

Stabilisation Issues Note Human Rights

Purpose

Issues Notes provide a short summary of what the Stabilisation Unit has learned to date and what we think is good practice. They have been developed in consultation with other government departments. They are aimed primarily at the Stabilisation Unit's own practitioners and consultants, and those of other HMG departments. They are not a formal statement of HMG policy, and they draw on and amplify other UK Government policy and thinking on conflict. They should be read in conjunction with other stabilisation notes.

Key Messages

- Improving respect for human rights contributes to stabilisation and stabilisation operations should improve adherence to human rights. Stabilisation and respect for human rights are mutually re-enforcing objectives.
- In a stabilisation environment, the immediate priority is to reduce violence and establish a basic level of security, in order to allow a non-violent political process to commence or move forward. This requires identification of specific security tasks, whilst ensuring that national and international peacekeeping and security forces adhere to their respective human rights obligations under international and national law, as applicable.
- Where violence is ongoing, all parties should adhere to their obligations under International Humanitarian Law. The protection of civilians should be prioritised. Humanitarian organisations' access to populations caught up in violent conflict should be enabled wherever possible.
- Improving the capacity of the host government and indigenous security forces to establish and maintain security should include efforts to increase their adherence to human rights principles.
- There are a range of activities which can contribute to stabilisation and to an improvement in respect for human rights. These include monitoring and reporting, the collection and securing of evidence, training and advocacy and supporting indigenous human rights organisations. There will also be more specific activities which can be initiated to address specific human rights violations.
- However, there may be instances where human rights and stabilisation objectives diverge, as when political stability requires the inclusion of people responsible for human rights violations in a political process. Although there are no easy answers, we will discuss some approaches which may lessen this apparent contradiction.

*The UK Government's **Stabilisation Unit**: helping countries recover from violent conflict*

Introduction

1. Stabilisation is support to places emerging from violent conflict in order to:
 - Prevent or reduce violence
 - Protect people and key institutions
 - Promote political processes which lead to greater stability
 - Prepare for longer term development and non-violent politics.
2. Stabilisation activities aim to support a move from violent to peaceful political processes. They generally require a combination of military and civilian inputs support and focus on improving the legitimacy and capability of the state, providing tangible benefits to the population to underpin confidence in the state and the political process.
3. Stabilisation planning and assessment uses critical path analysis to identify the milestones necessary to achieve a stable political outcome¹. Stabilisation activities can then be prioritised and sequenced to achieve these milestones. Box 1 describes the critical path analysis undertaken for Somalia.

Box 1: The critical path and human rights in Somalia

A Critical Path Analysis for Somalia, conducted by HMG in early 2007, identified the milestones necessary to achieve interim stability including ensuring the cessation of hostilities, 'good enough' security in Mogadishu, only legitimate Transitional Federal Government counter-terrorist activity and unimpeded humanitarian relief in order to sustain an incipient political process. Later in the sequence, agreement on a peace support and security mechanism would be sought, with preparation for some basic service delivery. Whilst protection, respect for or fulfilment of human rights for the population of Somalia was not identified as critical to a political solution, there were significant human rights dimensions to preventing further violence against civilians, providing humanitarian relief and preparing for basic needs to be met through service delivery.

4. Specific sequencing will vary between contexts. As noted above, in a stabilisation environment, the immediate priority is usually to reduce violence and establish a basic level of security, in order to allow a non-violent political process to commence or move forward. This may require implementation of specific security tasks, whilst ensuring that national and international peacekeeping and security forces adhere to their respective human rights obligations under international and national law, as applicable.

Human Rights Obligations

5. Box 2 describes universal obligations under the Geneva Conventions, International Humanitarian Law and associated Protocols, the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as more recent policies concerning the protection of civilians and the responsibility to protect – to prevent genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity.

¹ Stabilisation Unit Stabilisation Planning Framework <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

Box 2 – International Humanitarian Law; Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Standards and Treaties

While states may exceptionally suspend rights, civilians and combatants “hors de combat” are entitled to specific protection under international humanitarian law (IHL) during armed conflict. IHL aims to limit the effects of violence by regulating the way in which the parties conduct military operations, so as to prevent unnecessary suffering and safeguard the fundamental rights of civilians and others not or no longer participating in hostilities. The norms of IHL apply in times of armed conflict, though some rules might differ according to whether the armed conflict is international or internal.

