

- 3) regularized and institutionalized consultations that promote greater awareness of organizational mandates and the comparative advantages of various organizations/agencies in different conflict prevention and management functions;
- 4) clearer rules of the road which identify lead players and establish a unified economic, political and social approach to conflict prevention.

- Improved joint training opportunities for UN and regional organization personnel in such areas as mediation, negotiation, and problem-solving approaches to conflict resolution, particularly for those who are going into the field for the first time.
- Creation of focal points within UN and regional organizations for conflict prevention, particularly in the areas of collecting information and developing action strategies.
- Greater use of mechanisms like ad hoc liaison committees, all donor committees, and joint action plans that integrate interagency goals and missions into a coherent, coordinated conflict prevention/peacebuilding strategy.
- Create a stronger conflict prevention presence on the ground through the use, for example, of special representatives who are knowledgeable about local culture, language, and conditions, and can take a "command from the saddle approach" to conflict prevention and management.
- More attention should be given to anticipating and developing better hand-over strategies to local actors and interests when external actors, including international and regional organizations, are involved in election monitoring, peacekeeping, and other confidence-building activities.

Legal and Normative Recommendations

- Strengthen and widen the scope of deterrent normative frameworks at regional and global levels for those who usurp democratic institutions and violate human rights, including the creation of an International Criminal Court of Justice.
- Develop regional "codes of conduct" where none exist.
- Widen and deepen existing arms control regimes as in the case of land mines.
- Lay the foundation for an international regime that will control the flow of small arms by initially supporting research, developing data bases, and monitoring licit arms flows.
- Support regional efforts that promote human security, as opposed to military security.
- Support efforts to enhance transparency and strengthen public oversight of military expenditures.
- Strengthen international, regional, and local prohibitions against violence directed at women and children; initiate efforts that will relegitimize safe sanctuaries as places where violence is prohibited.
- Initiate dialogue and discussion on the role of business and multinational corporations in both contributing to the causes of conflict and in conflict avoidance/prevention with the aim of developing better corporate "codes of conduct".
- Provide much greater levels of support for human rights and defenders of approaches that promote the peaceful resolution of disputes.