



Workshops

Humanitært rum og militære operationer – i perspektiv af menneskerettighederne og humanitær folkeret

Et symposium organiseret af *Institut for Menneskerettigheder, Dansk Røde Kors, Udenrigsministeriet og Forsvarsministeriet.*

**Onsdag den 26. november kl. 10.00 til
torsdag den 27. november kl. 16.00, 2008.
Sal III, Eigtveds Pakhus,
Asiatisk Plads 2 G,
1448 København K**

Når du tilmelder dig symposiet på www.drk.dk/symposium, skal du samtidig vælge to workshops (workshop 1-4 for onsdag den 26. november og workshop 5-7 for torsdag den 27. november). Nedenfor kan du læse workshop beskrivelserne. Bemærk at de alle sammen foregår på engelsk.





Onsdag den 26. november

1. Sammenhæng, samarbejde og samtænkning: Kriterier, indikatorer og resultater

Erfaringer fra konfliktområder igennem det seneste årti har givet en række lande inklusive Danmark anledning til at udvikle nye strategier for sammenhængen mellem civile og militære indsats i konflikt- og krisesituationer. I Irak og Afghanistan har det bl.a. betydet en "samtænkning" af den civile og militære indsats. Forsøget på at skabe sammenhæng mellem den humanitære, politiske og militære indsats i Irak og Afghanistan har givet problemer for de humanitære aktører: Mindsket adgang til udsatte grupper, øget risiko for lokale civile, hvis de bliver associeret med de internationale styrker, nedprioritering af humanitære principper og stigende risiko for at humanitære aktører ikke bliver opfattet som neutrale af lokalbefolkningen og af parterne i konflikten (*The State of the Humanitarian Enterprise*, Feinstein International Center, 2008). Mens der har været en del fokus på de utilsigtede konsekvenser af samtækningsindsatser, har der været mindre diskussion af, hvad samtænkning skal bidrage til, og om samtækningsindsatser har den ønskede effekt.

Denne workshop kigger nærmere på:

- hvilke målsætninger har de aktører, der arbejder med samtænkning?
- hvilke indikatorer/succeskriterier bruger de for at vurdere effekten af deres indsats?
- Har samtækningsindsatsen den ønskede effekt?
- I hvilket omfang er der identificeret utilsigtede konsekvenser og i hvilke situationer?
- Er de valgte samtækningsstrategier og -strukturer gode til at opnå de ønskede mål?

Workshoppen vil inddrage erfaringer fra en Danida-finansieret analyse af de konkrete muligheder for en yderligere styrkelse af samtænkning af den civile og militære indsats i forbindelse med fredsstøttende operationer, samt et studie fra Feinstein International Center (Tufts Universitet, Boston, USA), der fokuserer på effekten af samtækningsindsatser i Afghanistan, Pakistan og Afrikas Horn.

Oplægsholdere:

Finn

Stepputat

¹, Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier

Antonio Donini², Feinstein International Centre, Tufts Universitet

Oberst David Benest³, Security Studies and Resilience Group, Defence Academy of the United Kingdom





2. Menneskerettigheder og væbnet konflikt – militære styrkers ansvar og muligheder

Når danske styrker indsættes udenfor Danmark, er det af afgørende betydning, at de ved, hvilke menneskerettigheder, der stiller særlige krav til soldaternes handlinger. De skal desuden vide, hvordan disse standarder skal anvendes som en del af den militære værktøjskasse. Brud på menneskerettighederne og den humanitære folkeret i missionsområderne har vist sig at underminere den internationale indsats' legitimitet og forringe muligheden for at skabe de ønskede forandringer. For at kunne opfylde sit mandat må de væbnede styrker kende til standarderne – og til hvordan standarderne skal implementeres i praksis i deres opgaveløsning.