IHL states that parties must take all feasible measures to spare civilians from the effects of hostilities by taking precautionary measures (e.g. evacuations), avoiding means or methods of warfare that are indiscriminate or disproportionate or are aimed at spreading terror amongst civilians, or use human shields. Civilians must not be the target of acts of violence such as wilful killing or injury, torture and other forms of ill-treatment (including sexual violence), slavery, and hostage-taking. Where civilians are subject to criminal proceedings, they must be afforded the procedural guarantees required for a fair trial. Families must not be arbitrarily separated and have the right to exchange family news. Objects that are essential for the survival of the civilian population must not be destroyed. More generally, all civilian property enjoys certain protection against destruction, looting, or arbitrary confiscation.

At all times, even during crises, everybody is entitled to the protection provided by international human rights law. States are responsible for ensuring respect for human rights. While states may exceptionally suspend certain rights under strictly defined circumstances, there is a core of human rights, which cannot be suspended in any circumstances: the right to life, the prohibition of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the prohibition of slavery and servitude, the prohibition of the retroactive application of criminal laws and the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Individuals who have crossed an international border to escape persecution in their country of origin are protected by international refugee law. Refugees must not be forcibly returned to countries where they may face persecution or torture (principle of non-refoulement, central to the 1951 Refugee Convention). They must also be afforded basic human rights guarantees during their stay in the country of asylum.

Certain groups become more vulnerable to certain violations in times of crises, and particular attention should be paid to their plight. Persons displaced within their own country (“internally-displaced persons” or IDPs), women and children are at heightened risk. There may be other groups particularly at risk in any particular context.

Where states are unable or unwilling to protect their own citizens, or when a state employs violence against (some of) its citizens, the international community has a responsibility to act. Within the framework of international law, the right to sanction intervention in a sovereign state rests with the Security Council of the UN. Article 42 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter allows the Security Council to mandate intervention when means other than the use of force have failed.

Adapted from the DFID practice paper protecting civilians affected by violent conflict and disasters, December 2007.

6. International security, peacekeeping or stabilisation forces must comply with their obligations under international law². There is however a risk of unintended consequences. For example, in Rwanda, the *Interahamwe* militia began to use refugee camps as their physical base³ - thus politicising the provision of humanitarian aid to refugees, with humanitarian assistance inadvertently supplied to an illegal armed group.

² Mechanisms for investigation and disciplinary action for international peacekeeping forces are however weak, relying on the inclination and effectiveness of each contributing nation. For example, UN peacekeeping forces accused of rape and other violations in the DRC have been difficult to investigate.

³ Human rights first: Refugees, Humanitarianism and Human Rights, http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/intl_refugees/issues/refs_rights.htm 23/01/2008.

7. Security and counter-insurgency operations can produce sudden and substantial increases in detainees. This puts pressure on detention facilities, possibly worsening conditions and compromising protection of female and juvenile detainees. This increase may also put pressure on court administration, potentially lengthening periods of pre-trial detention. In some cases this can have a disproportionate impact on particular groups.

8. Measures should be put in place to ensure respect for the human rights of internees and detainees under the control of international or national armed forces or authorities, in line with UN directives and in accordance with the mandate of the international stabilising presence, which permit different measures in different contexts. Options include:

- Assess the potential impact of security operations on detainee numbers at the outset and the capacity of detention facilities to process them. Find ways to limit any adverse impact, creating additional capacity only if necessary.
- Promote behavioural change by adopting clear performance standards, implementing disciplinary action, training police, law professionals, NGOs, media and prison officers on human rights, gender and juvenile justice.
- Adopt specific transfer arrangements and monitoring mechanisms involving local actors wherever possible. See Box 3 for description of such an arrangement in Afghanistan.

Box 3: Transfer of detainees in Afghanistan

A Memorandum of Understanding (agreed in April 2006) between the UK Government and the Government of Afghanistan notes the 'need to respect basic standards of international human rights law such as the right to life, and the prohibition against torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment'.

