Further Reading and Resources

Readers are strongly encouraged to draw upon the wealth of information and expertise offered in the publications and on the websites listed below. The categories into which these works have been arranged are helpful guidelines, but inevitably they overlap, and thus readers should review all pertinent categories.

Rule of Law and Judicial Reform

Chesterman, Simon. "Justice under International Administration: Kosovo, East Timor, and Afghanistan." International Peace Academy Project on Transitional Administrations, September 2002. http://www.ipacademy .org/PDF_Reports/JUSTICE_UNDER_INTL.pdf.

> Focusing on experiences in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and East Timor, this article underscores the importance of the administration of justice in postconflict peace operations and argues that rule of law functions, when circumstances require, should be entrusted to military personnel on a temporary basis.

Hartmann, Michael E. *International Judges and Prosecutors in Kosovo: A New Model for Postconflict Peacekeeping.* United States Institute of Peace Special Report No. 112. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace, October 2003. Also available online at http://www.usip.org/pubs/ specialreports/sr112.html.

> This report examines the role of the international community—and particularly of international judges and prosecutors—in creating a climate in Kosovo to challenge impunity and contribute to the establishment of the rule of law.

Jones, Seth G., Jeremy M. Wilson, Andrew Rathmell, and K. Jack Riley. *Establishing Law and Order after Conflicts.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Publications, 2006. Also available online at http://www.rand.org/pubs/ monographs/2005/RAND_MG374.sum.pdf.

> Examines in detail the reconstruction efforts in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kosovo, and places them in comparative context with smaller nation-building projects in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and East Timor. The book concludes with recommendations for postconflict reconstruction and society, including discussions of force-to-population ratios, financial assistance, and the duration of reconstruction.

Lorenz, Frederick M. "Civil-Military Cooperation in Restoring the Rule of Law: Case Studies from Mogadishu to Mitrovica." In *Post-Conflict Justice,* ed. M. Cherif Bassiouni. New York: Transnational Publishers, 2002.

Lorenz argues that because military forces are the first on the scene in most peace support operations, the burden of assessing the condition of the judiciary and taking steps to restore the rule of law often falls to soldiers. The article points to recommendations for civil-military cooperation in this regard.

Model Codes for Postconflict Criminal Justice. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, forthcoming in 2007.

This multivolume work sets out a legal framework tailored to the needs of postconflict societies. Developed by the United States Institute of Peace and the Irish Centre for Human Rights, in collaboration with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, the *Model Codes* includes a "Model Criminal Code," a "Model Criminal Procedure Code," a "Model Detention Act," and a "Model Police Act." It enables peace operations, international missions, and national governments to identify and draft laws that meet international standards and are adequate to the formidable task of restoring law and order in postconflict environments.

O'Connor, Vivienne, and Colette Rausch. "A Tool Box to Tackle Law Reform Challenges in Post Conflict Countries: The Model Codes for Post Conflict Criminal Justice." In *International Peacekeeping: The Yearbook of International Peace Operations,* vol. 10, ed. Harvey Langholtz, Boris Kondoc, and Alan Wells. Leiden and Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2006.

Addresses legal reform as an important component in peace operations, with particular focus on the *Model Codes for Postconflict Criminal Justice* (see above).

O'Neill, William G. *Rebuilding the Rule of Law in Iraq: Ten Tips from Recent Experience.* Washington, D.C.: Henry L. Stimson Center, May 2003. http://www.stimson.org/iraq/?SN=IR20030513561.

With the Iraq conflict in mind, O'Neill argues that judicial reform is crucial to the success of peace operations, for military engagement in police work, and for the importance of correctional reform.

Oswald, Bruce. *Addressing the Institutional Law and Order Vacuum: Key Issues and Dilemmas for Peacekeeping Operations.* United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Peacekeeping Best Practices Section, September 2005. http://pbpu.unlb.org/pbpu/library/Bruce%20Oswald%20DPKO%20final%20draft%2028%20Sept%202005.pdf.