Workshoppen vil fokusere på følgende spørgsmål: Hvordan kan/skal militære aktører i konfliktområder forholde sig til menneskerettighedskrænkelser? Hvordan er samspillet med standarder i den humanitære folkeret? Hvilket ansvar og forpligtelser har væbnede styrker, og hvilke muligheder og udfordringer står de overfor? Kan udsendt dansk personel blive ansvarlig for brud på menneskerettighederne ved deres egne *aktive* handlinger – f.eks. hvis de tilbageholder og afhører individer i fx Afghanistan? Og kan udsendt dansk personale blive ansvarlig for *passivt* at være vidne til andres brud på menneskerettighederne? Hvad er de formelle ansvar, og hvilke tiltag tages der fra Forsvarets og regeringens side til at beskytte dansk personel såvel som civile i situationer, hvor der sker brud på reglerne?

Oplægsholdere:

Jes Rynkeby Knudsen⁴, Forsvarets Auditørkorps
Francoise Hampson⁵, Essex Universitet

Ordstyrer:

Peter Vedel Kessing⁶, Institut for Menneskerettigheder





3. Private militære firmaer og sikkerhedsfirmaer og beskyttelse af civile i væbnet konflikt – danske perspektiver

Private militære sikkerhedsfirmaer (PMSC'er) – både internationale og lokale – er i løbet af de seneste årti blevet en integreret del af multi-nationale militære operationer. Firmaerne, der kan være alt fra store multi-nationale koncerner til lokale entreprenører, udfylder en lang række forskellige opgaver fra vagttjeneste, logistik, uddannelse, indhentning af efterretninger til håndtering af fanger og tilbageholdte – og de bliver nogle gange involveret i kamphandlinger.

Et stort antal rapporter indikerer, at PMSC'er ikke forbedrer sikkerhedssituationen for lokalbefolkningen. Problemer med evaluering, kvalitetssikring og regulering af deres magtanvendelse er blevet dokumenteret af en række eksperter. På den anden side er PMSC'er nogle gange den eneste eller den bedste løsning, hvilket er en af grundene til, at deres rolle i væbnede konflikter vokser.

Workshoppen rejser følgende spørgsmål: Hvilken indflydelse har den stigende tilstedeværelse af PMSC'er på det humanitære rum? Hvordan kan brugere af PMSC'er anvende dem og samtidig gøre mindst mulig skade? Hvad er de praktiske og etiske udfordringer for Danmark i forbindelse med outsourcing af sikkerhed under de nuværende markedsforhold for sikkerhed? Og hvordan kan vi håndtere disse udfordringer – og tackle de etiske ansvar?

Oplægsholdere:

James Cockayne⁷, International Peace Institute
Juridisk Tjeneste, Udenrigsministeriet⁸

Ordstyrer:

Frederik Rosén, Københavns Univesitet





4. Hvem kan vi samarbejde med lokalt og hvem ikke – hvem er forbyrderne, og hvem er ikke?

Et af de store spørgsmål for humanitære, militære og andre aktører, der arbejder i et konfliktområde, er, hvordan man skal forholde sig til personer, der er beskyldt for forbrydelser og menneskerettighedskrænkelser, men som ikke er blevet stillet for en domstol. I de fleste tilfælde er det ikke alle, der har begået forbrydelser, der bliver retsforfulgt. Nogle får måske amnesti som en del af fredsftalen eller bliver ikke retsforfulgt, fordi der mangler politisk vilje. Eller der er så mange, der har været involveret i voldshandlingerne, at der simpelthen ikke er ressourcer til at køre retssager mod dem alle. Ofte vælger landet selv en anden model til at gøre op med fortidens forbrydelser end den, der foregår i det formelle retssystem. Det kan være gennem sandhedskommissioner eller traditionelle rets- og forsoningsmekanismer. Her er det mere uklart end efter en formel retsproces, hvem der er forbyrderne, og hvem der ikke er – og hvem vi kan samarbejde med, og hvem vi ikke kan samarbejde med.