It outlines the responsibility of UK Armed Forces to transfer detainees to Afghan authorities and the obligations of the Afghan authorities to treat individuals in accordance with its international human rights obligations, allow access to detainees by the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, UK Personnel, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC) and relevant UN human rights institutions. It also outlines record keeping and use of the death penalty.

British forces or Embassy staff visit every detainee who has been transferred from British forces' custody routinely and regularly and any allegation of mistreatment, if received, would be thoroughly investigated. There has been no evidence of any mistreatment of the individuals transferred.

Simultaneously, the UK has provided funding for the renovation and rebuilding of National Directorate of Security (NDS) and the Ministry of Justice detention facilities; provides training for NDS Prison Officers; and funds a Rule of Law capacity building project in Helmand province.

9. The UK has also adopted a Human Rights Act, which makes certain rights from the European Convention on Human Rights enforceable in UK courts. The UK has made a number of other policy commitments in relation to human rights. These are described in Box 4.

Box 4: HMG Policy Commitments

Six core human rights treaties have all been ratified by the UK and provide the framework for the UK's international obligations in the human rights field:

- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ("ICCPR") (1966)
- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ("ICERD") (1965)
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979)
- The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (1984) and
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989).

The UK Government has made policy commitments to:

- Use development assistance to support governments in other countries realise the rights of individuals (ICERD, 1965)
- Promote sustainable development and poverty reduction, underpinned by human rights, democracy, good governance and protection of the environment (FCO Strategic Priority 7, DFID White Paper 'Making Governance Work for Poor People', 2006);
- Promote and protect human rights and integrate them more systematically into development (OECD DAC Action Oriented Policy Paper on Human Rights and Development, agreed 2007).

The **Human Rights Act** reflects the UK government's commitment to ensuring that a human rights perspective informs all policies and decisions. DFID's 2005 **Conditionality Policy** establishes that UK aid partnerships will be based on a shared commitment of the UK and its partner countries to respect human rights. This is now incorporated into all our Development Partnership Arrangements with partner governments. The Conditionality Policy aims to ensure DFID systematically takes partner governments' commitment to human rights into consideration when it make decisions about country strategies, selection of partners and ways of giving aid.

The **United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325** calls for women's full participation in peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction. It also calls for an understanding of the particular impact of armed conflict on women and girls, and the specific needs this gives rise to. Effective institutional arrangements must be established to guarantee the protection of women and girls during and after conflict. The UK Government has been a strong supporter of resolution 1325 and in March 2006, DFID, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence launched the UK Action Plan on implementation of 1325.

Adapted from the DFID Human Rights Policy Summary 2008, and the DFID intranet.

Human Rights in Stabilisation

10. There is a risk of excessive use of force and of human rights violations by security forces engaged in violent conflict; this is especially likely where security forces are 'informal' and ill-disciplined and accountability structures are weak or non-existent. Political turmoil is often characterised by restrictions on rights of expression, assembly, association, or electoral rights. There may be violation of economic, social and cultural rights. Discrimination on political, ethnic, religious or other grounds is often prevalent during or in the aftermath of conflict. Such human rights violations are often both cause and effect of violent conflict. As such, human rights issues should be incorporated into stabilisation planning from an early stage.

Assessing Human Rights Issues

11. In order to address human rights in a stabilisation context, planners and implementing agents need to understand the nature, extent and causes of recent and/or ongoing human rights violations.

12. Sources of information include the reports of organisations such as the UN OHCHR, OSCE, ICRC, humanitarian agencies, international human rights NGOs such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International as well as local or regional human rights organisations. International peacekeepers may be an additional source of information. Conflict Assessments,⁴ Governance Assessments,⁵ and Human Rights Assessments can also be undertaken to provide more in depth analysis of the structural causes of conflict and human rights violations.⁶

How to prevent further human rights violations in the short term

13. Once the specific nature of human rights issues in any particular context are understood, planners will need to make sure that reducing risks of human rights violations forms part of the overall strategic plan for stabilisation initiatives.

