Fitzroy, Melbourne, VIC 3065 AUSTRALIA  
Sharmini Sherrard, Program Administrator  
tel. 61-3-9417-7505  
fax 61-3-9416-2746  
acfoahr@lorg / www.peg.apc.org/~acfoahr  
(I)e,f, (II)b,e

**CENTRE FOR NONVIOLENCE c/o**

**COMMONGROUND**  
Australian Nonviolence Network  
P.O. Box 474  
Seymour  
Victoria 3661 AUSTRALIA  
tel. 61-57-938-400  
fax 61-57-938-400  
nonviolence@peg.apc.org  
(II)e, (I)a,b

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

**Key to organizational activities:**

**I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL  
VICTIMS OF CONFLICT**

- a. Mediation/Track II diplomacy
- b. Conflict prevention/resolution training
- c. Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
- d. Community organizations
- e. Humanitarian relief and development
- f. Civil society/institution building

**II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES**

- a. Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
- b. Using media to influence public policy
- c. Providing technical advice to governments
- d. Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
- e. Providing a forum for public debate

**III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

- a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS —  
EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

**CONFLICT RESOLUTION NETWORK**

P.O. Box 1016  
Chatswood NSW 2057  
AUSTRALIA  
Stella Cornelius  
tel. 61-2-419-8500  
fax 61-2-413-1148  
(I)a,b,d,f; (II)a,b,e

**NONVIOLENCE TODAY**

P.O. Box 5292  
West End  
Queensland 4101  
AUSTRALIA  
tel. 61-7-33662660  
fax 61-7-33663653  
davek@thehub.com.au

---

## II.4 ASIA

---

### EAST ASIA

---

**APEC STUDY CENTER: HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY**

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Development and Cooperation  
1-7-1 Kagamiyama  
Higashi-Hiroshima JAPAN  
tel. 81-824-24-6900  
fax 81-824-24-6904

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300-4 Yeomgok-dong, seocho-gu  
Seoul 137-800 KOREA  
tel. 82-2-3460-1239  
fax 82-2-3460-1244  
jbro@kicp.kiep.go.kr

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Center for APEC Studies  
Tianjin 300071 CHINA  
tel. 86-22-350-1573  
fax 86-22-350-4853  
Gong Zhangkui, Director  
fengeb@bepc2.ihep.ac.cn

**APPRA**

Dept. of Humanities  
Mie University  
1515 Kamihama  
Tsu 514 JAPAN  
Katsuya Kodama, Secretary General  
tel. 81-592-319-156  
fax 81-592-319-199  
kkodama@human.mie-u.ac.jp  
(II)d,e, (III)a,b

**INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF  
INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT**

Meiji-Gakuin University  
1-2-37 Shiroganedai  
Minato-ku, Tokyo JAPAN  
Yoshida Yasuhiko, Chairman  
tel. 81-3-5421-5111  
fax 81-3-3460-5099  
(II)d, (III)a,b

**INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST ALL  
FORMS OF RACE DISCRIMINATION AND RACISM**

3-5-11 Roppongi Minato-Ky  
Tokyo 106 JAPAN  
tel. 81-3-3586-7447  
fax 81-3-3586-7462  
(I)f, II(d), (III)a,b

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Tatsuo Hayashi  
tel. 81-3-3834-2388  
fax 81-3-3835-0519  
knb00211@niftyserve.or.jp  
(I)e,f, (III)a

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH  
ADVANCEMENT**

Box 5004  
Yebisu Garden Place Post Office  
Shibuya-ku Tokyo 150  
JAPAN  
Ukeru Magosaki  
tel. 81-3-5448-1701  
fax 81-3-5448-1742  
(II)a,c,e, (III)a,b

---

### SOUTH ASIA

---

**ANUVRAT GLOBAL ORGANIZATION (ANUVIBHA)**

B-94  
Saraswati Marg  
Bajaj Nagar  
Jaipur  
Rajasthan 302015 INDIA  
S. L. Gandhi  
tel. 91-141-510-347, 91-141-362-376  
91-141-363-101, 91-141-377-101  
fax 91-141-510-118 91-141-364-663  
jaipur.amuviba@access.net.in  
(I)b,d,e, (II)e, (III)a,b

# HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

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Kajupada Pipe Line Rd  
Kurla  
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fax 91-22-514-3130  
(I)d, (II)b,e

## **FORUM FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

P.O. Box 5457  
Maitighar  
Kathmandu NEPAL  
Krishna Siwakoti  
tel. 977-1-222-098  
fax 977-1-226-795  
(II)a,e (III)a,b,

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P.O. Box 12  
Ragama SRI LANKA  
Wilbert A. Silva  
tel. 94-1-956-115  
fax 94-1-956-115  
(I)b,d,e, (II)e

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B-704 Montana  
Lokhandwala Complex  
Andheri West  
Bombay 400 053 INDIA  
Ilmas Futehally, Programme Officer  
tel. 91-22-610-5282  
ilmas@glasbm01.vsnl.net.in  
(III)a,b,f, (II)a, (III)a,b

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Radhika Coomaraswamy, Executive Director  
tel. 94-169-8048  
fax 94-169-6618  
Radhika@sri.lanka.net  
(II)c,d, (III)a

## **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS SOCIETY (REGD)**

134 Law Chambers  
Supreme Court  
Tilak Marg  
New Delhi 110001 INDIA  
P. H. Parekh, General Secretary  
tel. 91-11-331-1282 / 1838  
fax 91-11-331-1951  
phparekh@giasdl01.vshnl.net.in  
(I)d, (II)a,b,c,e, (III)a,b

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Ladnun  
Rajasthan 341306 INDIA  
M.S. Bhandari, vice chancellor  
and T.M. Dak, Registrar  
tel. 91-15-81-22116 or 91-15-81-22230  
fax 91-15-81-22116  
(I)b, (II)d,e, (III)a,b

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Banaras Hindu University  
Varansi 221 005  
INDIA  
Priyanka Upadhyaya  
tel. 91-542-316-813  
fax 91-542-312-451  
upadhyay@banaras.ernet.in  
(I)f, (II)a,b,d,e, (III)a

## **SAMAJ PARIVARTANA SAMUDAYA**

"Ashadeep," Jayanagar Cross  
Saptapur  
Dharwad  
Karnataka 580001 INDIA  
tel. 91-836-44472 / 43038  
fax 91-836-46241  
(II)a,b,e

## **SARVA SEVA SANGH**

Sevagram  
Wardha  
Maharashtra 442102 INDIA  
tel. 91-7152-84061  
(I)b,c,d,e, (III)b

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

### **Key to organizational activities:**

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- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

**SOCIETY FOR PEACE & DEVELOPMENT  
(SAMPREETI)**

270, Baitul Aman Housing Society  
Road No. 1, Adagar  
Shamoli BANGLADESH  
Giassudin Ahmad  
tel. 880-2-812408  
fax 880-2-883907  
Sampreeti @ drik.bag.toolnet.org  
(l)b,c,d,e,f

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New Delhi 110 017 INDIA  
Ravi Nair, Executive Director  
tel. 91-11-686-5736  
fax 91-11-686-5736  
ravi@sadc.unv.ernet  
Network across South Asian countries  
(l)f, (ll)b,d (lll)a,b

**SOUTH ASIA FORUM FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

Anamnaga, PO Box 2726  
Kamphokri, Kathmandu,  
NEPAL  
(l)a,c,d,f, (ll)a,b,c,d,e

**VIGIL, SARVA SEVA SANGH**

Bakharabad  
Cuttack  
Orissa 753002 INDIA  
Ramakanta Nath  
621473 (Cuttack)  
(l)d,e, (ll)f,e, (lll)b

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

---

**AKKAPKA - CENTER FOR ACTIVE  
NONVIOLENCE (AKKAPKA - CANV)**

2215 Pedro Gil St  
Santa Ana  
Manila 1009 THE PHILIPPINES  
Tess V. Ramiro, Associate Executive Director  
tel. 63-2-525-7137 63-2-524-2168  
fax 63-2-525-7137  
padua@posit.admn.edu.ph  
(l)b,d,e,f, (ll)b

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tel. 886-2-586-5000  
fax 886-2-594-6528