Hvordan skal man f.eks. forholde sig til guvernøren, politikerne eller den lokale politichef, der er kendt for at have deltaget i de værste forbrydelser, men hvor der ikke har været et retsopgør og formentlig heller ikke kommer et? Og hvordan skal man forholde sig til de politi- eller militærfolk, som man har fået opgaven at træne som led i opbygningen af et nyt politikorps eller militær, men som har deltaget i forbrydelser mod civile, der ikke kan forsvares inden for krigens regler? Kan man samarbejde med eller have ansatte, der har vidnet for en sandhedskommission, men endnu ikke har fået svar på anmodning om amnesti? Og kan man samarbejde med eller have ansatte, der har fået amnesti – fordi han/hun har sagt sandheden, om de forbrydelser han/hun har gjort? Hvilke implikationer har det, hvis man gør det, og hvilke implikationer har det, hvis man ikke gør det?

Oplægsholdere:

Andreas Kamm⁹, Dansk Flygtningehjælp
Dick Oosting¹⁰, International Center for Transitional Justice
Anton Baaré¹¹, NCG Danmark og Aarhus Universitet

Ordstyrer:

Mie Roesdahl, Institut for Menneskerettigheder





Torsdag den 27. november

5. Neutral og uafhængig humanitær hjælp, ikke-statslige væbnede grupper og oprørsbekæmpelse i Afghanistan

Mange observatører er enige om, at humanitært rum er under øget pres i konfliktzoner verden over. Det er især tilfældet i områder, hvor væbnede grupper og regeringsstyrker kæmper om territorium, ressourcer, politisk magt og lokalbefolkningens støtte.

Denne workshop rejser spørgsmålet om, hvordan humanitær hjælp kan sikres og beskyttes under den asymmetriske krig i Afghanistan. Den undersøger dette set ud fra forskellige perspektiver: De danske styrker i Helmand-provinsen, Den internationale Røde Kors Komité, afghanere, der bor i områder med udenlandsk militær tilstedeværelse – og i perspektiv af Vestens politik om samtænkning af den civile og militære indsats.

Ved at sammenstille disse synspunkter spørger workshoppen også ind til grænserne for neutral og uafhængig humanitær hjælp. Eksisterer der omstændigheder, hvor humanitær hjælp bedst udføres uden principperne 'neutral' og 'uafhængig'? Er det overhovedet muligt at være neutral og uafhængig i et stærkt politiseret miljø? Og hvilke strategier kan de forskellige aktører tage i brug for at sikre at neutral og uafhængig humanitær hjælp kan eksistere – også i fremtiden?

Workshoppen vil blandt andet præsentere nogle af resultaterne fra rapporten: 'Afghan hearts, Afghan minds. Exploring Afghan perceptions of civil-military relations' (2008).

Oplægsholdere:

Sippi Azarbaijani-Moghaddam¹², Aberdeen Universitet

Rikke Ishøy¹³, Dansk Røde Kors og tidl. Den internationale Røde Kors Komité

Repræsentant fra Forsvarskommandoen¹⁴





6. Væbnede konflikter i Afrika og den humanitære og militære indsats nu og i fremtiden.

I kølvandet på kampen mod terror og med udvindingen af olie og andre råstoffer er Afrika blevet et stadig vigtigere strategisk område for stormagterne – ikke mindst USA og Kina. Med etableringen af kommandoenheden Africom har Bush-regeringen stadfæstet sit øgede fokus på Afrika og sat koblingen mellem sikkerhed og udvikling i Afrika på dagsordenen. Målet er for Bush-administrationen at skabe et fredeligt og stabilt Afrika, der går hånd i hanke med en bæredygtig udvikling, demokrati og respekt for menneskerettighederne. Samtidig har den afrikanske union (AU) de seneste år udvist en stadig større handlekraft og politisk vilje til selv at løse kontinentets problemer og sætte styrker ind i væbnede konflikter – senest i Darfur og Somalia. Afrikanske ledere har i samlet kor givet udtryk for, at afrikanske problemer skal løses af Afrika selv.

