

Measuring Progress in Respect for Human Rights

Developed and approved at Human Rights Seminar 2001

Based on work done by participants in earlier seminars

CONSENSUS DOCUMENT 2001

PREAMBLE

BASED ON THE CONVICTION THAT DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS ARE INALIENABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN BEING, AND THAT THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES OF FREE AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING AND DEFENDING THESE RIGHTS, WE ESTABLISH THE FOLLOWING AS OUR MISSION:

MISSION

TO PREVENT AND SANCTION VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW BY MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES AND CREATE ZERO TOLERANCE ON THE PART OF THESE INSTITUTIONS FOR ANY VIOLATIONS WHICH ITS MEMBERS MAY COMMIT. TO THIS END, WE ESTABLISH THE FOLLOWING GOALS:

GOAL I

DEVELOP AN INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE OF RESPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC VALUES, HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW WITHIN THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES.

GOAL II

EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES AND PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE OF RESPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC VALUES, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW WITHIN THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES.

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GOAL I

DEVELOP AN INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE OF RESPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC VALUES, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW WITHIN THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES.

CONSENSUS POINT I.1.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES SHOULD INCORPORATE HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW PRINCIPLES AND AWARENESS.

OBJECTIVES

I.1.1. DOCTRINE: The doctrine of the military and security forces should promote and guarantee respect for the human rights of all persons, including the members of the military and security forces, as established in national constitutions and laws, international human rights instruments, International Humanitarian Law, and Customary International Law.

I.1.2. DELINEATION AND DISSEMINATION: The doctrine of the military and security forces should clearly delineate the duties and responsibilities of all members of those institutions with respect to human rights and International Humanitarian Law principles. The doctrine should impart to members of the military and security forces clear knowledge and understanding of their rights, duties, and responsibilities in relation to human rights principles. The doctrine should unambiguously state that the actions of each member must be in accordance with the human rights requirements of the national constitution and legislation, as well as international human rights instruments, International Humanitarian Law, and Customary International Law.

I.1.3. RESPONSIBILITIES AND REPORTING: The doctrine of the military and security forces should define and emphasize individual responsibility for the observance of human rights and International Humanitarian Law at all levels of the chain of command, and should clearly communicate to all members of the military and security forces that no one should violate human rights or International Humanitarian Law. All human rights and International Humanitarian Law violations should be reported immediately, investigated, and not be covered up. All human rights violators will be held publicly accountable.

I.1.4. JURISDICTION: There should be a clear distinction between the appropriate jurisdictions of the military and security forces in accordance with the constitution, laws, international human rights law, and International Humanitarian Law, as well as the realities of each country.

I.1.5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING: The human rights requirements within the doctrine of the military and security forces should be incorporated in all training and educational materials and manuals of those forces.

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I.1.6. PUBLIC DISSEMINATION: The requirements of the doctrine of the military and security forces with respect to human rights and International Humanitarian Law and the distinctions between the appropriate jurisdictions of the military and security forces in accordance with the constitution, laws and realities of each country should be communicated to the public through a national education effort that reaches all levels of society.

I.1.7. RULES OF ENGAGEMENT: When military and security forces develop rules of engagement, they should incorporate principles of human rights and of International Humanitarian Law.

CONSENSUS POINT I. 2.

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES SHOULD INCLUDE HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW.

OBJECTIVES

I.2.1. INCORPORATION AND INTEGRATION: Incorporate the principles of human rights and International Humanitarian Law in all levels of education and training programs of the military and security forces, following a logical sequence in their development and presentation in accordance with the occupational duties and responsibilities of the students. These principles shall be integrated into all other subjects.

I.2.2. QUALITY CONTROL: Assure and maintain the quality of the education and training programs in human rights and International Humanitarian Law within the military and security forces.

CONSENSUS POINT I.3.

THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES SHOULD HAVE EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS OF INTERNAL CONTROL.

OBJECTIVES

I.3.1. INVESTIGATIONS AND SANCTIONS: The military and security forces should have effective systems of internal control to promote the professionalism of their personnel and guarantee the imposition of sanctions upon those responsible for violations of human rights or norms of International Humanitarian Law. These systems should have the authority to impose sanctions where violations of human rights or norms of International Humanitarian Law have been substantiated. This should not preclude the investigation and possible prosecution of military or security forces personnel by civilian government institutions, as required by the national constitution and laws, and international law.

The following are some of the basic conditions for the effectiveness of said systems:

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- a) Allegations should be presented without fear of reprisal or other problems that may inhibit their effective treatment.
- b) Investigators, accusers, witnesses, and victims should enjoy the necessary guarantees and protection to cooperate freely with the competent authorities.
- c) There should exist the guarantee of basic rights for the accused during the course of investigation and subsequent imposition of sanctions.
- d) The reporting to the senior leadership of all human rights and International Humanitarian Law violations, reports, allegations and resulting investigations should be mandatory.
- e) Investigators should enjoy necessary independence and be able to report to the highest levels without fear of reprisal.
- f) The system should apply equally irrespective of rank (Officers, NCOs, subordinate troops).
- g) There should be corresponding administrative and/or disciplinary sanctions for judicial actions regarding human rights or International Humanitarian Law violations.
- h) There should be a corresponding and proportionate disciplinary and/or administrative sanction for each judicial condemnation resulting from human rights or International Humanitarian Law violations.
- i) Administrative and/or disciplinary investigations and sanctions should be processed expeditiously.
- j) A system should exist to impartially review the process used to investigate allegations of violations.
- k) All members of the military and security forces should cooperate with the investigations, in accordance with due process.
- l) Investigators should have access to all of the pertinent documents and sites to the extent allowed by internal legislation, and to sufficient material resources and logistical support to conduct the investigations.
- m) The final results of the investigations should be shared with the public as much as possible.