Noting that peacekeepers are more frequently deployed into situations where local criminal justice structures either are not present or are unable to function, this report argues that the United Nations and other interested bodies need to create policy options and corresponding rules and guidelines that are more responsive to the institutional law and order vacuum in which peacekeeping operations often operate.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Rule-of-Law Tools for Post-Conflict States: Mapping the Justice Sector.* New York and Geneva: United Nations, 2006. Also available online at http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/docs/ruleoflaw-Mapping_en.pdf.

The result of two years of consultations with UN departments and agencies, civil society leaders, and national experts, OHCHR's report is based primarily on lessons learned in Kosovo, Sierra Leone, and East Timor. Topics addressed include assessing whether and how a country's justice system contributed to conflict; the prosecution of perpetrators of crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes; the establishment of truth commissions; and the vetting and monitoring of legal systems established after the end of hostilities.

United Nations Security Council. *The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-conflict Societies,* S/2004/616, 3 August 2004. http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/sgrep04.html.

This report offers a helpful overview of postconflict justice mechanisms, including a discussion on norms and standards for national and international justice sector institutions. It also highlights the relationship between peacekeeping and judicial reform as crucial for building domestic justice capacities.

Human Rights

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with the International Bar Association. *Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors, and Lawyers.* Professional Training Series No. 9. New York and Geneva: United Nations, 2003. Also available online at https://webmcdev.oddl.fsu.edu/human-rights/print.html.

Composed of a manual and facilitator's guide, this resource provides a comprehensive core curriculum on international human rights standards for legal professionals. In addition to offering basic information on international human rights law and the jurisprudence of universal and regional bodies and national courts, each module of the manual addresses a specific human rights area. Modules include

"Major Regional Human Rights Instruments and the Mechanisms for Their Implementation," "Independence and Impartiality of Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers," "International Legal Standards for the Protection of Persons Deprived of Their Liberty," and "Protection and Redress for Victims of Crime and Human Rights Violations."

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Human Rights Standards and Practice for the Police*. Professional Training Series No. 5/Add.3. New York and Geneva: United Nations, 2004. Also available online at http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/docs/PTS5Add3.pdf.

Designed to be an accessible and portable reference, this helpful resource addresses major human rights topics of concern to police officers, such as investigations, arrest, detention, and the use of force, as well as states of emergency and policing in armed conflict. Each section summarizes relevant international human rights standards and includes a "practice" section with recommendations for their application.

Peace Operations

Aall, Pamela, Lt. Col. Daniel Miltenberger, and Thomas G. Weiss, eds. *Guide to IGOs, NGOs, and the Military in Peace and Relief Operations.* Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2001.

This field guide explains the organizational philosophies, internal structures, and working practices of IGOs, NGOs, and military forces involved in peace and relief operations. It also profiles many of the leading IGOs and NGOs active in the postconflict field, and identifies the service, rank, specialty, weapons, and equipment of military personnel likely to be deployed in peace and relief operations.

Chiarelli, Major General Peter W., and Major Patrick R. Michaelis. "Winning the Peace: The Requirement for Full-Spectrum Operations." *Military Review*, July-August 2005. Also available online at http://www.smallwars.quantico.usmc.mil/search/articles/chiarelli.pdf.

Focusing on the invasion of Iraq in 2003, Chiarelli and Michaelis argue for a more integrated approach to military involvement in postconflict environments and for increased attention to "full-spectrum operations" capable of addressing not only combat needs but also issues of service, governance, and security training.

Covey, Jack, Michael J. Dziedzic, and Leonard R. Hawley, eds. *The Quest for Viable Peace: International Intervention and Strategies for Conflict Transformation.* Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2005.

> Drawing on their firsthand experience in Kosovo, the contributors to this edited volume identify the concrete challenges that must be confronted and lay out the practical steps that must be taken in order to build the capacity of domestic institutions in postconflict societies.