Med afsæt i konkrete konfliktområder i bl.a. Sudan, Den centralafrikanske Republik Congo og Somalia vil workshoppen overordnet diskutere koblingen mellem sikkerhed og udvikling i en afrikansk kontekst. Hvilken rolle spiller AU i denne udvikling, og hvordan skal AU, Africom samt det internationale engagement i Afrika herunder Danmarks bidrag spille sammen? Skal Danmark i stigende grad involvere sig i afrikanske militære operationer og hvordan, og hvilken rolle spiller et stigende internationalt militært engagement for det humanitære rum i Afrika? Hvilke erfaringer er hensigtsmæssige at overføre til Afrika fra de militære/samtænkning indsats i Afghanistan og Irak? Hvordan spiller menneskerettigheder ind i koblingen mellem sikkerhed og udvikling, og hvordan kommer det konkret til udtryk i planlægningen og implementeringen af indsatsen?

Oplægsholdere:

Mette Knudsen¹⁵, Udenrigsministeriet
Repræsentant fra Forsvarsministeriet¹⁶

Ordstyrer:

Rasmus Stuhr Jacobsen, Dansk Røde Kors





7. Indtænkning af menneskerettigheder i militære og humanitære indsatser – hvilke redskaber og krav er der?

En række nye vilkår for arbejdet i konfliktområder stiller nye krav til, hvordan humanitære og militære aktører skal indtænke menneskerettighederne i planlægningen og implementeringen af deres indsatser:

- Den type konflikter, vi ser i dag, har vist et nyt mønster af overtrædelser af menneskerettighederne – og det som en del af de krigsførende parter strategier. Det har skabt en udvikling i international strafferet og dens implementeringsmekanismer.
- Militære og humanitære aktører deltager i dag i langt højere grad i tiltag, der har langsigtede og strukturelle implikationer og som indgår som del af en bredere fredsopbygningsindsats (f.eks. træning af politifolk, involvering i sikkerhedssektorreformer og genopbygningstiltag). Det medfører et ansvar for at lægge grundstenen til den langsigtede udvikling af bl.a. vigtige retssamfundsinstitutioner.
- Som følge af ovenstående er der i dag vedtaget og udviklet en række menneskerettighedsbaserede redskaber og principper både internationalt og fra dansk side, som danske aktører i konfliktområder skal følge.

Workshoppen vil afdække og diskutere ovenstående og specielt se på, hvilke internationale menneskerettighedskonventioner, FN-resolutioner og Udenrigsministeriets guidelines, man som henholdsvis militær og humanitær aktør skal kende. Hvad de betyder i praksis? Hvad betyder f.eks. den nye FN's Sikkerhedsråd Resolution 1820 (vedtaget juni 2008)? Hvad siger den om krav til beskyttelse af kvinder og børn i krisesituationer, og om hvordan, de skal involveres i fredsopbygningsprocesser? Hvad betyder det at have en rettighedsbaseret tilgang og at arbejde inden for en ramme, der er defineret af menneskerettighedsprincipper f.eks. i forbindelse med rets- og sikkerhedssektorreform – og i forbindelse med aktiviteter, der retter sig mod politi og militær? Hvad betyder det for soldaternes træning, opgaver og måder at implementere opgaverne på? Dette er nogle af de spørgsmål, der diskuteres i denne workshop.

Oplægsholdere:

Madeleine Rees¹⁷, FN's Højkommissariat for Menneskerettighederne
Paul Dalton¹⁸, Institut for Menneskerettigheder

Ordstyrer:

Fergus Kerrigan, Institut for Menneskerettigheder

¹ Finn Stepputat, PhD, Senior Researcher at the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), has a background in economic geography and cultural sociology from Copenhagen University. He has mainly worked on issues related to violent conflicts, such as refugees and internally displaced populations, return and repatriation, relief and development, DDR and armed civilians, security and development, and issues of state-formation mainly in Latin America. He has also been involved in consultancies, and worked in 1995-96 in MINUGUA, the UN mission to Guatemala. Among other publications he has co-edited several anthologies, including 'States of Imagination' (Duke, 2001), 'Sovereign Bodies. Citizens, Migrants and States in the Post-colonial world' (Princeton 2005); 'Fragile States and Insecure People' (Palgrave 2007) and 'The Security-





Development Nexus. Expressions of Sovereignty and Securitization in Southern Africa' (NAI and HSRC 2007). He is currently coordinating a study of civil-military relations for the Danish government.

