

If deploying a 'national' team albeit under UN control, 'southern' members selected from the roster would be an integral part of the 'national' team. However, the percentage of 'southern members' would reflect the uniqueness of each operation. There will be a variety of factors such as the proportion of sponsoring country nationals in the overall UN operation; the representation of 'southern' experts through other mechanisms (eg. hired directly by UN); the political environment of the operation country possibly requiring a large or small proportion of 'southern' members of the UN operation; and not least of all, the specific skills required (eg. forensic investigatory skills), etc. These and other factors will have a bearing on the proportion of 'southern' members of a nationally sponsored team. Therefore, that 20% proportion will vary, and sponsoring countries should commit themselves to a range running from a minimum of 10% for an operation to somewhere like in 'ex-Yugoslavia', to a maximum of 40% for an operation in a country situation like Rwanda.

Recommendation #45

It is recommended that where a developed country deploys a 'national' team of human rights experts, that 10% to 40% consist of experts from economically developing countries.

Such a 'twenty-ten-forty' (20% roster, 10% to 40% deployment) innovation would partly address the obvious concerns about 'northern' human rights imperialism. It would also help to train and provide field experience for 'southern' human rights experts. This would increase the human rights resource base of those countries and regional organizations such as the OAU. With time, this would allow 'southern' countries or regional organizations to field their own human rights teams. Canada should actively encourage them to do so, and look at ways of providing them with resources to match their political will. This is a similar process to NORSTAFF's creation of an African Stand-by Force as mentioned above.

Recommendation #46

It is recommended that apart from a 'ten-twenty-forty' policy on incorporating experts from economically developing countries into developed countries' human rights standby mechanisms, that developing countries and their regional organizations be encouraged to create their own human rights standby mechanisms.