Durch, William J., Victoria K. Holt, Caroline R. Earle, and Moira K. Shanahan. *The Brahimi Report and the Future of UN Peace Operations.* Washington, D.C.: Henry L. Stimson Center, 2003. Also available online at http://www.stimson.org/fopo/pdf/BR-CompleteVersion-Dec03.pdf.

> This report examines the implementation of the recommendations of the 2000 Brahimi Report (see page 160), and discusses rule of law elements in peacebuilding and the challenges of transitional civil administration.

Perito, Robert M. *Where Is the Lone Ranger When We Need Him? America's Search for a Postconflict Stability Force.* Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2004.

> This book examines the challenges of establishing sustainable security in such postconflict environments as the Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq. Raising serious questions about how well prepared the United States is for the nonmilitary dimension of stability operations, the author calls for the creation of a civilian U.S. Stability Force (composed of constabulary, police, and judicial teams of lawyers, judges, and corrections officers) to partner military forces.

Perito, Robert M., ed. *Guide to Participants in Peace, Relief, and Stability Operations.* Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2006.

> A revised and updated version of Aall, Miltenberger, and Weiss's *Guide to IGOs, NGOs, and the Military in Peace and Relief Operations* (see above), this volume introduces the organizations that will be present when the international community responds to a crisis. It describes the United Nations, other international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the roles played by U.S. government civilian agencies and the U.S. military in stability operations.

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, International Training Center. *General Guidelines for Peacekeeping Operations,* 1995. http://www.un.org/depts/dpko/training/tes_publications/books/peacekeeping_training/genguide_en.pdf.

> These guidelines elaborate on the framework, forms, principles, and practices of peacekeeping operations and suggest common approaches, while also giving guidance to governments that contribute military and civilian personnel to such operations.

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit. *Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations.* New York: United Nations, 2003. Also available online at http://www.peacekeepingbestpractices.unlb.org/pbpu/handbook/START-Handbook.html.

> Intended as a brief and practical introduction to the varied aspects of peacekeeping operations, this handbook discusses the growth of such operations since the late 1980s and provides a general overview of their various components: military, civilian police, political affairs, rule of law, human rights, and humanitarian reconstruction.

United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council. *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations,* A/55/305-S/2000/89, 21 August 2000. Also available online at http://www.un.org/peace/reports/peace_operations/.

> Often referred to as the "Brahimi Report" (after its chair, Lakhdar Brahimi), this comprehensive study was undertaken by the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations at the secretary-general's request. Composed of individuals experienced in various aspects of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding, the panel assessed the shortcomings of the existing system and made frank, specific, and realistic recommendations for change. The panel's recommendations focus on issues of both politics and strategy, as well as operational and organizational areas of need. A useful starting point for those interested in the multifaceted challenges of peacekeeping.

Williams, Garland H. *Engineering Peace: The Military Role in Post-conflict Resolution.* Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2005.

> This timely work analyzes what Williams calls the "post-conflict reconstruction gap" in three case studies—Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan—and shows how military engineering brigades accompanying peacekeeping contingents can help foster stability in post-conflict situations by working, for example, to restore vital infrastructure and rebuild important social institutions.

Policing

Assessing the Role of Stability Police Units, Dwight D. Eisenhower National Security Series, 2005. http:// www.eisenhowerseries.com/pdfs/ final_05/2005_PKSOI_Final_Report.pdf.

> This report summarizes a two-day conference held in April 2005 designed to advance the development of common doctrine and operations procedures for parties involved in the employment of Stability Police Units (SPU), with a particular focus on Kosovo. It summarizes the panel discussions, emphasizing how the experience of the March 2004 riots in Kosovo might inform future SPU doctrine and identifying doctrinal gaps and discrepancies among international organizations that field police units.

Oakley, Robert B., Michael J. Dziedzic, and Eliot M. Goldberg, eds. *Policing the New World Disorder: Peace Operations and Public Security.* Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press, 1998. Also available online at http://www.ndu.edu/inss/strforum/SF_84/forum84.html.