I.3.2. RECRUITING AND PROMOTIONS: Recruiting and promotion systems of the military and security forces should take into account, as indispensable requirements, the knowledge, past history, and conduct of each member with respect to human rights and International Humanitarian Law. Internal regulations on promotions should include indicators on human rights records. To facilitate the process, individual military records should include indicators of adherence to human rights and principles of International Humanitarian Law.

I.3.3. COLLABORATION WITH ILLEGAL GROUPS: Systems of internal control should exist that effectively investigate and sanction any illegal association or collaboration of military and security forces with illegal armed groups.

I.3.4. CORRECTIVE ACTION: These systems should have the capacity to take and/or propose corrective action to ensure that human rights and International Humanitarian Law violations will not be repeated.

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CONSENSUS POINT I. 4.

THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES SHOULD COOPERATE FULLY WITH CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES.

OBJECTIVES

I.4.1. COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN INVESTIGATIONS: The military and security forces should, without reservation, support and cooperate with competent civilian authorities responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law allegedly committed by members of those forces.

I.4.2. COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT: The military and security forces should, without reservation, support and cooperate with competent civilian authorities exercising supervisory or oversight responsibility over internal control mechanisms.

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GOAL II

EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES AND PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE OF RESPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC VALUES, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW WITHIN THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES.

PLAN OF ACTION AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS (PMEs)

CONSENSUS POINT I.1.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES SHOULD INCORPORATE HR AND IHL PRINCIPLES AND AWARENESS.

OBJECTIVE

I.1.1. DOCTRINE: The doctrine of the military and security forces should promote and guarantee respect for the human rights of all persons, including the members of the military and security forces, as established in national constitutions and laws (NCL), international human rights instruments (IHRI), IHL, and Customary International Law (CIL).

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I.1.1. ANALYSIS AND ADAPTATION OF DOCTRINE												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I ¹	N ²	R ³	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.1.1.1. Create, if it does not already exist, an internal national permanent commission(s) of experts in doctrine, HR, and IHL (The Commission*), whose objective is to analyze and propose adaptations to the doctrine and the instruments that express it according to the requirements related to HR as found in NCL, IHRI, IHL, CIL. (*See glossary for clarification.)	I.1.1.1.1 Does a commission(s)/ relevant entity exist?	Yes	A. Ensure any commission/ entity created possesses the appropriate mandate and legal authority to accomplish the analyses and proposed adaptations to the doctrine. B. Develop a manual or regulation that governs the operations, functions, procedures and professional support of the commission.									
I.1.1.2. Analyze and propose adaptations of all instruments that express that doctrine within a reasonable period of time.	I.1.1.2.1. Number of analyses/number of instruments	100%										
	I.1.1.2.2. Number of proposals / number of analyses	100%										
	I.1.1.2.3 Number of proposals accomplished / total number of proposals	100%										
I.1.1.3. Inform the appropriate superior periodically of activities developed and results achieved.	I.1.1.3.1. Number of reports/year	X ⁴	A. Specify at the time the commission is created, the frequency with which the commission should present the reports.									

¹ International

² National

³ Regional

⁴ Each country will determine the ideal number of reports per year.

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I.1.1. ANALYSIS AND ADAPTATION OF DOCTRINE												
I.1.1.4. Publish and distribute an annual public report that analyzes the conformity of military and security force doctrine with the requirements contained in NCL, IHRI, IHL and CIL, and that includes the advances realized and the results obtained in fulfillment of Objectives I.1.2--I.1.7.	I.1.1.4.1. Number of reports published per year	X ⁴										
	I.1.1.4.2. Number of reports distributed per year	X ⁴										
	I.1.1.4.3. Annual reports received by appropriate official and organizations	X ⁴										

OBJECTIVE

I.1.2. DELINEATION AND DISSEMINATION: The doctrine of the military and security forces should clearly delineate the duties and responsibilities of all members of those institutions with respect to HR and IHL principles. The doctrine should impart to members of the military and security forces clear knowledge and understanding of their rights, duties, and responsibilities in relation to HR and IHL principles. The doctrine should unambiguously state that the actions of each member must be in accordance with the HR requirements of the national constitutions and legislation, as well as IIDH, IHL, and CIL.

I.1.2. DELINEATION AND DISSEMINATION		
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard
Refer to I.2 EDUCATION AND TRAINING		

OBJECTIVE

I.1.3. RESPONSIBILITIES AND REPORTING: The doctrine of the military and security forces should define and emphasize individual responsibility for the observance of HR and IHL at all levels of the chain of command, and should clearly communicate to all members of the military forces and security forces that no one should violate HR or IHL. All HR and IHL violations should be reported immediately, investigated, and not be covered up. All HR and IHL violators will be held publicly accountable.