² Antonio Donini works on issues relating to the future of humanitarian action. From 2002 to 2004 he was a Visiting Senior Fellow at the Watson Institute for International Studies at Brown University. He has worked for 26 years in the United Nations in research, evaluation, and humanitarian capacities. His last post was as Director of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (1999-2002). Before going to Afghanistan he was chief of the Lessons Learned Unit at OCHA, where he managed a program of independent studies on the effectiveness of relief efforts in complex emergencies. He has published widely on evaluation, humanitarian, and UN reform issues. In 2004 he co-edited the volume *Nation-Building Unravelling? Aid, Peace, and Justice in Afghanistan* (Kumarian Press) as well as several articles exploring the implications of the crises in Afghanistan and Iraq for the future of humanitarian action. Most recently, he has coordinated the Humanitarian Agenda 2015 research project at FIC, which involved 12 country case studies of local perceptions of humanitarian action. The final report of HA2015 "The State of the Humanitarian Enterprise" and all the case studies are available at: fic.tufts.edu

³ David Benest was educated at the Royal Grammar School Guildford and granted a Short Service Commission in The Parachute Regiment in March 1973. Aged 18 years, he was posted to 2 PARA, then in South Armagh in Northern Ireland. He saw further tours of duty in West Belfast in 1975 and 1976-7. David studied for an In-Service degree at Keele University, graduating with First Class Honours in International Relations. Returning to 2 PARA as Signals Officer, the Battalion was despatched to the Falklands to fight two battles, at Goose Green and Wireless Ridge, written up afterwards by David and printed as '2 PARA Falklands', later to be cited in the Official History of the campaign. He attended Division 2 of the Army Staff Course at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, where he gained a City and Guilds Insignia award for his part in a Special Forces (SF) project. Staff College at Camberley followed. He was posted to MOD with responsibility for Operational Requirements (OR) for Counter Terrorism(CT) and SF, for which he was made an MBE. He returned to Regimental Duty in 3 PARA, deployed to West Belfast and South Down throughout 1989-90, completing his tour as second in command and the award of a GOC's Commendation. As Regimental Adjutant, he was made a Trustee of both the Airborne Forces Museum and the Airborne Assault Normandy Trust, positions he continues to hold. He also served as a member of the Royal United Services Institute's Publications Committee. He returned to MOD in 1993 with responsibility for the overall CT and SF programme. In 1994 he was appointed Commanding Officer of 2 PARA, again in Northern Ireland, followed by Aldershot 12 months later as the lead element of 5th Airborne Brigade. The Battalion returned to Northern Ireland as the Armagh Roulement Battalion. He was promoted to Colonel in 1999, returning to the CT and SF world for the third time as Director Equipment Capability (Special Projects) until February 2002. He was then appointed as Director Defence Studies (Army) with responsibility for the Strategic and Combat Studies Institute, followed by a brief tour as Deputy Director of the Defence Leadership and Management Centre within the Defence Academy. He took up his current appointment as Director of Security Studies and Resilience within the Defence College of Management and Technology on 1 July 2005. He has just returned from a 2 month attachment to the British Embassy in Kabul. He is currently studying for a PhD in British Counter-Insurgency since 1900.

⁴ Jes Rynkeby Knudsen is a Danish special advisor in the Laws of Armed Conflict with the office of the Judge Advocate General. He has been advising and educating lawyers and military decision makers in operational law matters from different positions in the Danish Armed Forces and has been posted abroad in missions in Bosnia, Albania and Iraq. He has been teaching the Laws of Armed Conflict at the University of Copenhagen since 1999.

