

Recording will also benefit from training and SOPs such as standard written forms and a common policy on the use of other formats such as videos or photos. Again, training is required for all, including experience investigators, as it is important that information be recorded in a common format so that it is easily aggregated for analysis as well as being easily retrieved and understood by other users. With time and whenever appropriate, recording SOPs should be common to all UN operations so that each operation does not unnecessarily evolve its own version. This will allow personnel to move from operation to operation without having to learn a new recording protocol. Often just as important, it will allow for regional or universal aggregation of statistics for easier comparative analysis.

*Recommendation #54*

**It is recommended that appropriate staff of all UN field operation components (ie. CIVPOL, military, HROs) be trained on what violations to be looking for, how to look for them, and how to report them. The HRO should play a key role in ensuring that such training take place.**

#### **8.4 Monitoring for Effect**

There is need for caution in confusing objectives such as widespread human rights observing, or even conclusive human rights investigations, with effectiveness in dealing with those human rights violations. Quite apart from competency in witnessing, investigating and reporting human rights violations, "monitoring must ultimately lead to redress of human rights violations..."<sup>182</sup>. Therefore, any UN human rights monitoring activity must anticipate how to translate their results into effective protection, and this includes the "development of clear and effective strategies to respond to non-compliance of the parties [to human rights agreements or accords] and to concrete human rights violations...An international presence - be it civilian or military - must never become 'silent witness' to human rights violations."<sup>183</sup>

Effective monitoring requires the rapid forwarding of the results of observations or investigations to the appropriate end users and in user friendly format. Quite apart from the procedural advantages of recording in a common format, reporting objectives will benefit from those reports being sent to a common UN responsibility centre. That centre would be tasked with collating human rights intelligence or reports, and forwarding appropriate information to the relevant parts of the UN. Common recording protocols and the use of computerized data processing will dramatically increase the ability to centralize such information, and subsequently enhance the accessibility and use of such information. Logically an HRO could

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<sup>182</sup> p.29, *ibid.*

<sup>183</sup> Austrian Ambassador Albert Rohan, Chair of the International Round Table on Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, see p.26, International Round Table Report, Austrian Foreign Ministry, *op.cit.*