I.1.3. RESPONSIBILITIES AND REPORTING		
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard

⁴ Each country will determine the ideal number of reports per year.

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Refer to I.3 INTERNAL CONTROL

OBJECTIVE

I.1.4. JURISDICTION: There should be a clear distinction between the appropriate jurisdictions of the military and security forces in accordance with NCL, IHRL, and IHL, as well as the realities of each country.

I.1.4. JURISDICTION											
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	Results							
				(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)	
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N
I.1.4.1. The Commission should analyze and specify the area of responsibility of the military and security forces in conformity with NCL, IHRL, and IHL, and CIL.	I.1.4.1.1. Number of annual analyses	X ⁴									

OBJECTIVE

I.1.5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING: The HR and IHL requirements within the doctrine of the military and security forces should be incorporated in all training and educational materials and manuals of those forces. (Responsibility Group B Education and Training.)

I.1.5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING											
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement								
				(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)	
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N
I.1.5.1. The Commission will analyze annually all the new educational and training materials, as well as instructional programs to determine the number of programs in compliance and the number not in compliance.	I.1.5.1.1. Number of analyses per year	X ⁴									
	I.1.5.1.2. Number of programs in compliance / number of programs	100%									

⁴ Each country will determine the ideal number of analyses per year.

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OBJECTIVE

I.1.6. PUBLIC DISSEMINATION: The requirements of the doctrine of the military and security forces with respect to HR and IHL and the distinctions between the appropriate jurisdictions of the military and security forces in accordance with the constitution, laws and realities of each country should be communicated to the public through a national education effort that reaches all levels of society.

I.1.6. PUBLIC DISSEMINATION												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	Results								
				(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.1.6.1. Establish, through the Ministries of Defense, the Ministries of the Interior, or equivalents, in conjunction with the Ministries of Education, national public educational programs to explain the responsibilities, authority, and jurisdiction of the military and security forces and their relationship to HR and IHL as required by the NCL and laws of each country.	I.1.6.1.1. Number of educational programs/year	X ⁴										
	I.1.6.1.2. Evaluation by survey research of the effectiveness of the educational programs	X ⁴										
	I.1.6.1.3 Number of people reached / number of people targeted	100%										

OBJECTIVE

I.1.7. RULES OF ENGAGEMENT: When military and security forces develop rules of engagement, they should incorporate principles of HR and of IHL.

I.1.7. RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

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Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	Results								
				(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.1.7.1. The Commission or relevant entity should ensure that the requirements of NCL, IHRI, IHL, and CIL are incorporated into military and security forces' doctrine related to Rules of Engagement.	I.1.7.1.1. Number of evaluations per year	X ⁴										

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CONSENSUS POINT I.2

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES SHOULD INCLUDE HR PRINCIPLES AND PRINCIPLES OF IHL.

OBJECTIVE

I.2.1. INCORPORATION AND INTEGRATION: Incorporate the principles of HR and IHL in all levels of education and training programs of the military and security forces, following a logical sequence in their development and presentation in accordance with the occupational duties and responsibilities of the students. These principles shall be integrated into all other subjects.

I.2.1. INCORPORATION AND INTEGRATION												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.2.1.1 Develop the diagnostic of the curricula (complete educational system).	I.2.1.1.1. Actual time minus programmed time (One year suggested).	0	A. Process to sensitize or motivate.	X								
			B. Designate responsibilities.									
			C. Form interdisciplinary working groups.	X								
			D. Consult internal and external experts.	X	X	X						
			E. Designate financial resources.	X	X	X						
			F. Develop experts.	X	X	X						
			G. Develop training.	X	X	X						
			H. Create an information system.	X	X	X						

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I.2.1. INCORPORATION AND INTEGRATION												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
	I.2.1.1.2. Evaluated Parameters vs. Suggested Parameters.	100%										
I.2.1.2 Implement the analysis of the diagnostic.	I.2.1.2.1. Actual time minus programmed time (3 months suggested).	0	[Same as I.2.1.1.1.A-H above.]									
I.2.1.3. Develop or update the proposals following a logical sequence in their development and presentation in accordance with the occupational duties and responsibilities of the students. These principles shall be integrated into all other subjects.	I.2.1.3.1. Actual time minus programmed time (one year suggested).	0	[Same as I.2.1.1.1.A-H above.]									
	I.2.1.3.2. Programs that include HR and IHL / Total educational and training programs.	100%										
	I.2.1.3.3. Relevance according to the level of instruction (Qualitative) = Training programs vs. occupational profiles.	100%										
	I.2.1.3.4. H.R. and I.H.L. programs integrated into other subjects / Proposed educational and training programs to be integrated w/ HR and IHL programs.	Percentage to be established										
I.2.1.4. Implement the elaborated proposals.	I.2.1.4.1. Study hours of HR and IHL assigned / Suggested or recommended HR and IHL study hours	100%	[Same as I.2.1.1.1.A-H above.]									
	I.2.1.4.2. Number of persons trained/total number of persons	100%										

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I.2.1. INCORPORATION AND INTEGRATION												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
	I.2.1.4.3. Number of persons trained over programmed number of persons.	100%										
	I.2.1.4.4. Relevance = training programs vs. occupational profiles	100%										
	I.2.1.4.5. HR and IHL programs integrated into other subjects / Proposed HR and IHL programs integrated into other subjects.	100%										

OBJECTIVE

I.2.2. QUALITY CONTROL: Ensure and maintain the quality of training and education programs in the areas of human rights and IHL.

