

2.2 Their Coordination

This portion will have participants looking at some of the possible ways in which the variety of partners and their roles outlined in the previous section could be coordinated. The optimum solution is for it to be carried out by a human rights operation, but the course will also look at how it can be done in the absence of such a centre of responsibility in the field

2.2.1 Past UN field operations

- where there was a human rights operation (ONUSAL, UNTAC, MICIVIH, HRFOR, MINUGUA)
- other UN operations with smaller human rights components (eg. UNPROFOR, ONUMOZ, UNAVEM III, UNTAG)

2.2.2 An optimum coordination model

- following on from the previous section, this theoretical construct will draw upon past operations and input from the course participants as to what would have worked best from their particular operational perspective. The theme should be that every UN operation is different, and that any coordination model will have to be adapted to local circumstances.

2.2.3 Where there is no human rights operation or other formal focus of human rights responsibility

- in such a situation the duty of other UN field operation components will in fact be greater.
- how should they proceed both individually and in coordination to ensure that the key human rights issues are being dealt with
- how should those in the field ask for human rights help or advice, both from within and without the theatre of operations

2.2.4 Coordination Mechanisms or tools

- liaison staff
- meetings and cross-briefings
- information sheets, sitreps
- feedback especially from an HRO back to military, CIVPOL, and others sending in intelligence and initiating first line response
- early warning human rights intelligence