⁵ Françoise Hampson was an independent expert member of the UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights from 1998-2007. She previously taught at the University of Dundee. She has acted as a consultant on humanitarian law to the International Committee of the Red Cross and taught at Staff Colleges or equivalents in the UK, USA, Canada & Ghana. She represented Oxfam and SCF (UK) at the Preparatory Committee and first session of the Review Conference for the Certain Conventional Weapons Convention. Professor Hampson has successfully litigated many cases before the European Court of Human





Rights in Strasbourg and, in recognition of her contribution to the development of law in this area, was awarded Human Rights Lawyer of the Year jointly with her colleague from the Centre, Professor Kevin Boyle. She has taught, researched and published widely in the fields of armed conflict, international humanitarian law and on the European Convention on Human Rights. She is currently working on international law issues relating to private military/security companies and is a member of the independent panel appointed by the ICJ to examine the conduct of the parties to the conflict in Lebanon in 2006.

⁶ Peter Vedel Kessing, LL.M., PhD, is a Danish lawyer based at the Danish Institute for Human Rights as researcher on counter-terrorism, human rights and humanitarian law. He has been working with international project on human rights and humanitarian law for several years and is external lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Copenhagen University. He has a PhD on counter-terrorism and human rights from Copenhagen University and has i.e. written on the extraterritorial application of human rights and the interplay between human rights and humanitarian law. Some of his papers are available here: <http://www.humanrights.dk/research/staff>

⁷ James Cockayne is an Australian international lawyer based at the International Peace Institute in New York. He has worked on private military and security companies since 2001. James has worked as a private attorney in Sydney and Paris, in war crimes trials in Arusha and Freetown, and was educated in Australia, China, the Netherlands, Oxford and New York, receiving a University Medal in Government and Public Administration from the University of Sydney, as well as law degrees in Sydney and New York. James received a government commendation for legal advice relating to Iraq and Afghanistan, when he was serving as Director of the Transnational Crime Unit in the Australian Attorney-General's Department. He currently chairs the Editorial Committee of the Journal of International Criminal Justice, and has written widely on peace operations, Islam and international humanitarian law, private security, organized crime and peace operations. Some of his papers are available at <http://ssrn.com/author=652307>.

⁸ Yet to be announced

⁹ Mr. Andreas Kamm has been Secretary General of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) since July 1998. Mr. Kamm holds a Master of Arts in history and Nordic literature and has worked for some years as a teacher at upper secondary school level. In the course of the many years Mr. Andreas Kamm has been with the Danish Refugee Council he has worked as principal of one of the Refugee Council's language schools and also as educational advisor as well as labour market advisor. He has for many years worked within management areas in the organisation. For a number of years Mr. Kamm was head of the Danish Refugee Council's Central Integration Department in Copenhagen and responsible for the so called integration program for refugees. Since 1996 he was in office as Deputy Secretary General until he was appointed Secretary General in 1998. Mr. Andreas Kamm has been a member of several committees of the Danish Ministries and participates as a member of the Danish official delegation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' annual Executive Meetings. Mr. Kamm is a member of the Council of the Danish Center for Human Rights, member of the Consultative Board of the Humanitarian Affairs Review, chairman of Humanitarian Accountability International etc.

¹⁰ Dick Oosting is Europe Director, ICTJ Brussels. A Dutch lawyer, Dick Oosting has worked since the 70s on human rights and related issues. From 1973 he ran Amnesty International's first major campaign against torture that marked its breakthrough as a campaigning organization. Mr. Oosting then served five years as Amnesty's Deputy Secretary General and in 1982 he returned to the Netherlands to head its Dutch Section. From 1987 Mr. Oosting worked for the Dutch government as director of a child protection agency. In 1995 he moved back to the NGO sector to head the Dutch Refugee Council at a time when asylum had become a highly charged political issue. In 1999 he returned to Amnesty International as director of its EU Office. In early 2008 Mr. Oosting joined the International Center for Transitional Justice as Europe Director, to lead ICTJ's country programs in the wider Europe region and represent the organization especially at the EU. In his various activist and leadership roles, Dick Oosting has been closely involved in the development over the past three decades of the international human rights movement. His activities included high level missions for Amnesty International to Africa, Asia and the Middle East, strategic and policy development on a range of





issues, capacity building, representation at the UN, Council of Europe and EU, as well as public advocacy and media work.