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Depok 16424 Jakarta, INDONESIA  
B. S. Mulyana, Director  
tel. 62-21-727-2425  
fax 62-21-727-0024

**ASEAN INSTITUTE: CENTER FOR STRATEGIC  
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Jalan Tanah Abang III/23-27  
Jakarta 10160 INDONESIA  
Hadi Soesastro, Executive Director  
tel. 62-21-386-532-5  
fax 62-21-384-7517  
(lll)a, (lll)b

**ASEAN INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC AND  
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

1 Pesiaran Sultan Salahuddin  
PO Box 12424  
50778 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA  
Noordin Sopiee, Director-General  
tel. 60-3-293-9366  
fax 60-3-293-9430  
webmaster@isis.po.my  
(ll)e, (lll)a

**ASEAN INSTITUTE: INSTITUTE FOR  
INTERNATIONAL AND STRATEGIC STUDIES**

UAP Building  
Pearl Drive, Ortigas Complex, Pasig  
Metro Manila PHILIPPINES  
Julius Caesar Parrenas, Director  
tel. 63-2-634-2831  
fax 63-2-633-6731  
(lll)a

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fax 65-777-0700  
ips@pacific.net.sg  
(lll)a

**ASEAN INSTITUTE: INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL POLICY RESEARCH (INPR)**

5F 111 Sung-Chiang Road  
 Taipei TAIWAN  
 Tien Hung-mao, President  
 tel. 886-2-509-9181  
 fax 886-2-509-2949  
 inprpd@ms8.hinet.net  
 (III)a

**ASEAN INSTITUTE: INSTITUTE OF SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (ISIS)**

Chulalongkorn University  
 Prajadhipok-Rambhaibami Building  
 Bangkok, 10330 THAILAND  
 tel. 66-2-218-7433  
 fax 66-2-254-0119  
 isis@chulkn.chula.ac.th  
 (III)a

**CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE OF ASIA**

Pak Tin Village  
 Mei Tin Road  
 Shatin, New Territories HONG KONG  
 Aida Jean Nacpil-Manipon  
 tel. 852-691-1068  
 fax 852-692-4378  
 (I)c

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**

Heng Mui Keng Terrace  
 Pasir Panjang Rd.  
 Singapore 0511 SINGAPORE  
 Chia Siow Yue, Director  
 tel. 65-778-0955  
 fax 65-778-1735  
 rajan@iseas.ac.sg  
 (III)a

**INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF ENGAGED BUDDHISTS (INEB)**

P.O. Box 19  
 Mahadthai Post Office  
 Bangkok 10206 THAILAND  
 Martin H. Petrich  
 tel. 66-2-433-7169  
 fax 66-2-433-7169  
 ineb@ipied.tu.ac.th  
 (I)a,b, (II)b,d, (III)a,e

**NONVIOLENCE INTERNATIONAL SOUTHEAST ASIA**

495/44 Soi Yoo-omsin  
 Jaransanitwong 40 Road  
 Bangkok 10700 THAILAND  
 Yeshua Moser-Puangsuwan  
 tel. 66-2-424-9173  
 fax 66-2-374-1671  
 revolution@igc.apc.org  
 (I)b,c (III)a

**SANTI PRACHA DHAMMA INSTITUTE**

127 Soi Santipap  
 Nares Road  
 Bangkok 10500 THAILAND  
 Sulak Sivaraksa  
 tel. 66-2-223-4915  
 fax 66-2-225-9540  
 (II)b,e

---

**II.5 FORMER SOVIET UNION**

---

**FEDERATION OF PEACE AND CONCILIATION**

36 Prospekt Mira  
 Moscow RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
 tel. 7-095-280-9977  
 fax 7-095-288-9587  
 (I)a,b,c,f, (II)d,e, (III)b

**INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CONFLICT AND NEGOTIATION**

16 Chavchavadze Ave.  
 Tbilisi 380079 REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA  
 George Khutsishvili, Founder and Director  
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For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

**Key to organizational activities:**

- I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CONFLICT
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  - e. Humanitarian relief and development
  - f. Civil society/institution building

II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

- a. Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
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- e. Providing a forum for public debate
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  - a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
  - b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

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fax 7-095-434-9066  
(III)a

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Louchnikov Lane 4  
Room 2  
Moscow 103982 RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Andr Kamenshikov, Misha Charaev  
tel. 7-095-336-5323  
7-095-351-4855  
fax 7-095-206-8853  
ninis@glas.apc.org  
(I)a,b,c,e,f, (II)b,d, (III)a,b

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Ruben Apressyan, Director for Programs  
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fax 7-095-200-3250  
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(I)b, (II)b, (III)a,b

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tel. 7-095-938-1747  
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(II)b

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Natalie Sipak  
tel. 385-1-431-374  
fax 385-1-432-456  
ARK\_ZG@zamir-ZG.ZTN.apc.org  
(I)a,b,d,f, (II)a,b,e, (III)a

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adiri@sunu.mc.ro  
(II)e,(III)a

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Gospodar Jovanovav  
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Serbia YUGOSLAVIA  
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(I)b,f

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(III)a

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Violetz Petroska Beska, Director  
tel. 389-9-1-222-558 389-9-1-161-953  
fax 389-9-1-222-558 389-9-1-161-953  
(I)b,f, (II)a,c, (III)a

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fax 381-24-37116  
(I)b, (III)a,b

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Sonja Licht, Co-Chair

tel. 420-2-371-1241  
fax 420-2-323-538  
hca@ecn.cz  
(I)d, (II)e

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(I)a,b,e

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Motokov Building  
Na Strz 65  
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tel. 42-2-6114-2114  
fax 42-2-6114-3184  
omripub@omri.cz  
(I)f, (II)e, (III)a,b

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14000 Prague 4 CZECH REPUBLIC  
tel. 42-2-46-2140  
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wftu@login.cz  
ILO Consultative Status

**WESTERN AND NORTHERN EUROPE**

**ADVICE ON INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN EUROPE  
(AIRE)**

74 Eurolink Business Centre  
49 Effra Road 162-168 Regent St.  
London, SW2 1BZ UNITED KINGDOM  
Nuala Mole  
tel. 44-171-924-0927  
fax 44-171-733-6786  
(I)f, (III)a

**AFRICAN RIGHTS**

11 Marshalsea Road  
London SE1 1EP UNITED KINGDOM  
Rakiya Omaar, Director  
tel. 44-171-717-1224  
fax 44-171-717-1240  
snipe.ukc.ac.uk  
(I)d,e,f, (II)b,e

**ALDRIG MERE KRIG**

14 Rebilt Hetvej  
9530 Skoerpint DENMARK  
Bitten Forchhammer  
tel. 45-48-172-735  
amk@online.dk  
Europe focus  
(III)a,b

**ALTERNATIVES NON-VIOLENTES**

c/o Francois Vaillant  
BP 27  
13122 Ventalien FRANCE  
tel. 33-42-28-72-25  
fax 33-42-28-72-25  
(I)b, (III)a,b

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL**  
International Secretariat

One Easton St.  
London WC1X8DJ UNITED KINGDOM  
Comms Team  
tel. 44-171-413-5500  
fax 44-171-956-1157  
www.amnesty.org  
Chapters in most countries  
(I)c, (II)a,b,d, (III)a,b

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**ARTICLE 19**

International Centre Against Censorship  
Lancaster House  
33 Islington High St.  
London N1 9LH UNITED KINGDOM  
Frances D'Souza, Executive Director  
tel. 44-171-278-9292  
fax 44-171-713-1356  
article19@gn.apc.org  
(l)c,f, (ll)a,b,d,e, (lll)a

**ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT CHRISTIAN AND  
ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN DEVELOPMENT  
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Joseph II-straat 174  
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Hans Zomer, Policy Officer  
tel. 32-2-231-0102  
fax 32-2-231-1413  
aprodev-bru@geo2.poptel.org.uk  
(l)a, (ll)a

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fax 43-33-55-2662  
(l)b,f, (ll)b, (lll)a

**AZIONE NONVIOLENTA**

Movimento Nonviolento  
Via Spagna 8  
I 37123 Verona ITALY  
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fax 39-45-8009212  
(l)b, (ll)e

