was not so much information itself, but the "combination of skills to recognise early indicators of impending tension, anticipate the likely course of events, and make political judgments about the consequences of recommending a course of action to the decision-making organs and bodies ... [this] stresses the importance of analysis in relation to information management and policy advice." See Juergen Dedring, "Early Warning and the United Nations," *Journal of Ethno-Development* 4, 1994, 102.

6.   See United Nations, Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), *Humanitarian Early Warning System (HEWS): Progress and Prospects* (New York: UN-DHA, 1995).

7.   This observation is now almost standard in the literature on internal conflict analysis. Aside from the Dutch DAC paper (which refers to this as a "dynamic phase model"), recent references would include Ronald J. Fisher, "The Potential for Peacebuilding," *Peace and Change* 18(3), 1993) and his "Pacific, Impartial Third Party Intervention in International Conflict: A Review and Analysis," in John A. Vasquez, et al., eds., *Beyond Confrontation: Learning Conflict Resolution in the Post-Cold War Era* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1995); Louis Kriesberg, "Preventive Conflict Resolution of Communal Conflicts," unpublished ms, 1995; Gareth Evans, *Cooperating for Peace* (St. Leonards: Allen and Unwin, 1993), 13-15; and Jean-H. Guilmette, "Beyond Emergency Assistance: Early Warning, Conflict Prevention, and Decision Making," in Government of Canada, *Conflict Prevention. African Perspective,* Proceedings of the International Francophone Meeting, Ottawa, 19-22 September 1995 (Ottawa: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 1996).

8.   See for example B.G. Ramcharan, *The International Law and Practice of Early Warning and Preventive Diplomacy. The Emerging Global Watch* (Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff, 1991). The author notes that it may be the case "that the world is evolving in a direction making it almost inevitable that the United Nations maintain and operate systems of early warning and urgent action in the environmental, political, economic, social and humanitarian sectors ... the United Nations ought to be able to rise to the needs of the international community for early warning and urgent action" (170-171). See also Ramcharan, "Early Warning in the United Nations Grand Strategy," in Kumar Rupesinghe and Michiko Kuroda, eds., *Early Warning and Conflict Resolution* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992).

9.   This analytical framework draws on several sources dealing with early warning systems and/or conflict indicators. These include: the textual indicator categories of the Humanitarian Early Warning System (HEWS) of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations, New York (see United Nations, *Humanitarian Early Warning System (HEWS): Progress and Prospects*, 5-8); Juergen Dedring, "Socio-political Indicators for Early Warning Purposes," in Rupesinghe and Kuroda, op. cit.; Ted Robert Gurr and Barbara Harff, *Ethnic Conflict in World Politics* (Boulder: Westview, 1994), 87-91; The PIOOM Foundation's *Checklist for Country/Conflict Profiles* (PIOOM, Leiden University); Andrei Dmitrichev, "Indicators (Triggers) for Early Warning of Population Movements at a Country Level," internal policy paper (Geneva: UNHCR Centre for Documentation and Research); Human Rights Watch, *Slaughter Among Neighbours* (New Haven: Yale University Press,