¹¹ Anton Baaré var del af fredsforhandlingsteamet i Juba Talks/Norduganda. Han er NCG konsulent og lektor i Human Security på Aarhus Universitet.

¹² Sippi Azarbaijani-Moghaddam has 16 years of international experience working on development issues, 14 years of which were mostly spent in Afghanistan and Pakistan's North West Frontier Province. She speaks fluent Dari and some Pashto. She has traveled, worked and written extensively on Afghanistan, lived in villages, traveled to remoter parts of Afghanistan by foot or on horseback. More recently she has been collaborating with the Afghan government on different projects. She worked for a number of NGOs, the Red Cross and donors. Currently she undertakes consultancy work on a range of issues from governance and security to civil society and gender. She holds a BA in Oriental Studies from Oxford University, a MSocSc in Rural Development from Birmingham University and a Diploma in Anthropology from Aberdeen University.

¹³ Rikke Ishøy, master of law from Copenhagen University. Rikke worked with the Danish Red Cross as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as a legal advisor and a protection coordinator. Rikke worked for the ICRC in Israel, the Occupied and Autonomous Territories, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Lebanon, and Kenya.

¹⁴ Yet to be announced

¹⁵ Mette Knudsen has a MA in political science from Aarhus University. She started her career in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1992: Head of Section at the Ministry in Copenhagen (1992-1995), First Secretary – Royal Danish Embassy Dar es Salaam (1995-1998), Head of Section at the Ministry in Copenhagen (1998-2002), First Secretary (Royal Danish Embassy Lusaka (2002-2003), Deputy Head of Mission – Royal Danish Embassy Lusaka (2003-2004), Ambassador of Denmark to Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to the African Union and ECOWAS - Addis Ababa (2004-2007), Head of the Africa Department (since September 2007)

¹⁶ To be confirmed

¹⁷ Madeleine Rees. As head of the Women's rights and gender unit within OHCHR, MR has been focusing on sexual violence in armed conflict, accountability mechanisms and the need to end impunity. In so doing the unit has emphasized the role of non discrimination and ESCRts pre and post conflict, as an integral means of ensuring access to justice. Prior to her posting to Geneva, MR headed the OHCHR office in Bosnia and Herzegovina and has considerable experience in dealing with conflict and conflict related issues with a particular emphasis on gender and non discrimination. She is considered an expert on trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. A lawyer by profession she was a partner in a law firm in the UK and specialized in discrimination law, bringing several test cases before international courts. MR holds a degree in History and has post graduate qualifications in both law and education.

¹⁸ Paul Dalton is Senior Legal Consultant, Justice and Equal Treatment Department, at Danish Institute for Human Rights, with current consultancy and project activities in Bangladesh, China, Iran, Turkey and Vietnam. Originally from Australia, Paul Dalton has been living in Copenhagen for the past 10 years together with his Danish wife and their family. Prior to joining the DIHR, he was Legal and Institutional Advisor for the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, also based in Copenhagen. Since joining the Institute, Paul has worked with justice sector, law enforcement and human rights agencies and organizations in a large number of countries in Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and South-East Asia. He has had extensive involvement in Vietnam, working with several Government Ministries, universities and other academic institutions. He is the project manager for an ongoing cooperation with the Vietnam Police Force on the UNCAT and other international standards on protection of detainees and procedural safeguards during criminal investigations and in pre-trial detention, the first of its kind between the Vietnamese police and an international organisation. Paul's areas of interest include administrative review mechanisms, provision of





legal services for the poor and marginalized, public interest litigation, and the implementation of human rights within the criminal justice system and by law enforcement agencies and security forces.