**BALKAN PEACE TEAMS**

Marienwall 9  
Minden D-32378 GERMANY  
Anneble Englert, Coordinator  
tel. 49-571-20776  
fax 49-571-23079  
Balkanpeaceteam@BIONIC.zerberus.de  
(l)a,b,c,f, (ll)d, (lll)a,b

**BEGEGNUNGSZENTRUM FÜR ACTIVE**

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tel. 43-6132-24590  
(l)f, (ll)a,b,e, (lll)b

**BERGHOF FOUNDATION FOR PEACE AND**

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Altensteinstrasse 48A  
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Ulrich Albrecht, Director  
tel. 49-30-8-31-80-90  
fax 49-30-8-31-59-85  
(l)a,b, (ll)e, (lll)a,b

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(ll)d, (lll)a

**BRITISH AMERICAN SECURITY INFORMATION  
COUNCIL (BASIC)**

Carrara House  
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London  
WC2N 6NN England UNITED KINGDOM  
Geraldine O'Callahan  
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fax 44-171-925-0861  
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(ll)a,b,c, (lll)a,b

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(l)a,b,f, (ll)b

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fax 39-6-6988-7237  
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(II)c,e, (III)a

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Jacqueline Mosineau, Director  
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www.cgg.ch  
(II)a,b,e, (III)a

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- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

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(l)f, (ll)a

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Stroud, Gloucester GL5 1BJ  
UNITED KINGDOM  
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Network of 10 organizations  
(l)a,b

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DK-1310 Copenhagen K. DENMARK  
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tel. 45-3-332-6432  
fax 45-3-332-6554  
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fax 45-3537-9025  
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Uppsala University  
Gamla Torget  
753 20 Uppsala SWEDEN  
Peter Wallensteen  
tel. 46-18-182-352  
fax 46-18-695-102  
(ll)a,b

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Burkhard Konitzer, Executive Director  
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fax 49-228-959-2599  
sef.bonn@t-online.de  
(ll)b,e

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P.O. Box 18184  
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Paul van Tongeren  
tel. 31-20-550-3580  
fax 31-20-550-3590  
ncdo@knoware.nl  
(l)b, (ll)a

**EARTHACTION**

15 New Row Covent Garden  
London WC2N 4LA  
UNITED KINGDOM  
Nicholas Dunlop, International Director  
tel. 44-171-497-5300  
fax 44-171-497-5400  
earthaction@gn.apc.org  
Network of 1200 citizen groups in  
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(ll)a,b, (ll)a

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tel. 32-2-241-8096  
fax 32-2-245-1933  
(III)a,c

## **EUROPEAN PEACE UNIVERSITY**

Department de Filosofia i Sociologia  
Universitat Jaume I  
E-12080 Castello SPAIN  
Vicent Martinez Guzman  
tel. 34-9-643-45815  
fax 34-9-643-45655  
martguz@nuval.uji.es  
(I)b,e, (II)e, (III)b

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P.O. Box 2158  
31545 Rehburg-Loccum GERMANY  
Jorg Calliess, Director  
tel. 49-5766-810  
fax 49-5766-81128  
(II)e

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info@fafo.no  
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(I)f, (II)c, (III)a,f

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tel. 49-221-57-470  
fax 49-221-574-7110  
biost.koeln@mail.rz.uni-koeln.de  
www.uni-koeln.de/extern/biost/  
(II)a

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see International Federation of Human Rights

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Vlasfabriekstraat 11  
1060 Brussels BELGIUM  
Rik Samyn, Coordinator  
tel. 32-2-539-2620  
fax 32-2-539-1343  
rik.samyn@ncos.ngonet.be  
(I)a,d, (II)e

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Forschungsinstitut für Internationale Politik und  
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Ebenhausen 82067 GERMANY  
Michael Stuermer, Director  
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fax 49-8178-70-332  
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Arie Bloed, Director; Konrad J. Huber,  
Associate Director  
tel. 31-70-36-36-033  
fax 31-70-36-35-213  
fier@euronet.nl  
(II)a,b

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**GANDHI FOUNDATION**

Kingsley Hall  
Powis Rd  
London E3 3HJ UNITED KINGDOM  
Surur Hoda, Secretary-General  
tel. 44-181-981-7628, 44-181-668-3161  
fax 44-181-660-8541  
surur-hoda@gf@441816 608541.1ddd.tpc.int  
(I)a,b,c, (II)a,b,c,d

**GANDHI IDAG**

Nyborg Spakbacken  
741 94 Knivsta SWEDEN  
Jan Viklund Editor  
tel. 46-18-387187  
jviklund@nn.apc.org  
(I)b,e

**GANDHI-INFORMATIONS-ZENTRUM**

Postfach 210109  
10501 Berlin  
or  
Lubecker Str. 44  
10559 Berlin GERMANY  
Christian Bartolf  
tel. 49-30-394-1420  
fax 49-30-394-1420  
(II)b,e, (III)a,b

**GERNIKA GOGORATUZ**

Centro de Investigacion por la Paz  
Foru Plaza z/g  
E-48300 Gernika-Lumo SPAIN  
Juan Gutierrez, Coordinator  
tel. 34-4-625-3558  
fax 34-4-625-6765  
gernikag@sarenet.es  
(III)a

**GRASWURZELREVOLUTION**

Kaiserstrasse 24  
D-26122 Oldenburg GERMANY  
tel. 49-441-248-9663  
fax 49-441-248-9661  
wri-ag.foega@oln.comlink. apc.org  
(II)b, (III)b

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Thilo Blade, Executive Director  
tel. 31-20-523-6555  
fax 31-20-523-6500  
greenpeace.international@green2.green-  
peace.org  
(II)b,c,d, (III)b

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Place du Puddleur 02/101  
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fax 32-10-456-277  
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(I)b,d,e,f

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Akademias 17  
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Thanos Vermis, President  
tel. 30-1-363-7627  
fax 30-1-364-2139  
(II)e

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Raamweg 16  
2596 HL The Hague THE NETHERLANDS  
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tel. 31-70-363-6907  
fax 31-70-361-7447  
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Londonderry  
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fax 44-1504-37-5510  
incore@incore.ulst.ac.uk  
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(I)b, (III)a,b

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fax 33-1-45-88-71-49

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(II)d, (III)a

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Pedro de Valdivia 10  
Madrid E-28006 SPAIN  
Wolf Grabendorff, Director  
tel. 34-1-261-7200  
fax 34-1-262-6499  
info@irela.org  
(III)a

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Marstallstrasse 6  
Heidelberg GERMANY  
Frank Pfetsch, Researcher  
tel. 49-6221-542-872  
fax 49-6221-542-896  
wachau.ai.univie.ac.at/oefai/oeace.  
kosimo.html  
(III)a,b

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fax 30-1-331-3575  
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(III)a

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Via del Tritone 62-B  
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tel. 39-6-679-2743  
fax 39-6-679-7849  
(III)a

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33 Islington High St.  
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fax 44-171-278-4334  
101737.1436@compuserve.com  
(I)a,f

## **INTERNATIONAL ALERT**

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London SE11 5HT UNITED KINGDOM  
Kumar Rupesinghe  
tel. 44-171-793-8383  
fax 44-171-793-7975  
intalert@gn.apc.org  
(I)a,b,c,f, (II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

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1216 Geneva  
SWITZERLAND  
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fax 41-22-920-1679  
info.ichr@itu.ch  
(II)b, (III)a,b

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1219 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Ricardo Melendez Ortiz, Executive Director  
tel. 41-22-979-9492  
fax 41-22-979-9093  
ictsd@iprolink.ch  
(III)b

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

### **Key to organizational activities:**

- I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CONFLICT
  - a. Mediation/Track II diplomacy
  - b. Conflict prevention/resolution training
  - c. Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
  - d. Community organizations
  - e. Humanitarian relief and development
  - f. Civil society/institution building

### **II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES**

- a. Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
- b. Using media to influence public policy
- c. Providing technical advice to governments
- d. Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
- e. Providing a forum for public debate

### **III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

- a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

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26 Chemin de Joinville  
CH-1216 Cointrin/Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Adama Dieng, Secretary General  
tel. 41-22-788-4747  
fax 41-22-788-4880  
(l)c,f, (ll)a,b,c,d, (lll)a,b