14. Within the context of an overall strategy determining the ways in which potential concerns can be addressed, specific activities may include:

- Focussed attention to the protection of civilians, refugees or IDPs (using force when and if legally mandated to do so);
- Providing security to enable access by humanitarian relief agencies;
- Gathering evidence of human rights violations and ensuring that the potential use of such evidence is communicated to those responsible, or providing support or security for others to do so;
- Monitoring and reporting on human rights violations by combatants or other actors – or providing support or security for others to do so;
- Increasing international awareness of human rights violations and encouraging international action (sanctions, trade restrictions, formal statements by international or regional organisations);
- Diplomatic pressure on states responsible for human right violations;
- Providing specific assistance to particularly vulnerable groups (e.g. women or children).

Human Rights and Peace Processes

15. Where a conflict has been characterised by human rights violations, the cessation of violent conflict and the initiation of peaceful politics will need to balance activities which will increase the likelihood of peace with activities to address human rights violations. The consent and cooperation of those associated with violations of human rights and humanitarian law during conflict will often be necessary to establish and implement a peace agreement. Fear of prosecution may impede their participation in a peace process, prolong conflict and maintain the risk of further human rights violations. There are similarly

⁴ Conducting Conflict Assessment Guidance, DFID 2002

⁵ How To Note: Country Governance Analysis, DFID Practice Note January 2007

⁶ Reference: HR Assessment Tool and draft How To Notes – DFID.

concerns that failure to address past human rights violations will undermine the longer term strength of a political settlement. Concern for the rights of victims of human rights violations is another factor which should be taken into account.

16. If an international arrest warrant has been issued against a person or person accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide, it will be the International Criminal Justice system (e.g. the International Criminal Court - ICC) which decides on next steps. Where the international criminal justice system is not involved, decisions can be taken at a national level.

17. Encouraging the inclusion of human rights issues in a peace negotiation may enable parties to the peace process to develop a consensus in relation to:

- The risks (if any) to the peace process of an emphasis on past human rights violations;
- The relative usefulness of prosecution, compensation or 'truth and reconciliation';
- The needs and tolerance of victims of human rights violations;
- The extent to which 'forgiveness' might undermine or strengthen the longer term prospects for a durable peace;
- Formal judicial processes versus more informal modalities;
- The balance between focus on the past and on the future.

18. To the extent that the aim of stabilisation is to 'promote political processes which lead to greater stability', those engaged in planning or implementing a stabilisation plan will need to work with participants to achieve a consensus on these difficult and contentious issues. Although human rights standards are universal, the pursuit of prosecution for past human rights violations should be considered in the context of risks to a durable peace settlement.

Transitional justice

19. Transitional justice⁷ refers to the range of mechanisms available to address war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and other significant human rights violations. There are a number of instruments:

- Prosecutions of individuals through international, domestic or 'hybrid' (mixed international and domestic)
- Truth and Reconciliation Commissions
- Reparations for victims
- Ad hoc tribunals

20. Local actors' choice of transitional justice instrument will depend on the nature of the conflict, the extent of human rights violations, and culturally specific attitudes to human rights, justice and impunity. There are no universally applicable mechanisms. The judgment is often to find the mechanism that best balances short and long term political stability, and in this context the right time to bring those accused of violations into a transitional justice process. We aim to encourage a solid consensus in relation to

⁷ The FCO funds and provides political support to the International Criminal Court, International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, hybrid courts in Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cambodia and the Iraqi Special Tribunal.

transitional justice, and then offer support to whatever mechanisms are best suited to their needs and capacities.

21. Box 5 describes such a process in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Box 5 : Transitional Justice and the political process in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In Bosnia, the worst human rights offenders were excluded from the political process (war time Bosnian Serb leaders Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic). Others, including Momcilo Krajisnik and Biljana Plavsic, who have since been convicted for war crimes, were allowed to continue to hold important positions while cases against them were prepared by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Including potential spoilers in the political process, whilst recognising that longer-term stability cannot be achieved without justice, was a successful approach in this case.⁸

Vetting

22. Vetting is a formal process aimed at screening public employees to determine if their prior conduct, including human rights violations - warrants their exclusion from office. The vetting of personnel was undertaken in El Salvador and in Bosnia and Herzegovina to restore public confidence in the police, army, judiciary and prisons. The DeBaathification process in Iraq is another instance of vetting which has had more mixed consequences.