I.2.2. QUALITY CONTROL												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	Results								
				(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.2.2.1. Ensure that instructional teams are of the highest caliber.	I.2.2.1.1. Selection Process (referring to a selection profile = proposed profile vs. actual profile).	100%	A. Determine reference standards on the different profiles. B. Enter into cooperative agreements with other educational institutions for exchange of instructors and resources.									

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I.2.2. QUALITY CONTROL											
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	Results							
				(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)	
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N
	I.2.2.1.2. Training process (training programs for instructors) (implemented programs/suggested programs).	100%	A. Rely on the formulated outline for substantive and methodological training. B. Ensure requisite ample time for training. C. Maintain permanence of the instructor.								
	I.2.2.1.3. Updating process (number of programs implemented/number of programs suggested). [Note: Specific and related areas.]	100%	A. Determine standards for the outline with which comparisons will be realized.								
	I.2.2.1.4. Process of evaluation of instructors.	100%	A. Develop an evaluative instrument.								
I.2.2.2. Formulate didactic materials	I.2.2.2.1. Relevance (actual contents/required contents).	100%	A. Revise and keep current reference materials on a continual basis.								
	I.2.2.2.2. Quality (design, ease of use y technological updates).	100%	A. Review by experts. B. Maintain up-to-date software and database.								
	I.2.2.2.3. Level of use (number of courses that use the materials/number of courses).	To be defined	A. Access appropriate resources for use of on-line information.								
	I.2.2.2.4. Number of consultations	Maximum number possible	A. Access appropriate resources for use of on-line information.								

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I.2.2. QUALITY CONTROL											
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	Results							
				(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)	
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N
I.2.2.3. Develop evaluation systems, programs, evaluators, and students.	I.2.2.3.1. Time to develop evaluation systems minus programmed time.	0	A. Identify persons responsible for same.								
	I.2.2.3.2 Total number of evaluations conducted as compared to number of suggested evaluations.	100%									
	I.2.2.3.3 Quality of evaluator. ⁵	100%	A. Create a profile of the evaluators. B. Create evaluations of all the evaluators.								
	I.2.2.3.4. Quality of program. ⁵	100%	A. Create evaluations of the programs.								
	I.2.2.3.5. Evaluation of the student. ⁵	100%	A. Create evaluations of the students.								

CONSENSUS POINT I.3.

THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES SHOULD HAVE EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS OF INTERNAL CONTROL.

OBJECTIVE

I.3.1. INVESTIGATIONS AND SANCTIONS: The military and security forces should have effective systems of internal control to promote the professionalism of their personnel and guarantee the imposition of sanctions upon those responsible for violations of HR or IHL. These systems should have the authority to impose sanctions where violations of HR or IHL have been substantiated. This should not

⁵ The measure of quality will be based on national academic standards.

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preclude the investigation and possible prosecution of military or security forces personnel by civilian government institutions, as required by the NCL, and international law. (See *Consensus Document ¶ I.3.1 for basic conditions (a)-(m)*).

I.3.1. INVESTIGATIONS AND SANCTIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.3.1.1. Establish norms* providing for the investigation of and sanction against personnel responsible for violations of HR and IHL. Said norms shall incorporate proportional and exemplary punishment, including the discharge of such personnel, and meet the basic conditions listed in I.3.1 (a-m).	I.3.1.1.1. Do norms exist for investigation?	Yes	A. Establish in each country a working group composed of members of the different military and security forces and their legal advisors in charge of reviewing the existing norms in order to propose modifications and improvements.									
	I.3.1.1.2. Real time minus programmed time for the creation of the norms.	0										
	I.3.1.1.3. How many of the basic conditions of effectiveness outlined for the systems of internal control do the norms comply with? (Objective I.3.1. a-m)	13										
	I.3.1.1.4. Are the norms specialized?	Yes										
	I.3.1.1.5. Real time minus programmed time for the creation of specialized norms.	0										
	I.3.1.1.6. How many of the basic conditions of effectiveness outlined for the systems of internal control do the specialized norms comply with? (Objective I.3.1. a-m)	13										
	I.3.1.1.7. Do norms exist for sanction?	Yes										

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I.3.1. INVESTIGATIONS AND SANCTIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
	I.3.1.1.8. Real time minus programmed time for the creation of the norms.	0										
	I.3.1.1.9. How many of the basic conditions of effectiveness outlined for the systems of internal control do the norms comply with? (Objective I.3.1. a-m)	13										
	I.3.1.1.10. The specialized established norms incorporate exemplary and proportional sanctions.	Yes										
	I.3.1.1.11. Are the norms specialized?	Yes										
	I.3.1.1.12. Real time minus program time for the creation of specialized norms.	0										
	I.3.1.1.13. How many of the basic conditions of effectiveness outlined for the systems of internal control do the specialized norms comply with? (Objective I.3.1. a-m)	13										