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS**

19 Avenue de la Paix  
1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Peter Fuchs, Director General  
tel. 41-22-734-6001  
fax 41-22-733-2057  
webmaster.gva@gwn.icrc.org / www.icrc.org  
(l)e,f, (ll)e

**INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE  
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Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 155  
B-1210 Brussels  
BELGIUM  
tel. 32-2-224-0211  
fax 32-2-201-5815  
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ILO Consultative Status  
(ll)a,c

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE**

Route des Morillons #15  
Grand-saconnex  
CH 1218, Geneva  
SWITZERLAND  
tel. 41-22-929-8888  
fax 41-22-798-4122  
icageneva@gn.apc.org  
ILO Consultative Status  
(ll)a,c

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13, rue Gautier - CP 216  
CH-1201 Geneva 21 SWITZERLAND  
Delmar Blasco, Executive Director  
tel. 41-22-717-9111  
fax 41-22-789-6150  
(l)e,f

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Charles Radcliffe, Director of Policy and  
Communications  
tel. 44-171-630-5673  
fax 44-171-931-8617  
100557.2213@compuserve.com / mail@intl-  
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17, ch.des Cretes  
PO Box 372, Petit Saconnex  
1211 Geneva 19 SWITZERLAND  
Mario Enrique, President  
tel. 41-22-730-4222  
fax 41-22-733-0395  
secretariat@ifrc.org / www.ifrc.org  
(l)e

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

17 Passage de la Main d'Or  
75011 Paris FRANCE  
Daniel Jacoby, President  
tel. 33-1-4331-9494  
fax 33-1-4336-3543  
106015.2023@compuserve.com / www.global-  
policy.org/fidh/fidh.html  
(lll)a

**INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION**

Spoorstr. 38  
Alkmaar 1815 BK THE NETHERLANDS  
Jill Sternberg, Coordinator  
tel. 31-72-123-014  
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Rummelhardtgasse 2/18  
1090 Vienna AUSTRIA  
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tel. 43-1-402-7387 / 43-1-408-8822  
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Tavistock Square  
Tavistock House South  
London WC1H 9LF UNITED KINGDOM  
Darrin Bher  
tel. 44-171-388-0671  
fax 44-171-380-0623  
iic@clus1.ulcc.ac.uk  
(II)b

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE**  
Mollwaldplatz 5  
1040 Vienna AUSTRIA  
Lev Voronkov, Director  
tel. 43-1-504-6437  
fax 43-1-505-3236  
(II)b,e, (III)a

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS**  
26 Chumains de Joinville  
Case Postale 68  
Cointrin CH 1216, Geneva SWITZERLAND  
tel. 41-22-798-1616  
fax 41-22-798-8862

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17, route des Morillons  
P.O. Box 71  
Geneva SWITZERLAND  
James N. Purcell, Jr., Director General  
tel. 41-22-717-9111  
fax 41-22-789-6150  
(I)e,f, (III)a,b

**INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION**  
AFB Beethoven Alle #4  
D 53173, Bonn GERMANY  
Karlheinz Koppe, Secretary General  
tel. 49-228-353-603  
fax 49-228-353-603  
ipra@bonn.iz-soz.de /  
[www.antioch.edu/~peace/ipra/IPRA.html](http://www.antioch.edu/~peace/ipra/IPRA.html)  
(II)e, (III)a,b

**INTERNATIONAL PEACE INFORMATION SERVICE**  
Italielei 98-A  
2000 Antwerp BELGIUM  
Goedele de Keersmaeker, Director  
tel. 32-3-225-0022  
fax 32-3-225-0799  
(III)a

**INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OSLO (PRIO)**  
Fuglehaugatta 11  
N-0260 Oslo 2 NORWAY  
Sverre Lodgaard, Director  
tel. 47-22-54-7700  
fax 47-22-55-8422  
infor@prio.no /  
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(II)e,(III)a

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fax 31-70-308-1515  
[www.kli.com](http://www.kli.com)  
Publisher  
(III)b

**INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING**  
Insitute of Public Law  
Johann Wolfgang Goethe University  
Senckenberganlage 31  
60054 Frankfurt am Main GERMANY  
Michael Bothe  
tel. 49-69-798-22264  
fax 49-69-798-28446  
(III)b

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59, Chemin Moise Duboule  
CH-1209 Geneva SWITZERLAND  
Peter Crowley, Executive Officer  
tel. 41-22-788-8180  
fax 41-22-788-8154  
alliance@iprolink.ch  
(I)e

**INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**  
1 rue de Varembe  
P.O. Box 16  
1211 Geneva 20 SWITZERLAND  
Adrien-Claude Zoller, Director  
tel. 41-22-733-5123  
fax 41-22-733-0826  
(II)a,b

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

## Key to organizational activities:

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  - d. Community organizations
  - e. Humanitarian relief and development
  - f. Civil society/institution building

## II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

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CENTER**

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(III)a

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tel. 39-6-854-0564  
fax 39-6-841-7110  
(II)b,e, (III)a

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tel. 44-171-329-5100  
(I)f, (II)e

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Michael Bourdeaux, director  
tel. 44-1865-311-022  
fax 44-1865-311-280  
keston\_institute@cin.co.uk  
(II)d, (III)a

**KURDISH HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT**

Suite 319, Linen Hall  
162-168 Regent St.  
London, W1R 5TB UNITED KINGDOM  
Kerim Yildiz  
tel. 44-171-287-2772  
fax 44-171-734-4927  
khrp@khrp.demon.co.uk  
(I)d,f, (II)a,b,e, (III)a,b

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La Borie Noble  
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tel. 33-6744-0989  
(I)d

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tel. 33-05-6560-6233  
fax 33-05-6561-3326  
(I)b,d (II)e, (III)a,b

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751 70 Uppsala SWEDEN  
Mark Salter, Communications Director, or Bernt  
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tel. 46-18-169-500  
fax 46-18-693-059  
ipi@nn.apc.org / bjonsson@nn.apc.org  
(I)a,b,c,d,f (II)d, (III)a,b

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jan.oberg@mailbox.swipnet.se /  
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Athens 106 72 GREECE  
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fax 30-1-362-2454  
(III)a

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Philippe Biberson, President;  
Bernard Pecoul, Director  
tel. 33-1-40-21-2929  
fax 33-1-48-06-6868  
Also an office in New York  
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fax 49-69-436-002  
medico\_international@t-online.de  
Focus on human rights and medical  
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(I)a,c,e,f, (II)b,d,e, (III)a

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International Secretariat  
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tel. 44-171-978-9498  
fax 44-171-738-6265  
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tel. 33-1-4379-7985  
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(I)a,b,c, (II)d,e, (III)a,b

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fax 39-99-566-2252  
(I)a,f

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tel. 34-1-302-6287  
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(I)b,e,f

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(I)f, (II)e, (III)a,b

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Laan Van Meerdervoort 96  
2517 AR The Hague THE NETHERLANDS  
L.F.M. Sprangers, Director  
tel. 31-70-363-9495  
fax 31-70-364-6309  
atlantis@bart.nl  
(III)a

## **NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Janskerkhof 16  
3512 BM Utrecht THE NETHERLANDS  
Peter Baehr, Director  
tel. 31-30-253-8033  
fax 31-30-253-7168  
sim@pobox.ruu.nl  
(II)e, (III)a,b

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Clingendael 7  
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P. W. Meerts, Deputy Director  
tel. 31-70-324-5384  
fax 31-70-328-2002  
info@clingendael.nl  
(I)a,b, (II)e, (III)a,b

## **NETHERLANDS ORGANIZATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

P.O. Box 30919  
2500 GX The Hague THE NETHERLANDS  
Mario Weima, Policy Advisor  
tel. 31-70-3421-621  
fax 31-70-3614-461  
mario.weima@novib.nl  
(I)a,c,e,f, (II)a,d

## **NONVIOLENT RESISTANCE NETWORK**

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament  
162 Holloway Rd  
London N7 8DQ UNITED KINGDOM  
David Polden; Coordinator  
tel. 44-171-607-2302  
fax 44-171-700-2357  
cnd@gn.apc.org  
(II)b,e, (III)a