> Commissioned in cooperation with the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict and the United States Institute of Peace, this case study−oriented text presents a historical overview of police functions in peace operations and the process of restoring public security based on experiences in Panama, Cambodia, El Salvador, Mozambique, Somalia, and Haiti.

Rausch, Colette. "The Assumption of Authority in Kosovo and East Timor: Legal and Practical Implications." In *Executive Policing: Enforcing the Law in Peace Operations*, ed. Renata Dawn. SIPRI Research Report No. 16. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.

> Provides an overview of the instruments and documents that compose the legal framework for police components in the UN missions in Kosovo and East Timor, the problems in implementing the applicable law, the challenges faced in engaging in law enforcement functions, and accountability of international personnel in executive missions.

United Kingdom, Home Office, National Criminal Intelligence Service. *The National Intelligence Model,* 2000. http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/ operational-policing/index.html/national-intelligence-document.

> This manual considers how information can be researched, developed, and analyzed to provide intelligence useful for the strategic direction of police forces, tactical resourcing decisions, operational policing, and risk management.

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations. *United Nations Civilian Police Handbook,* 1995. http://www.un.org/depts/dpko/ training/tes_publications/books/civilian_police/civpol_princ_guid.pdf.

Designed to assist individual UNCIVPOL members, this manual covers issues such as patrolling, reporting, liaison, mediation, and negotiation.

Prisons and Corrections

Coyle, Andrew. *A Human Rights Approach to Prison Management.* London: International Centre for Prison Studies, 2002. Also available online at http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps/human_rights_prison_ management.pdf.

This handbook makes the link between international human rights standards and practical prison management.

International Corrections and Prisons Association. *Practical Guidelines for the Establishment of Correctional Services within United Nations Peace Operations*, 2002. http://www.icpa.ca/pages/publications.html.

In response to issues raised by the Brahimi Report (see page 160), these guidelines were designed to be a source of advice and guidance to correctional professionals for use in a range of peace operations. They provide a conceptual framework for good correctional practice and management in the context of peace operations, incorporating key reference documents such as the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Peacekeeping Best Practices Section. *Supporting National Prison Systems: Lessons Learned and Best Practices for Peacekeeping Operations.* United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2005. http://pbpu .unlb.org/pbpu/library/Prison_Support_Lessons_Learned_and_Best _Practices.pdf.

This report focuses on how a functioning prison system is integral to the reestablishment of the rule of law and security-sector reform in postconflict societies. Drawing on DPKO's experience in Liberia and Afghanistan in particular, the study highlights the fact that a bottom-up approach to reestablishing a national prison system can be effective if mandates are clear and appropriately resourced. The report includes many "lessons learned" with respect to the recruitment of prison staff, program implementation, training, and donor engagement.

Combating Corruption

Bolongaita, Emil. *Controlling Corruption in Post-Conflict Countries.* Kroc Institute Occasional Paper No. 26. Notre Dame, IN: Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, Notre Dame University, January 2005. Also available online at http://kroc.nd.edu/ocpapers/op_26_2.pdf.

A comprehensive analysis of corruption's corrosive effects on post-conflict agendas. Bolongaita argues that anticorruption efforts should be a component in any peace agreement and stresses the need for rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Large, Daniel, ed. *Corruption in Postwar Reconstruction: Confronting the Vicious Circle.* Lebanese Transparency Association / UNDP, 2005. http://www.transparency-lebanon.org/Publications/Corruption%20in%20PWR.htm.

A collection of case study–oriented perspectives (including those from Lebanon, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Sierra Leone) on the impact of corruption on postwar reconstruction and corruption's relationship to serious crimes.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Corruption: Compendium of International Legal Instruments on Corruption,* 2nd ed. New York: United Nations, 2005. Also available online at http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/compendium_e.pdf.