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I.3.1. INVESTIGATIONS AND SANCTIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
	I.3.1.1.14. The specialized norms incorporate exemplary and proportional sanctions.	Yes										
	I.3.1.1.15. What is the degree of acceptance of the norms by those affected by them?	100%										
I.3.1.2. Promote the creation of and/or establish within each military and security force an autonomous independent control body charged with monitoring their personnel’s observance of HR and IHL, investigating their personnel’s violations of HR and IHL, and sanctioning disciplinarily or administratively those found to be responsible.	I.3.1.2.1. Do specialized control bodies exist?	Yes	A. Establish in each country a working group composed of members of the different military and security forces and their legal advisors charged with studying the control bodies already in place in other countries or prior experiences in other countries to propose suggestions for the establishment of internal control bodies, independent and autonomous. B. Hold an international seminar where experiences are exchanged about the operation of control bodies in countries that have them.									
	I.3.1.2.2. Real time minus programmed time for the creation of control bodies.	0										
	I.3.1.2.3. Do the control organisms comply with the basic conditions of effectiveness outlined for the systems of internal control? (Objective I.3.1. a-m)	Yes										
I.3.1.3. Investigate promptly allegations of military and security personnel’s violations of HR and IHL, ensuring protection of victims, witnesses and investigators, and	I.3.1.3.1. The average length of time between the moment an allegation is made and an investigation is begun.	Immediate	A. Provide the training, logistical, administrative, and technical support necessary to streamline investigations.									

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I.3.1. INVESTIGATIONS AND SANCTIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
guaranteeing basic rights of the accused.	I.3.1.3.2. The average duration of an investigation.	3 months										
	I.3.1.3.3. The average length of time between the beginning of an investigation and its resolution.	3 months										
	I.3.1.3.4. The percentage of allegations of abuse of HR and IHL that are investigated.	100%										
	I.3.1.3.5. The percentage of disciplinary and/or administrative sanctions imposed where allegations are substantiated.	100%										
	I.3.1.3.6. The percentage of cases that result in administrative and/or disciplinary sanctions when there has been a judicial condemnation.	100%										
	I.3.1.3.7. The percentage of disciplinary and/or administrative actions taken in cases judicially investigated.	100%										
I.3.1.4. Establish a system to facilitate compliance with	I.3.1.4.1. Is there a system?	Yes	A. Inform the members of the military and security forces of									

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I.3.1. INVESTIGATIONS AND SANCTIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
mandatory reporting to senior leadership, and to other competent authorities, of allegations of violations of HR and IHL and resulting investigations involving military and security force personnel.	I.3.1.4.2. Real time for the establishment of the system minus programmed time.	0	the ways and most adequate channels in place to report violations of HR and IHL. B. Generate confidence in the use of regular communications channels in place in the military and security forces to bring their allegations.									
I.3.1.5. Develop reports listing the kinds and dates of allegations, length and outcome of investigations, type of sanctions imposed, and number and outcome of public requests received for information on concluded investigations	I.3.1.5.1. Number of reports produced that list what kinds of allegations, date of allegation, length of investigation, outcome of investigation, type of sanctions imposed, and number of public requests received for information on concluded investigations	One per year	A. Develop a database.									
I.3.1.6. Facilitate, to the extent permitted by law, or promote whenever necessary, public access to concluded	I.3.1.6.1. The percentage of decisions regarding violations of HR or IHL that are made public.	100%										

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I.3.1. INVESTIGATIONS AND SANCTIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
investigations of violations of HR and IHL by military and security force personnel.	I.3.1.6.2. Number of reports produced that list what kinds of allegations, date of allegation, length of investigation, outcome of investigation, type of sanctions imposed, and number of public requests received for information on concluded investigations	One per year										
	I.3.1.6.3. Percentage of public access to investigations concluded relating to allegations of violations of HR and IHL.	100%										

OBJECTIVE

I.3.2. RECRUITING AND PROMOTIONS: Recruiting and promotion systems of the military and security forces should take into account, as indispensable requirements, the knowledge, past history and conduct of each member with respect to HR and IHL. Internal regulations on promotions should include indicators on HR records. To facilitate the process, individual military records should include indicators of adherence to human rights and principles of IHL.

I.3.2 RECRUITING AND PROMOTIONS												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.3.2.1. Recruit candidates with no criminal record concerning HR or IHL and promote only those who have not committed any violations of HR or IHL.	I.3.2.1.1. The percentage of substantiated cases of HR and IHL violations that are documented in the official records forwarded to all promotion boards.	100%	A. Form a working group composed of members of different forces									

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I.3.2 RECRUITING AND PROMOTIONS												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
	1.3.2.1.2. The percentage of individuals judicially convicted of grave violations of HR and IHL who are selected for promotion.	0%	and charged with assessing recruitment systems and proposing amendments pursuant to this action and the next two actions (I.3.2.2 and I.3.2.3).									
I.3.2.2. Evaluate in the recruitment of candidates their knowledge, views and opinions in the area of HR and IHL to determine their fitness for specific service and the extent of training.	I.3.2.2.1. The percentage of questions in entrance exams and interviews that evaluate the applicant’s awareness of HR and IHL	25%										
I.3.2.3. Consider in the promotion of candidates their knowledge and record in the area of HR and IHL.	I.3.2.3.1. The percentage of candidates for promotion who have access to HR and IHL courses	100%										
	I.3.2.3.2. The percentage of candidates selected for promotion who have taken and successfully completed a HR and IHL course for the recommended rank	100%										
	I.3.2.3.3. The percentage of substantiated cases of HR and IHL violations that are documented in the official records forwarded to all promotion boards	100%										