## **NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY**

3 Place du Petit Sablon  
B-1000 Brussels BELGIUM  
Peter Corterier, Secretary General  
tel. 32-2-513-2865  
fax 32-2-514-1847  
(II)a,c

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### **Key to organizational activities:**

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  - f. Civil society/institution building

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Post Box 8159 DEP  
Oslo 0033 NORWAY  
Espen Barth Eide  
tel. 47-2-217-7050  
fax 47-2-217-7015  
espenb.eide@nupi.no  
Europe focus  
(I)b, (II)d, (III)a,b

**NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

University of Oslo  
Grensen 18  
0159 Oslo NORWAY  
Asbjorn Eide, Director  
tel. 47-22-421-360  
fax 47-22-422-542  
(I)c, (II)c,e, (III)a

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1301 Sandvika NORWAY  
Graham Dyson  
tel. 47-6756-4713  
fax 47-6756-5254  
mediate@sn.no  
(I)b

**OMEGA COMMUNITY FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE  
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Sandeslatt 59  
42436 Angered SWEDEN  
tel. 46-31-307-493  
fax 46-31-307-493  
plowshares@nn.apc.org  
(I)b, (II)b, (III)b

**OXFAM**

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Oxford OX2 7DZ UNITED KINGDOM  
David Bryer, Executive Director  
tel. 44-865-31-2271  
fax 44-865-31-2417  
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(I)a,b,c,d,e,f, (II)a,b,c,d,e, (III)a,b

**OXFORD RESEARCH GROUP**

32 Warmborough Rd.  
Oxford OX2 6JA UNITED KINGDOM  
Scilla Elworthy, Research Director  
tel. 44-865-242-819  
fax 44-865-794-652  
(II)b, (III)a

**PANOS INSTITUTE**

9 White Lion St.  
London N1 9PD  
UNITED KINGDOM  
Jon Tinker, President  
tel. 44-171-278-1111  
fax 44-171-278-0345  
panoslondon@gn.apc.org  
(II)b,e, (III)a

**PAX CHRISTI INTERNATIONAL**

Rue duVieux Marche aux Grains 21  
B-1000 Brussels BELGIUM  
tel. 32-2-502-5550  
fax 32-3-502-4626  
Offices in about 20 countries  
(I)d

**PEACE & COOPERATION**

Melendez Valdes 68 4 IZQ  
28015 Madrid SPAIN  
Joaquin Antuna, President  
tel. 34-1-543-5282  
fax 34-1-543-5282  
(I)a,d,e,f, (II)a,b,e

**PEACE BRIGADES INTERNATIONAL-  
INTERNATIONAL OFFICE (PBI)**

5 Caledonian Rd  
London N19 DX UNITED KINGDOM  
tel. 44-21-617-0760  
fax 44-171-837-2290  
pbeck @ worldcom.ch  
Focus on Balkans, Columbia, Guatemala,  
Haiti, Mexico, Sri Lanka  
(I)c,d,f, (II)a,b,d,e

**PEACE NEWS**

5 Caledonian Rd  
London N1 9DX UNITED KINGDOM  
Tim Wallis  
tel. 44-171-278-3344  
fax 44-171-278-0444  
peacenews@gn.apc.org  
(I)f, (II)e, (III)a,b

**PEACE PEOPLE, "FREDHEIM"**

224 Lisburn Road  
Belfast BT9 6GE NORTHERN IRELAND  
Patrick Corrigan  
tel. 44-1232-663465  
fax 44-1232-381207  
peacepeople@gn.apc.org  
www.globalgateway.com/peacepeople  
(I)a,b,d, (II)b,e

# HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

## **PEACE PLEDGE UNION**

41b Brecknock Road  
London N7 0BT UNITED KINGDOM  
Jan Melichar, Coordinator  
tel. 44-171-424-9444  
fax 44-171-482-6930  
peacenow@gn.apc.org /  
www.gn.apc.org/peacepledge  
(I)b,f, (II)b

## **PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FRANKFURT**

Leimenrode 29  
60322 Frankfurt a.M. GERMANY  
Ernst-Otto Czempel, Executive Director  
tel. 49-69-959-1040  
fax 49-69-558-481  
hsfk@em.uni-frankfurt.de / www.rz.uni-frankfurt.de/hsfk/e\_home.htm  
(III)a

## **PIOOM FOUNDATION**

Center for the Study of Conflict  
Leiden University  
Wassenaarweg 52  
2333 AK Leiden THE NETHERLANDS  
Prof A. P. Schmid  
tel. 31-71-273-861/273-929  
fax 31-71-273-788  
ioom@rulfsw.leidenuniv.nl  
(I)c, (III)a

## **RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW**

Sankt Annagatan 4  
Lund SWEDEN  
tel. 46-46-10-70-00  
fax 46-46-10-44-45

## **REHABILITATION AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR TORTURE VICTIMS (RCT)**

Borgergade 73  
DK-130 Copenhagen DENMARK  
Dr. Inge Genefke  
tel. 45-33-76-0600  
fax 45-33-76-0500

## **RETE DI FORMAZIONE ALLA NONVIOLENZA ("NONVIOLENCE TRAINERS NETWORK")**

Piazza Palermo 10/B  
I-16129 Genova ITALY  
tel. 39-10-364-704  
fax 39-10-246-5396 (temporary)  
I.tissino@agora.stm.it  
teepee@system.abacom.it /  
www.crs4.it/~gavino/rft1  
(I)b,f, (III)a,b

## **SAFERWORLD**

34 Alfred Place  
3 Floor  
London WC1E 7DP UNITED KINGDOM  
Hugh Venables  
tel. 44-171-580-8886  
fax 44-171-631-1444  
sworld@gn.apc.org / www.gn.apc.org/sworld  
(II)a,b,d, (III)a

## **SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND**

Mary Datchelor House  
17 Grove Lane  
London UNITED KINGDOM  
Jane Button or Hugh McKay  
tel. 44-171-703-5400  
fax 44-171-703-2278  
(I)f

## **SCHIFF – CHRISTIAN-ALBRECHTS-UNIVERSITÄT KIEL**

Peace Research Unit  
Kiel  
Kaiserstr. 2  
D-24143 Kiel GERMANY  
Klaus Potthoff, Director  
tel. 49-431-7757-2860  
fax 49-431-7757-2852  
potthoff@schiff.uni-kiel.de  
(III)a

## **STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Frosunda S-171 53 Solna SWEDEN  
Adam D. Rotfeld, Director  
tel. 46-8-655-9700  
fax 46-8-655-9733  
sipri@sipri.se / www.sipri.se  
(III)a,b

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

### **Key to organizational activities:**

- I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CONFLICT
  - a. Mediation/Track II diplomacy
  - b. Conflict prevention/resolution training
  - c. Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
  - d. Community organizations
  - e. Humanitarian relief and development
  - f. Civil society/institution building

### **II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES**

- a. Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
- b. Using media to influence public policy
- c. Providing technical advice to governments
- d. Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
- e. Providing a forum for public debate

### **III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

- a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS —  
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

**SYNERGIES AFRIQUE**

5, route des Morillons  
P. O. Box 2100  
1211 Geneva 2 SWITZERLAND  
Hassan Ba, Secretary-General  
tel. 41-22-788-8586  
fax 41-22-788-8590  
mail@synafrica / www.synafrica.org  
(I)a,c,e,f, (II)b,c,d, (III)a,b

**TAMPERE PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
(TAPRI)**

University of Tampere  
Akerlundinkatu 3, 4th Floor  
P.O. Box 607  
Tampere, 33101 FINLAND  
tel. 358-3-215-7696  
fax 358-3-223-6620  
ytjyka@uta.fi / www.uta.fi/laitokset/tapri/  
(III)a

**TRANSNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

CP 161  
CH-1211 Geneva 16 SWITZERLAND  
Rene V. L. Wadlow  
tel. 33-04-50-04-7406  
fax 33-04-50-04-7452  
(I)a, (II)b, (III)a