23. There is no one-size-fits-all approach to vetting⁹. Needs and risks have to be assessed on a case by case basis. There are four basic principles:

- Assess the impact of vetting on the political process, particularly if specific political constituencies are likely to be affected more than others.
- Ensure due process: the fundamental rights of persons subject to vetting need to be respected and the political misuse of vetting must be prevented e.g. a functioning mechanism for the right to appeal.
- Ensure that vetting is part of a broader picture of institutional reform.
- Plan vetting accordingly:
 - *Targets*: What are the institutions and positions to be vetted?
 - *Criteria*: What misconduct is being screened for?
 - *Sanctions*: What happens to positively vetted individuals?
 - *Design*: What are the type, structure, and procedures of the vetting process?
 - *How many people are to be screened or sanctioned?*
 - *Timing and duration*: When does vetting occur and how long does it last?
 - *Rationale*: How is vetting justified? What are the reasons for vetting?
 - *Coherence*: how does the vetting relate to other measures of institutional reform? How does it relate to other transitional justice measures

24. Box 6 describes the vetting process in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁸ 'Stabilisation: Helping countries recover from violent conflict'. PCRU 2 July 2007, para 43

<http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

⁹ Justice as Prevention (see above). See particularly the Operational Guidelines provided in the Appendix and the FCO Conflict Toolbox section on Vetting.

Box 6: Vetting in Bosnia and Herzegovina

"In the early post-Dayton period, the police did not enforce the law impartially and the courts did not fairly render justice. Public confidence in the rule of law remained low...international actors gradually adopted a more proactive approach...Between 1999 and 2002, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) screened close to twenty-four thousand law enforcement personnel. The High Judicial and Prosecutorial Councils (HJPC), bodies with mixed international and national staff, reappointed judges and prosecutors for close to one thousand judicial and prosecutorial positions between 2002 and 2004.

The UNMIBH certification process and the HJPC reappointment process represent two distinct approaches to vetting. The certification process was a review process. Service law enforcement personnel were screened and removed only if they did not meet the criteria for certification. Officers who had committed "acts and/or omissions, and/or functions from the period of April 1992 to December 1995, which demonstrate the inability of unwillingness to uphold internationally recognised human rights standards". In the reappointment process, on the other hand, the courts and prosecutors' offices were reconstituted and there was a general competition for all posts. Service judges and prosecutors had to reapply for their own positions. Although the goal of the certification process was to remove those individuals who were found unfit for service, the aim of the reappointment process was to select for office the most qualified candidates." This also helps improve public confidence.

Justice as Prevention: Vetting Public Employees in Transitional Societies, Mayer-Rieckh, Alexander and Paolo de Grieff, eds. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2007.

25. The final aim of stabilisation is to 'prepare for longer term development and non-violent politics'. In the context of human rights, this translates into consideration of how to prevent a recurrence of human rights violations over the longer term. Peace processes often entail new decisions about the distribution of rights and responsibilities, power, decision-making processes, and the relation between citizen and the state, including the security, intelligence and justice agencies. A new Constitution and subsidiary legislation may be adopted. There are a range of ways in which external actors can help:

- Encourage signatories to a peace agreement/ governments to ratify the range of human rights conventions and include adherence to human right standards in the Constitution and subsidiary legislation. It is DFID and FCO policy¹⁰ to support partner governments to comply with their own human rights obligations.
- Support indigenous human rights organisations, NGOs or the media politically, or with technical or financial assistance.
- Support processes to ensure that the security forces abide by their human rights obligations, and do not become a further source of insecurity or instability¹¹. Human rights training should be complemented by activities to promote behavioural change: establishing clear laws, rules and standards; introducing appropriate performance incentives (including reasonable terms and conditions) and effective disciplinary mechanisms. These activities should contribute towards more comprehensive Security Sector Reform over the longer term.

¹⁰ DFID White Paper 2000 and FCO Strategic Policy Objective 6.