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I.3.2 RECRUITING AND PROMOTIONS												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
	I.3.2.3.4. The percentage of individuals judicially convicted of grave violations of HR and IHL who are selected for promotion.	0%										
I.3.2.4. Develop or improve a system of record keeping which documents personnel’s HR and IHL violations, to be forwarded to all promotion boards.	I.3.2.4.1. Real time for the development or improvement of the record-keeping system minus programmed time	0	A. Refer to database (I.3.1.5).									
	I.3.2.4.2. The percentage of substantiated cases of HR and IHL violations that are documented in the official records forwarded to all promotion boards	100%										
I.3.2.5. Develop or improve a system of record-keeping documenting cases of personnel judicially convicted of violations of HR and IHL.	I.3.2.5.1. Real time for the development or improvement of the record-keeping system minus programmed time	0	A. Refer to database (I.3.1.5).									
	I.3.2.5.2. The percentage of personnel judicially convicted of HR and IHL violations that are documented in the official records forwarded to all promotion boards	100%										

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I.3.2 RECRUITING AND PROMOTIONS												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.3.2.6. Establish a system giving recruitment, promotion, and investigative bodies wide access to information concerning violations of HR and IHL by personnel considered for recruitment, promotion, or security clearance.	I.3.2.6.1. Real time for the establishment of the system minus programmed time	0	A. Provide the training, logistic, administrative, and technical support necessary to speed up the system. B. Refer to database (I.3.1.5) C. Link available criminal-related databases.									
I.3.2.7. Temporarily suspend promotion and possible favorable actions* of personnel undergoing administrative, disciplinary or judicial investigations for allegations of violations of HR and IHL.	I.3.2.7.1. Total number of personnel suspended vs. total number of such personnel investigated	100%	A. Refer to database (I.3.1.5)									
	I.3.2.7.2. Total number of personnel suspended by grade/Total number of personnel investigated in that grade	100%										
I.3.2.8. Temporarily suspend the appointment to possible jobs or activities in foreign countries of personnel undergoing administrative, disciplinary or judicial investigation for allegations of violations of HR and IHL.	I.3.2.8.1. Total number of personnel suspended from jobs or activities in foreign countries vs. Total number of such personnel investigated	100%	A. Refer to database (I.3.1.5)									
	I.3.2.8.2. Total number of such personnel suspended from jobs or activities in foreign countries by grade vs. Total number of personnel investigated by grade	100%										
I.3.2.9. Develop a system of awards and decorations to recognize exemplary*	I.3.2.9.1. Is there a system?	Yes	A. Establish in each country a working group									
	I.3.2.9.2. Real time to develop such a system minus programmed time	0										

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I.3.2 RECRUITING AND PROMOTIONS												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
performance in respect to HR and IHL.	I.3.2.9.3. Total number of military and security force personnel who have received such awards and decorations vs. Total number of military and security force personnel	To be defined by each country	composed of members of the different military and security forces and their legal advisors in charge of reviewing the current system of rewards and decorations and propose modifications according to this action.									
I.3.2.10. Develop a detailed catalog defining conduct to be understood as gross violations of HR and serious violations of IHL following, as much as possible, the standards listed in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.	I.3.2.10.1. Is there a catalog?	Yes	A. Provide the training, logistical, administrative, and technical support necessary to establish a catalog.									
	I.3.2.10.2. Real time to develop such a catalog minus programmed time	0										

OBJECTIVE

I.3.3: COLLABORATION WITH ILLEGAL GROUPS. Systems of internal control should exist that effectively investigate and sanction any illegal association or collaboration of military and security forces with illegal armed groups.

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I.3.3 COLLABORATION WITH ILLEGAL GROUPS												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.3.3.1. Establish norms to facilitate and ensure the disciplinary or administrative investigation and sanction of military and security force personnel charged with association or collaboration, by action or omission, with illegal armed groups or other illegal groups.	I.3.3.1.1. Real time to establish norms minus programmed time	0	A. Establish in each country a working group composed of members of the different military and security forces and their legal advisors in charge of reviewing the existing norms in order to propose modifications and improvements.									
	I.3.3.1.2. The existence of procedural manuals that guarantee and facilitate the investigation of allegations concerning any illegal association or collaboration of military and security forces with illegal armed groups.	One										
	I.3.3.1.3. The number of allegations presented concerning any illegal association or collaboration of military and security forces with illegal armed groups, and other illegal groups.	0										
	I.3.3.1.4. The percentage of investigated allegations concerning any illegal association or collaboration of military and security forces with illegal armed groups, and other illegal groups.	100%										
	I.3.3.1.5. The percentage of sanctions imposed when allegations concerning any illegal association or collaboration of military and security forces with illegal armed groups are substantiated.	100%										
I.3.3.2. Develop a detailed catalog defining conducts to be understood as association or collaboration of military and security forces with illegal armed groups or other illegal groups.	I.3.3.2.1 Is there a catalog?	Yes	A. Provide the training, logistical, administrative, and technical support necessary to develop a catalog.									
	I.3.3.2.2. Real time to develop catalog minus programmed time.	0										
	I.3.3.3.1. Is there a system?	Yes										