**UK NETWORK ON CONFLICT, DEVELOPMENT  
AND PEACE (CODEP)**

Francis St.  
London SW1P 1DE UNITED KINGDOM  
Judy El Bushra, Research Officer  
tel. 44-171-828-7611  
fax 44-171-975-6113  
acord@gn.apc.org  
(I)f, (III)a,b

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**

Refugee Studies Programme  
International Development Centre  
Queen Elizabeth House  
21 St. Giles  
Oxford OX1 3LA UNITED KINGDOM  
tel. 44-865-270-722  
fax 44-865-270-721  
Hboud@UK.AC.OXFORD VAX

**UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY**

Centre for Conflict Analysis  
Rutherford College  
Canterbury  
Kent CT2 7NX UNITED KINGDOM  
A.J.R. Groom, Director  
tel. 44-227-764-000  
fax 44-227-827-033  
m.spice@ukc.ac.uk  
(I)a,b, (III)a,b

**UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLES  
ORGANIZATION**

Javastraat 40A  
2583 AP The Hague THE NETHERLANDS  
Richard Boele; Robin Sluyk; Julie Berriaout  
tel. 31-70-360-3318  
fax 31-70-360-3346  
unponl@antenna.nl / www.unpo.org  
Offices also in Washington, D.C. and Tartu,  
Estonia  
(I)b,c, (II)a,b,d,e

**VERIFICATION TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION  
CENTRE**

Carrara House  
20 Embankment Place  
London WC2N 6NN UNITED KINGDOM  
Patricia Lewis, Executive Director  
tel. 44-171-925-0867  
fax 44-171-925-0861  
vertic@gn.apc.org  
(I)f, (II)c,d, (III)a,b

**VERSOHNUNGSBUND**

Kuhlenstr 5a-7  
25436 Uetersen GERMANY  
tel. 49-41-223-663  
fax 49-41-221-023  
(I)a,b,e,f, (II)b

**WAR RESISTERS INTERNATIONAL**

5 Caledonian Rd.  
London N1 9DX UNITED KINGDOM  
tel. 44-171-278-4040  
fax 44-171-278-0444  
warresisters@gn.apc.org  
(I)b,d,f, (II)b,d,e, (III)a

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR  
PEACE AND FREEDOM**

1 Rue de Varembe, C.P. 28  
1211 Geneva 20 SWITZERLAND  
Barbara Lochbihler  
tel. 41-22-733-6175  
fax 41-22-740-1063  
womensleague@gn.apc.org  
Umbrella for 42 organizations; disarmament  
focus  
(I)b,f

**WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE SCHOOL AS AN  
INSTRUMENT FOR PEACE (EIP)**

5 rue du Simplon  
Geneva CH-1207 SWITZERLAND  
Nonique Prindezis  
41-22-735-2422  
41-22-735-0653  
(I)b

# HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

## **WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOR**

33 rue de Treves  
B-1040, Brussels BELGIUM  
tel. 32-2-230-6295  
fax 32-2-230-8722  
ILO Consultative Status  
(II)c,e

## **WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES**

Unit for Justice Peace and Creation  
150 Route de Ferme  
PO Box 2100  
CH 1211 Geneva 2 SWITZERLAND  
Samuel Kobia, Executive Director of the Unit  
tel. 41-22-791-6111  
fax 41-22-791-0361  
(II)a,e

## **WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS**

c/o Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Geneva 10 SWITZERLAND  
Androula Vassiliou  
tel. 41-22-733-07-30  
fax 41-22-733-48-38  
(I)a,c,f, (II)a,b,c,d,e

## **ZARAGOZA SEMINAR FOR PEACE RESEARCH**

Paseo de la Constitucion 6  
50008 Zaragoza SPAIN  
Jesus Maria Alemany, Director  
34-976-21-7217  
34-976-23-0113  
sipp@pangea.org  
(I)f, (II)a,b(III)a,b

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## II.7 MIDDLE EAST

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### **AL-HAQ**

P.O. Box 1413  
Ramallah via ISRAEL  
ISRAEL  
tel. 972-2-995-6421  
fax 972-2-995-4903  
haq@baraka.org  
(I)c,f, (II)a,b,d, (III)a

## **ARAB ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

P. O. Box 215  
Mary's Well St. 34/604  
Nazareth 16101 ISRAEL  
Mansur Kardosh  
tel. 06-561-923  
fax 06-564-934  
(I)c,f, (II)a,d

## **ARAB PLANNING INSTITUTE**

P.O. Box 5834  
13059 Safat  
Kuwait City KUWAIT  
Abdulla M. Ali, Director General  
tel. 965-484-3130  
fax 965-484-2935  
(III)a

## **ARAB THOUGHT FORUM**

P.O. Box 925418  
Amman JORDAN  
Ali Attiga, Secretary General  
tel. 962-6-678-707  
fax 962-6-675-325  
(III)a

## **B'TSELEM**

The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights  
43 Emek Refaim St., Second Floor  
Jerusalem ISRAEL  
tel. 972-161-7271  
fax 972-161-0756

## **CENTER FOR ARAB UNITY STUDIES**

Sadat Tower Building 9th Floor  
Lyon St.  
P.O. Box 113 6001  
Beirut LEBANON  
Khair el-Din Haseeb, Director General  
tel. 961-1-869-164  
fax 961-1-865-548  
(III)a

For information about this Directory, see page D-79.

### **Key to organizational activities:**

- I. DIRECT CONTACT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES/POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CONFLICT
  - a. Mediation/Track II diplomacy
  - b. Conflict prevention/resolution training
  - c. Fact-finding meetings with interested parties/potential victims
  - d. Community organizations
  - e. Humanitarian relief and development
  - f. Civil society/institution building

### **II. POLICY AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES**

- a. Advocating with governments, inter-governmental organizations
- b. Using media to influence public policy
- c. Providing technical advice to governments
- d. Fact-finding (missions, information analysis, human rights monitoring) and reporting in order to influence preventive action measures (multilateral or bilateral)
- e. Providing a forum for public debate

### **III. APPLIED RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

- a. Factual Research and writing on concrete situations
- b. Research and writing on roles of organizations or institutions in concrete situations

DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS —  
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

**LEBANESE CENTER FOR POLICY STUDIES**

Tayyar Center Box 55215

Sin al-Fil

Beirut LEBANON

Kamal Shehadi, Research Director

tel. 961-1-490-561

fax 961-1-601-787

(III)a

**PALESTINIAN CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF NON-  
VIOLENCE**

P.O. Box 20999

Jerusalem via Israel

ISRAEL

Nafiz Assailly, Director

tel. 972-2-627-3275

fax 972-2-627-3275

(I)b,f, (II)a, (III)a

**PALESTINIANS AND ISRAELIS FOR NONVIOLENCE**

P.O. Box 8343

West Jerusalem 91083 ISRAEL

tel. 972-2-710-892; 972-9-523-261;

972-4-866-6235

fax 972-2-720-768

Regional

(I)f

**ANNEX D.III DIRECTORIES OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND  
INSTITUTIONS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

**ACCESS, AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE**

11th Floor

1701 K Street NW

Washington, DC 20006 USA

Mary Lord, Executive Director

tel. 1-202-223-7949

fax 1-202-223-7947

access@4access.org

Directory of NGOs and IGOs organized by various criteria, including conflict resolution, human rights and collective security. Use-fee.

**CONFLICT RESOLUTION RESOURCE DIRECTORY**

Conflict Resolution Center International, Inc. (CRCII)

2205 E. Carson St.

Pittsburgh, PA 15203-2107 USA

Paul Wahrhaftig, Director

tel. 1-412-481-5559

fax 1-412-481-5601

crcii@igc.apc.org

An international listing of more than 1,100 conflict resolution service providers and trainers, cross indexed by geographical location and subject area. Also includes lists of national and international resource centers, universities with graduate programs in conflict resolution, and a user's guide to conflict resolution.

**EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON PEACEMAKING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION  
(ECPCR)**

Resit Galip Caddesi

Hereke Sokak, No. 10

G.O.P. Ankara TURKEY

tel. 31-2-446-1728

fax 31-2-447-1036

www.umut.org.tr/

A web page administered by the UMUT Foundation, that primarily contains a large list of organizations involved in peacemaking and conflict resolution based on geographical area and/or country-specific location. Search the list by Europe, Asia, Africa, Americas, and Australia.