¹¹ See Stabilisation Issues Note on Security and Rule of Law.

- Support oversight of government and the security forces by Parliament or other institutions (e.g. ombudsmen)¹².
- Where a country is a recipient of UK government aid, consider the usefulness of aid conditionality. Box 7 outlines DFID's Aid Conditionality Policy¹³.

Box 7 Aid conditionality

DFID's Conditionality Policy states that the provision of aid is based on a partnership with the terms and conditions of that partnership agreed between recipient countries and the UK. These conditions include respect for human rights and other international obligations. The UK will consider reducing or interrupting aid if countries are in serious violation of human rights or other international obligations. It is however important to note that unpredictable aid flows can cause instability: in any particular case we will need to weigh up the risks and benefits of continuing or suspending aid.

Conclusion

26. Human rights are key to stabilisation both as a means and as an end in themselves. Although we need to promote universal adherence to human rights, we need to recognise that there can be different cultural and political approaches to dealing with human rights violations, especially during a fragile peace process. Human rights need to be embedded in planning and assessment for stabilisation; the selection of specific tools will depend on needs, opportunities and constraints in any particular context.

¹² See also the Issues Note on Security Sector and Rule of Law, <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

¹³ ['Partnerships for Poverty Reduction: Re-thinking Conditionality'](#) DFID, 2005

Resources and further information

General Stabilisation Planning Documents

UK Approach to Stabilisation (forthcoming paper), <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

Stabilisation Planning/Assessment Framework, <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

Critical Path Guidance, <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

Stabilisation Issues Notes: Security Sector Stabilisation and Rule of Law, Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration, Economic Recovery and Political Processes, <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

The Military Approach to Peacekeeping Operations (*reference to be confirmed*)

Key HMG Resources on Human Rights

Department for Constitutional Affairs, A guide to the Human rights Act 1998 (London, TSO, 2006)

FCO Human Rights Toolkit: Rule of Law and Democracy

FCO Conflict Toolbox: International Policing, Building the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Situations: Prison Reform, Transitional Justice – Amnesties, Truth Commissions, Vetting and Lustration, Housing, Land and Property Issues in Post-Conflict Situations.

HMG Contact Points

In country: The FCO will have posts dedicated to human rights based either in London or at post, depending on the country concerned.

UK based:

FCO Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance Group leads work within UK government on the international human rights institutions, particularly UN, provides advice and support to country teams on working with international human rights institutions and leads on a range of thematic human rights issues, providing advice to geographical policy desks, provides training courses for HMG staff on human rights and has developed toolkits for work on rule of law and democracy.

FCO Conflict Group: The Peace building and Rule of Law Team leads on issues of rule of law in conflict and post-conflict environments, leads on policy towards transitional justice mechanisms, and has supported projects looking at housing, land and property issues through the GCPP UN strategy.

International Organisations Department (IOD): The OSCE/Council of Europe team leads on OSCE institutional policy related to human rights and conflict. War Crimes Section drives UK policy on the international criminal tribunals, international humanitarian law and genocide prevention, provides police advice and coordination.

FCO Legal Advisers: provide advice to all FCO departments on all international and domestic legal issues.

Research Analysts: Geographic Research Groups provide expert support on all aspects of a country or region. International Security and Global Issues Research group provide expert support on, amongst other things, human rights and conflict, the UN, Commonwealth and OSCE.

MOD Strategic Planning Group

DFID Equity and Rights Team

DFID Politics and the State Team

DFID Security and Justice Team, Conflict and Humanitarian and Security Team

Stabilisation Unit State building and Service Delivery Team and Assessment and Planning Team

Training

DFID Human Rights and Development Training Course (contact)
FCO Human Rights Act 1 day training

Recommended Reading

OECD DAC GOVNet/CPDC Joint Working Group on Conflict Scoping Study on HR, Conflict & Peace building Final Report, Sept. 2007

UN Report 2004 – Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in post conflict societies

www.peacekeepingbestpractices.unlb.org/

UNHCR Transitional Justice Toolbox (*reference to be confirmed*)

International Centre for Transitional Justice

UN <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/> - monitoring of state's implementation of treaties