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I.3.3 COLLABORATION WITH ILLEGAL GROUPS												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.3.3.3. Develop a system of record-keeping listing investigations and sanctions imposed in cases of allegations concerning any illegal association or collaboration of military or security forces with illegal armed groups or other illegal groups.	I.3.3.3.2. Real time to develop a record-keeping system minus programmed time	0	A. Refer to database (I.3.1.5)									
	I.3.3.3.3. Total number of military and security force personnel so investigated and/or sanctioned vs. Total number of such cases recorded	100%										
I.3.3.4. Verify members of the military and security forces' execution of and compliance with arrest warrants on members of illegal armed groups or other illegal groups charged with violations of HR and IHL.	I.3.3.4.1. Total number of arrests made/Total number of arrest warrants issued	100%										
I.3.3.5. Develop procedural manuals guaranteeing and facilitating the investigation of allegations concerning any illegal association or collaboration of military and security forces with illegal armed groups or other illegal groups.	I.3.3.5.1. Are there manuals?	Yes	A. Provide the training, logistical, administrative, and technical support necessary to develop the manuals.									
	I.3.3.5.2. Real time for development of manuals minus programmed time	0										
I.3.3.6. Monitor members of military and security forces suspected of association or collaboration with illegal armed groups or other illegal groups.	I.3.3.6.1. Total number of monitored members/total number of suspected members.	100%	A. Support and inform the internal bodies charged with this task of monitoring such members.									

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OBJECTIVE

I.3.4. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS: These systems should have the capacity to take and/or propose corrective action to ensure that HR and IHL violations will not be repeated.

I.3.4. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.3.4.1. Increase sanctions whenever there has been recidivism.	I.3.4.1.1. The existence of norms that provide for aggravating circumstances in sanctions for violations in the case of repeated offenses	Yes	A. Establish in each country a working group composed of members of the different military and security forces and their legal advisors in charge of developing norms for increased sanctions in case of recidivism.									
I.3.4.2. Establish task forces or commissions charged with the systematic monitoring of allegations of violations of HR and IHL, and the regular suggestion of improvements in investigations and sanctions of said violations.	I.3.4.2.1. Does a task force or commission exist?	Yes										
	I.3.4.2.2. Real time to establish a task force or commission minus programmed time	0										
	I.3.4.2.3. The number of task forces or commissions charged with the systematic monitoring of allegations of violations and the regular suggestion of improvements in the investigations and sanctions.	One per "force*"										
I.3.4.3. Develop a system of record-keeping listing personnel responsible for violations of HR and IHL, and indicating whether or not, as	I.3.4.3.1. Does a system of record-keeping exist?	Yes	A. Refer to database (I.3.1.5)									
	I.3.4.3.2. Real time to develop a record-keeping system minus programmed time.	0										

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I.3.4. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
part of their sanction, they participated in mandatory HR and IHL courses.	I.3.4.3.3. Number of members sanctioned minus number of such members who attended HR and IHL courses.	0										
	I.3.4.3.4. The percentage of sanctions applied to those responsible for violations that include their obligatory participation in HR and IHL courses.	100%										

CONSENSUS POINT I.4

THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES SHOULD COOPERATE FULLY WITH CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES.

OBJECTIVE

I.4.1 COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN INVESTIGATIONS: The military and security forces should, without reservation, support and cooperate with competent civilian authorities responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of HR and IHL allegedly committed by members of those forces.

I.4.1. COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN INVESTIGATIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.4.1.1. Ensure the military and security forces cooperate with competent civilian authorities.	I.4.1.1.1. Are there internal regulations of the military and security forces that establish the obligation of members of those forces to fully cooperate with competent civilian authorities within the allotted timeframe?	Yes	A. Laws, norms and/or regulations that define who the competent civilian authorities are.									

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I.4.1. COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN INVESTIGATIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
	I.4.1.1.2. Are there internal regulations that sanction the failure to cooperate with competent civilian authorities?	Yes	<p>B. Laws, norms and/or regulations that specify timeframes.</p> <p>C. A system of education and training of the military and security forces that ensures knowledge of the their H.R and IHL obligations</p> <p>D. Internal norms that clarify and differentiate violations of HR and IHL from other violations.</p> <p>E. Legal structures or support to members of the military and security forces to assist in fulfilling their HR and IHL obligations</p>									

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I.4.1. COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN INVESTIGATIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.4.1.2. Ensure allegations of HR and IHL violations reported to the internal control mechanisms of the military and security forces are reported to competent civilian authorities.	I.4.1.2.1. Are there internal regulations that require allegations of HR and IHL violations reported to the internal control mechanisms of the military or security forces to be reported in a timely manner to competent civilian authorities?	Yes	A. Laws, norms and/or regulations that define who the competent civilian authorities are.									
	I.4.1.2.2. Violations of HR and IHL reported by the internal control mechanisms of the military or security forces to competent civilian authorities in the time period established by legal norms, divided by the total number of HR or IHL violations.	100%	B. Laws, norms and/or regulations that specify timeframes. C. A system of education and training of the military and security forces that ensures knowledge of their HR and IHL obligations D. An internal management control system to collect the required data.									
I.4.1.3. Ensure Military and Security Forces comply promptly with requests by competent civilian authorities for access to official records, personnel and sites of alleged violations of HR and IHL.	I.4.1.3.1. Number instances of records or files made available to competent civilian authorities in the time period and form established by legal norms divided by the total number of requests by competent civilian authorities.	100%	A. Laws, norms and/or regulations that define who the competent civilian authorities are.									