DIRECTORIES OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS  
AND INSTITUTIONS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

**EUROPEAN DIRECTORY OF MIGRANT AND ETHNIC MINORITY ORGANIZATIONS**

Available from: European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations  
University of Utrecht

3508 TC Utrecht NETHERLANDS

tel. 31-30-253-44-25

fax 31-30-253-92-80

jjohst@fsw.ruu.nl

10,000 addresses in 15 EU nations

Also available from: Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, 115 Old Street,  
London EC1V 9JR UNITED KINGDOM; tel. 44-171-251-8708;

fax 44-171-251-8707

**GLOBAL NONVIOLENCE NETWORK**

website only.

tel. 61-3-9482-4973

[www.nonviolence.org/resource/gnn.htm](http://www.nonviolence.org/resource/gnn.htm)

A web-page list of approximately 200 organizations and individuals in 63 countries that  
promote or teach nonviolence. Divided into geographical areas.

**HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SYSTEMS, INTL.  
(HURIDOCs)**

2, Rue Jean-Jaquet

CH-1201 Geneva SWITZERLAND

Manuel Guzman, Director

tel. 41-22-741-1767

fax 41-22-741-1768

[huridocs@oln.comlink.apc.org](mailto:huridocs@oln.comlink.apc.org)

Internal mailing list of 2,600 addresses of human rights organizations. Accessible by  
contacting organization.

**HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET**

8 York St., Suite 302

Ottawa, ON K1N 5S6 CANADA

Laurie S. Wiseberg, Executive Director

tel. 1-613-789-7407

fax 1-613-789-7414

[hri@hri.ca](mailto:hri@hri.ca)

International, non-partisan communications network and clearinghouse on human  
rights. Geographically organized databases on more than 5,000 organizations and  
individuals. Use-fee.

**INTERNATIONAL GUIDE TO NGO ACTIVITIES IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION**

Carter Center  
453 Freedom Parkway  
One Copenhill  
Atlanta, GA 30377 USA  
tel. 1-404-420-5151  
fax 1-404-420-5196

ccjn@emory.edu / www.emory.edu/CARTER\_CENTER

Directory of NGOs working in conflict prevention and resolution. The directory is listed geographically and contains about 200 entries. It can be obtained by contacting the Carter Center directly or downloading through the Center Website.

**PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANTS DIRECTORY**

c/o European Parliament

Rue Belliard 97

Antilles 113, Brussels BELGIUM

James Bridges, Parliamentary Assistant to Michael Hindley, Vice President of External Economic Relations Committee, European

tel. 32-2-284-5507; 32-2-284-2005; 32-2-284-2111

fax 32-2-284-9507

Free directory of individuals and interest areas of European Parliament assistants interested in social, development, human rights, and peace issues.

**PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS**

PIOOM—Center for the Study of Conflict

Leiden University

Wassenaareweg 52

2333 AK Leiden THE NETHERLANDS

tel. 31-71-273-861

fax 31-71-273-788

pioom@rulfsw.leidenuniv.nl

Annotated directory of NGOs involved in conflict prevention. Accessible by contacting the organization. US \$15 per copy.

**PREVENTING AND MITIGATING VIOLENT CONFLICT - A GUIDE FOR PRACTITIONERS**

Dr. Michael Lund and John Prendergast

Creative Associates International, Inc.

Suite 700

5301 Wisconsin Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20015 USA

Stephen A. Horblitt

tel. 1-202-966-5804

fax 1-202-363-4771

creative@caii-de.com

A guide for USAID practitioners and government actors to implement preventive diplomacy and policies before, during, and after conflict situations escalate.



## **ANNEX D.IV DATABASES ON CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES**

### **CASCON (COMPUTER-AIDED SYSTEM FOR ANALYSIS OF CONFLICT**

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge, MA USA

Lincoln Bloomfield

tel. 1-617-253-5225

fax 1-617-383-2257

cascon@mit.edu

Not publicly available. Decision-support system designed to inform officials concerned with early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management.

### **CONFLICT ALERT SYSTEM (CAS)**

Georgia Institute of Technology

School of International Affairs,

Atlanta, GA 30332-0610 USA

Mr. Peter Brecke

tel. 1-404-894-6599

fax 1-404-894-1900

peter.brecke@inta.gatech.edu

Database and computer software to recognize pre-conflict situations heading for violence within six months to year.

### **CONFLICT EARLY WARNING RESEARCH PROGRAM (CEWS)—INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCES COUNCIL**

VKC 330, SIR

University of Southern California

Los Angeles, CA 90089-0043 USA

Hayward Alker, coordinator

tel. 213-740-2152; 401-466-2052

fax 213-742-0281

alker@usc.edu

Program for comparative study of conflict prevention successes and failures. Program designed for monitoring and facilitating the development and use of conflict early warning information systems by NGOs and members of the U.N. family.

### **CONFLICT PREVENTION EMAIL NETWORK (CPEN)**

1 Glyn Street

London SE11 5HT UNITED KINGDOM

Ancil Adrian-Paul of International Alert, Editor

tel. 44-171-793-8383

fax 44-171-793-7975

aadrian-paul@international-alert.org

An electronic mail network for exchange of information on conflict prevention activities.

Network contains text and papers submitted to the CPEN, calendar of events, and a directory of individuals and organizations who are receiving/contributing to the network.

**CONFLICT WATCH**

Published by Inter Press Service — Africa  
127 Union Ave.  
Box 6050, Harare ZIMBABWE  
tel. 263-4-790-104  
fax 263-4-728-415  
ipshre@harare.iafrica.com  
www.ips.org/africa/cwintro.htm

**CONFMAN97**

Department of Political Science  
University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800  
Christchurch, New Zealand  
NEW ZEALAND

Jacob Bercovitch  
tel. 64-3-364-2114  
fax 64-3-364-2007

POLS039@cantva.canterbury.ac.nz  
j.bercovitch@pols.canterbury.ac.nz

Analyzes 2500 international conflict management events from 1945 to present. Each event coded with reference to 56 independent variables.

**DISPUTE-RES LISERSERVES**

University of Massachusetts  
Department of Legal Studies  
216 Hampshire House  
Amherst, MA 01003 USA  
Ethan Katsh

tel. 1-413-545-5879  
fax 1-413-545-1640

Katsh@Legal.umass.edu

To subscribe to this listserv send to: listserv@listserve.law.cornell.edu No topic line.

Message: subscribe dispute-res FIRSTNAME LASTNAME

**DISSEMINATION STANDARDS BULLETIN BOARD**

c/o IMF External Relations Department  
700 19th St. N.W.  
Washington D.C. USA

tel. 1-202-623-7300  
fax 1-202-623-6278

dsbb.imf.org

A tool for tracking economic growth, inflation and other economic developments world-wide.

**GLOBAL EVENT DATA SYSTEM (GEDS)**

Center for International Development  
& Conflict Management

University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742 USA

John Davies

tel. 1-301-314-7709

[jdavies@bss1.umd.edu](mailto:jdavies@bss1.umd.edu)

[www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm](http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm)

Conflict analysis using monthly conflict and cooperation scores based on "Dimensions of Internactions" system for the territorial units that emerged out of the breakup of the former Yugoslavia. Available to public, donations appreciated.

**FUTURE OF GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE (FUGI MODEL)**

Global Early Warning Systems for Displaced Persons.

Soka University

Hachioji-shi

Tokyo 192 JAPAN

Professor Akira Onishi

tel. 81-4-2691-9420

fax 81-4-2691-9431

[onshi@t.soka.ac.jp](mailto:onshi@t.soka.ac.jp)

[suissgate.t.soka.ac.jp](http://suissgate.t.soka.ac.jp)

Simulation system for global early warning of displacement based on selected indicators covering factors in environment, development, peace, and security and human rights.

**GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (GIEWS)**

Viale delle Terme de Caracalla,

00100 Rome ITALY

Raffaello Marsili, Senior Economist - FAO

tel. 39-6-522-54-948

fax 39-6-522-54-495

Developed by the Food and Agricultural Organization to monitor the crop and food supply situation and alert the international community to potential crisis due to food shortage.