Includes both the summaries and the full texts of corruption-related international legal instruments from the United Nations, the African Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Council of the European Union.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *UN Anti-Corruption Toolkit,* 3rd ed. Vienna: United Nations, 2004. Also available online at http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/toolkit/corruption_un_anti_corruption_toolkit_sep04.pdf.

Continually updated, the toolkit covers the following areas: assessments of corruption levels, institution building, social prevention, anticorruption legislation, monitoring and evaluation, international legal cooperation, and asset recovery and protection.

Combating Organized Crime, Trafficking, and Terrorism

Austin, Alexander, Tobias von Gienanth, and Wibke Hansen. *Organized Crime as an Obstacle to Successful Peacebuilding: Lessons Learned from the Balkans, Afghanistan, and West Africa.* Berlin: Center for International Peace Operations, 2003. http://www.zif-berlin.org/Downloads/Berlin-Workshop_2004.pdf.

> This report summarizes the discussions at the Seventh International Berlin Workshop, which considered such topics as the effects of organized crime on successful peacebuilding, key organized crime actors and their methods, and the extent to which the fight against serious crime in peace operations is part of the overall international struggle against organized criminal activity.

CARDS Regional Police Project (CARPO). *Regional Strategy on Tools against Organised and Economic Crime with Project Area Specific Actions,* September 2005. http://www.stabilitypact.org/rt/Brijuni_Regional_strategy.pdf.

> CARPO's high-level meeting of ministers and officials held in 2005 offers assessments of the progress in the fight against organized crime in southeastern Europe and examines common benchmarks and sectoral strategies on crime analysis and criminal intelligence, financial investigations and confiscation of criminal proceeds, special investigative means, witness protection, and cooperation in criminal matters.

Council of Europe. *Terrorism: Special Investigation Techniques.* Croton-on-Hudson, NY: Manhattan Publishing Company for the Council of Europe, 2005.

> This book contains a survey of national practice in thirty-five Council of Europe member states, as well as in Canada and the United States. It also includes an analytical report that focuses on special investigation techniques in relation to law enforcement and prosecution and on issues of human rights and international cooperation in combating terrorism and serious crimes.

Council of Europe, Octopus Programme. *Combating Organised Crime: Best-Practice Surveys of the Council of Europe.* Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2004.

> Includes discussions of witness protection programs, mutual legal assistance treaties, surveillance programs, cross-border cooperation issues, and cooperative efforts against human trafficking.

De Ruyver, Brice, Gert Vermeulen, and Tom Vander Beken, eds. *Strategies of the EU and the U.S. in Combating Transnational Organized Crime.* Antwerp: Maklu Press, 2002.

> This volume brings together the papers delivered by scholars, political leaders, military officers, and members of law enforcement at a conference on transnational crime convened by the University of Ghent's Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy in 2002. Subjects examined include transborder operational activities, information exchange, setting international and regional legal frameworks, intelligence gathering, drug trafficking, money laundering, and cyber crime.

Lubin, Nancy, Alex Klaits, and Igor Barsegian. *Narcotics Interdiction in Afghanistan and Central Asia: Challenges for International Assistance.* New York: Open Society Institute, 2002. Also available online at http://www.eurasianet.org/policy_forum/lubin012902a.pdf.

> This report summarizes the efforts of the United Nations and other international agencies to combat narcotics trafficking in postconflict environments, focusing largely on Afghanistan. It includes field-based information about the damaging effects of trafficking on efforts to stabilize postconflict societies, and offers recommendations for addressing interdiction more effectively.

Oswald, Bruce, and Sarah Finnin. "Combating the Trafficking of Persons on Peace Operations." In *International Peacekeeping: The Yearbook of International Peace Operations,* vol. 10, ed. Harvey Langholtz, Boris Kondoc, and Alan Wells. Leiden and Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2006.

> Inspired by the "Training Package on Human Rights for Military Personnel of Peace Operations," this article looks at the growing problem of trafficking of persons for the purposes of economic or sexual exploitation during peace operations.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Guide for the Legislative Incorporation and Implementation of the Universal Instruments against Terrorism.* http://www.unodc.org/unodc/terrorism_tools.html.