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I.4.1. COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN INVESTIGATIONS												
Plans of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement	(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
	I.4.1.3.2. Number of instances where military or security forces personnel at all levels are made available to testify and assist in the investigation in the time period and form established by legal norms divided between the total of requests by competent civilian authorities.	100%	B. Laws, norms and/or regulations that specify timeframes. C. A system of internal control for the collection of required data.									
I.4.1.3.3. Number of instances where competent civilian authorities have been given access to the site of the alleged violation of HR or IHL divided by the total requested by competent civilian authorities.	100%	D. Provide logistical resources to comply with obligation to competent civilian authorities.										

OBJECTIVE

I.4.2. COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT: The military and security forces should, without reservation, support and cooperate with competent civilian authorities exercising supervisory or oversight responsibility over internal control mechanisms.

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COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT												
Plan of Action	PMEs	Standard	Requirement									
				(1-4 years)			(5-7 years)			(8+ years)		
				I	N	R	I	N	R	I	N	R
I.4.2.1 Ensure military and security forces make records of investigations or processes available to competent civilian oversight authorities for the purposes of evaluating internal control mechanisms.	I.4.2.1.1 Percentage of timely compliance with requests for records of internal investigations or processes made available to competent civilian authorities	100%	A. Laws, norms and/or regulations that define who the competent civilian authorities are.									
	I.4.2.1.2 Percentage of timely compliance with requests by competent civilian authorities for the availability to personnel at all levels in order to assess the internal control mechanisms	100%	B. Laws, norms and/ or regulations that specify timeframes. C. A management control system to collect the required data elements									
	I-4.2.1.3 Percentage of timely compliance by military and security forces with requests by competent civilian authorities for on-site visits and/or observation of internal control mechanisms.	100%										

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GLOSSARY

ACCOUNTABILITY: Obligation of any institution, including the state, to demonstrate that its actions, policies and programs are not contrary to the common good of society.

CIVIL SOCIETY: All that is not governmental, that is, organized society including, but not limited to, civic and professional associations, voluntary organizations, churches, and special interest groups.

COMMISSION: Commission is understood to be a permanent national entity responsible for analyzing, evaluating, and proposing adaptations to the doctrine of the military and security forces in relation to the requirements of human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in conformity with national constitutions and laws, international human rights instruments, IHL, and Customary International Law. Entities with such responsibilities exist in the majority of countries. In some countries, there is a principal entity of coordination and in others there is not. Where such a commission does not exist, or where there is not a high level of coordination, the recommendation is to create a commission. This commission ought to take into account the different doctrines of the military and security forces. The commission ought to be composed of experts from relevant sectors including the military and security forces, Ministries of Defense, Interior, Justice and other relevant ministries, as well as other relevant entities.

CULTURE: The sum total of ways of living developed by a group of human beings and transmitted from one generation to another.

CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW (CIL): A general and consistent practice by states towards each other that is widely accepted among them and derived from a sense that it is a legally required and enforceable obligation.

DEMOCRACY: Form of government in which sovereignty ultimately resides in the people who have effective mechanisms to freely choose their governmental representatives and to exact accountability from them. It involves some form of political equality among the people.

DOCTRINE: In the context of human rights objectives, the term doctrine refers to the body of principles, values, virtues, and policies that define the proper duties and tasks of the military and security forces, which guide their conduct and the discharge of their duties in conformity with national constitutions and laws, together with international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law to guarantee the fulfillment of human rights.

EXEMPLARY: Actions above and beyond the call of duty, such as, pursuing voluntary advanced training; proactively denouncing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law at the expense of personal risk; actively promoting human rights and international humanitarian law, etc.

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FAVORABLE ACTIONS: Promotions in duty or position; selection or placement in schools; transfers other than those to remove a person from a position of responsibility due to the investigation; distinctions; benefits; etc.

GOAL: Final result to reach (What).

HUMAN RIGHTS (HR): Priority claims that inhere in persons or groups of persons that require individuals, society, and the state to respond to such claims for the physical requirements of life, as well as life with dignity.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW: That body of law formed by general principles common to legal systems, by customary law or international agreements, such as treaties, charters, conventions, protocols, and by declarations that enforce human rights through legal regimens.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL): That body of law formed by international agreements such as treaties, charters, conventions, protocols, and declarations and Customary International Law, that delineates that which is legally permissible during an armed conflict be it an international or non-international armed conflict.

INTERNATIONAL LAW: Consists of rules and principles of general application dealing with the conduct of states and of international organizations and their relations, as well as with some of their relations with persons.

INVESTIGATION: Includes preliminary inquiries prior to the beginning of a formal administrative or disciplinary investigation.

MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES: Legitimate government forces that include, but are not limited to, military forces, armed forces, public security forces, civilian and military law enforcement, and civilian and military intelligence.

NORMS: Administrative and disciplinary rules, regulations, principles, edicts, directives, instructions, etc.

OBJECTIVE: Specific measurable result in a certain period of time which confirms the success of the goal (How Much and When).

PLAN OF ACTION: A group of activities to reach the objectives and then the goal (How).

PROMOTION BOARDS: *(Self-explanatory in English version; definition provided only in Spanish and Portuguese versions).*

TRANSPARENCY: Obligation of any corporation, institution or governmental organization to operate in an above board fashion for the benefit of society in general.