**HUMANITARIAN EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (HEWS)**

Policy and Analysis Division

UN Secretariat, DC-1, Room 1544

United Nations New York, NY 10017 USA

Mr. Jiro Mizuno, Senior Adviser on Early Warning, DHA

tel. 1-212-963-1597

fax 1-212-963-3115

Not publicly available. Developed by the U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs to identify and analyze situations deemed at risk of evolving into humanitarian crises involving conflict. Makes use of reports by UN human rights bodies, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF AI-METHODS TO THE AVOIDANCE OF CRISES AND WARS**

Austrian Research Institute for Artificial Intelligence

Schottengasse 3

University of Vienna AUSTRIA

Robert Trapp

tel. 43-1-5353-2810

fax 43-1-5320-652

robert@ai.univie.ac.at

www.ai.univie.ac.at

**IRIN (INTEGRATED REGIONAL INFORMATION NETWORK)**

Nairobi KENYA

Patricia Banks, Coordinator

tel. 254-2-622-123

fax 254-2-622-129

irin@dha.unon.org

DHA operated. Currently operates only in Great Lakes Region of Africa, but expects to expand. Reports on situations of ongoing crisis at the regional level.

**KANSAS EVENT DATA SYSTEM (KEDS)**

Department of Political Science

University of Kansas

504 Blake Hall

Lawrence, KS 66045 USA

Philip Schrodt

tel. 1-913-864-9024

fax 1-913-864-5700

p-schrodt@ukans.edu

Program for coding international event data gathered from selected news accounts.

**PROTOCOL FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF NONVIOLENT DIRECT ACTION (PANDA)**

Center for International Affairs

1737 Cambridge St.

Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

Douglas Bond

tel. 1-617-495-5580

fax 1-617-496-8562

dbond@cfia.harvard.edu

hdc-www.harvard.edu/cfia/pnscs/panda1.htm

Database of coded news accounts connected with KEDS.

**PEACE AND CONFLICT WEBSITE**

University of Colorado

Boulder, CO USA

To subscribe send to, [listserv@csf.colorado.edu](mailto:listserv@csf.colorado.edu) Message:sub dfax FIRSTNAME  
LASTNAMERobin Crews

tel. 1-303-492-7718

fax 1-303-492-4916

[csf.colorado.edu/peace](http://csf.colorado.edu/peace); [peace@csf.colorado.edu](mailto:peace@csf.colorado.edu); [crews@csf.colorado.edu](mailto:crews@csf.colorado.edu)

Website connects to dozens of databases, particularly those with university ties. Also operates an Internet discussion group called The Peace List. Both hosted by Communications for a Sustainable Future.

**PEACENET, ECONET, CONFLICTNET, WOMENSNET, LABORNET**

Institute for Global Communications

Presidio Building 1012, First Floor

Torney Ave., P.O. Box 29904

San Francisco, CA 94129-0904 USA

tel. 1-415-561-6100

fax 1-415-561-6101

[conflictnet-info@igc.apc.org](mailto:conflictnet-info@igc.apc.org)

[peacenet@igc.apc.org](mailto:peacenet@igc.apc.org)

[apc-info@igc.org](mailto:apc-info@igc.org)

[www.igc.org/](http://www.igc.org/)

Member of Association for Progressive Communications, which links organizations in 133 countries through electronic communications to coordinate and share information for conflict prevention, sustainable development, human rights, environmental protection and other areas.

**REFWORLD / REFMONDE**

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Centre for Documentation and Research

Case Postale 2500

CH-1211 Geneva 2 SWITZERLAND

Udo Janz, Chief of Information Resources Management

tel. 41-22-739-8488

fax 41-22-739-7361

[cdr@unhcr.ch](mailto:cdr@unhcr.ch)

[www.unhcr.ch/refworld/refworld.htm](http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/refworld.htm)

[www.unicc.org/unhcrcdr](http://www.unicc.org/unhcrcdr)

Information focuses on refugee-related matters, including migration flows, human rights, country conditions, conflict and national and international laws. This source contains reports by Canadian, U.S., and other governments, the United Nations and NGOs.

**RELIEFWEB**

UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs  
Palais des Nations  
8-14 Avenue de la Paix  
CH 1211 Geneva 10 SWITZERLAND  
Andrew Andrea  
tel. 41-22-917-2232  
fax 41-22-917-0023  
reliefweb@dha.un.org

Developed by the Geneva office of the U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs, with three purposes: prevention, preparedness and rapid response. This source contains various types of information including country situation reports and emergency/logistical reports.

**SIPRI—STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Frosunda S-171 53 Solna  
Stockholm SWEDEN  
tel. 46-8-655-9700  
fax 46-8-655-9733  
sipri@sipri.se / www.sipri.se  
Yearbook cataloguing annual events relating to violent conflicts.

**SWISS PEACE FOUNDATION (FAST)**

Wasserwerkergasse 7, P.O. Box,  
CH-3000 Bern 13 SWITZERLAND  
Andreas V. Kohlschutter  
tel. 91-791-7384  
fax 91-792-1593  
spfbachler@dial.eunet.ch  
Swiss-government funded information system under development that is intended to focus on development and diplomacy.

**WORLD HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE OBSERVING SYSTEM (WHYCOS)**

Hydrology and Water Resources Department  
World Meteorological Organization  
Case Postale no. 2300  
CH-1211 Geneva 2 SWITZERLAND  
tel. 41-22-734-8250  
spieyns@www.wmo.ch  
gmatthews@worldbank.org  
Launched by World Bank and World Meteorological Organization to provide information on security of freshwater resources and sustainability. The WMO also makes long-term predictions of seasonal conditions.

“The Minnesota Advocates’ Handbook is an excellent source of up-to-date information and practical suggestions for helping avoid deadly intra-national conflict. It is a ‘field manual’ for the kit-bag of everyone working in the field.”

**General John W. Vessey**

Former Chair of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff

“The Handbook provides human rights advocates with the critical information and strategies that are essential if we are to learn how to prevent or reduce violent conflicts and the serious human rights abuses that often accompany them.”

**Professor Hurst Hannum**

Editor of Guide to International Human Rights Practice

“Human rights advocates have to learn how to influence those in a position to take action to bring about peace and respect for human rights. This Handbook will help them to get their information and ideas to the right place and in the right form so that they can help stop conflicts that lead to the most serious abuses of human rights.”

**Dr. Mónica Pinto**

Professor of Law and Former UN Independent Expert for the Situation of Human Rights in Guatemala

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\* The recommendations and opinions contained in the Handbook are attributable to the author and Minnesota Advocates alone.

"Violent conflict is both a cause and a result of the global problem of internal displacement and the desperate conditions in which internally displaced persons live. By constructively addressing conflict, Governments and others with influence can help remedy the plight of displaced persons and prevent further displacement. The Minnesota Handbook encourages a spirit of dialogue and cooperation among Governments, persons at risk, and the international community, a spirit which helps ensure that the basic human needs and rights of the uprooted are met and not neglected. In addressing these problems, States fulfill the responsibility which, if not discharged, may render them vulnerable to external scrutiny."

Francis M. Deng  
Representative of the UN Secretary-General  
on Internally Displaced Persons

"I recommend this book as a resource to those groups working to prevent violent conflicts and to build peace. It is a concrete and practical reaction to the observation that violent conflicts arise out of situations of widespread and persistent injustice which feature systematic violation of human rights; it follows that early warning and early action to avoid violent conflict is to be informed by and based upon human rights monitoring. Certainly, the book's approach to addressing the causes and consequences of conflict is highly relevant to situations of tension in which many minorities find themselves."

Ambassador Max van der Stoep  
OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities

"We have witnessed the types of atrocities that take place when ethnic or nationalist conflicts erupt. Here is an important effort to rally local, national, and international actors to take action to protect human rights and reduce violations in all stages of conflict."

Justice Richard Goldstone  
Former Prosecutor, International Criminal  
Tribunals for Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

"Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights makes a compelling case regarding the important connection between promoting human rights and preventing violence against women, who suffer particular perils in situations of growing conflict. Those who work to stop violence against women will be well served by the strategies and resources described in this impressive Handbook."

Radhika Coomaraswamy  
UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women



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