> A practical tool designed to assist lawmakers in the preparation of laws implementing the twelve international antiterrorism conventions. Specifically designed for civil-law countries, it contains a number of practical tips as well as model laws and provisions.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Division for Treaty Affairs. *Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto.* New York: United Nations, 2004. Also available online at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/organized_crime_convention_legislative_guides.html.

> Includes legislative guides for the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms.

Regional and International Treaties

African Union Treaties

http://www.africa-union.org/Official_documents/Treaties_%20Conventions_%20Protocols/Treaties_Conventions_&_Protocols.htm

> Contains a complete list, with links, of all treaties, conventions, protocols, and charters signed by the African Union, from 1965 onward.

Council of Europe Treaties

http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeTraites.asp?CM=8&CL=ENG

> This comprehensive list includes over two hundred treaties opened for ratification by the Council of Europe. Links for each treaty include its full text and summary, a chart of signatures and ratifications, as well as the date on which it entered into force.

Organization of American States Treaties

http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treasub.html

> This website, maintained by OAS's Department of International Legal Affairs, contains links to the full text of ratified treaties. It is alphabetized by subject matter.

Useful Websites

American Society of International Law, Resources on Transnational Crime and Corruption

http://www.asil.org/inthenews/timelytopic/corruption/index.html

> An extensive resource with links to relevant ASIL *Insights*, full texts of conventions and other binding instruments, and international organizations and tribunals devoted to combating corruption and transnational crime.

Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU)

http://coespu.carabinieri.it/

As part of the "G-8 Action Plan," CoESPU is assisting in the training of gendarme-type peacekeepers specializing in postconflict transition, with an emphasis on African countries.

Council of Europe

http://www.coe.int/T/E/GENERAL/portailEN_indexA-Z.asp

A helpful starting point for various Council of Europe–related links, extensively alphabetized by topic. The site includes links to

- CARDS Regional Police Project (a joint Council of Europe/ European Commission regional project against serious crime in southeastern Europe), http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal_affairs/ legal_co-operation/combating_economic_crime/3_technical _cooperation/CARPO/
- Group of States against Corruption (responsible for monitoring observance of the Guiding Principles for the Fight against Corruption and implementation of the international legal instruments adopted in pursuit of the Programme of Action against Corruption), http://www.greco.coe.int/
- OCTOPUS (an interregional project aimed at strengthening national and international efforts against corruption and organized crime), http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_Affairs/Legal _co-operation/Combating_economic_crime/4_Corruption/ Default.asp#TopOfPage

Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)

http://www.fatf-gafi.org

Created in 1989, FATF is an intergovernmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

http://www.oecd.org

The OECD's thirty member countries share a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. It produces internationally agreed-upon instruments, decisions, and recommendations to promote "rules of the game" in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalized economy.

Transparency International (TI)

http://www.transparency.org

TI is the leading international nongovernmental organization devoted to combating corruption. Through its International Secretariat in Berlin and its ninety-nine chapters, TI works at both the international and the national level to curb the supply and demand of corrupt practices.

United Nations Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Development Library

http://www.un.org/esa/peacebuilding/Library/

Contains numerous links and suggested readings on peacekeeping and conflict resolution, including Secretary-General reports and Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, as well as expert working papers.

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO)

http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/index.asp

UNDPKO's home website includes links to its various departments as well as to past and current peacekeeping operations. The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section (at http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/) is of particular importance, as it features a variety of documents pertinent to policy analysis and development as well as lessons learned during the course of UN peacekeeping.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

http://www.unodc.org

UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997, it has five hundred staff members worldwide and is mandated to assist member states in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

http://www.unhchr.ch

A department of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization of all rights established in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights laws and treaties. The home website includes links to such treaty bodies as CEDAW, HRC, CERD, and CAT, as well as the full text of core universal human rights instruments.