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.
p.96

Recommendation #47
It is recommended an HRO develop the skills and strategy to play a key role in encouraging, receiving, analysing, and disseminating human rights intelligence.
p.99

Recommendation #48
It is recommended that all UN operation components, such as military peace-keepers, be more aware of how to use human rights intelligence and early warning to inform their tactical decisions and actions.
p.100

Recommendation #49
It is recommended that all UN field operation components be aware of the spectrum of options available to them in responding to human rights violations or the threat of violations.
p.101

Recommendation #50
It is recommended that the UN evolve a number of automatic responses by UN field operations to particularly egregious human rights violations.
p.102

Recommendation #51
It is recommended that the security of local individuals, including protection of witnesses, other local sources of human rights information, and security of HRO records, be an essential part of all monitoring and reporting procedures.
p.105

Recommendation #52
It is recommended that HROs create a central information gathering and investigation support capacity, including where necessary a special investigations unit to deal with complex cases.
p.106

Recommendation #53
It is recommended that the UN develop standing operating procedures (SOPs) for UN field operations in all aspects of human rights monitoring including witnessing, investigating, recording, and reporting.
p.108