

JOINT REPLY OF NGO, CSO AND CITIES

**TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE
“ON POSSIBLE ELEMENTS FOR A DRAFT
DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO
PEACE”**

GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

2 MAY 2011

SUMMARY

1. Letter of submission by the President of the SSIHRL	5
2. List of NGOs, CSOs and cities submitting the reply of the questionnaire	6
2.1. Non-governmental organizations in general consultative status.....	6
2.2. Non-governmental organizations in special consultative status.....	6
2.3. Non governmental organizations on the roster.....	9
2.4. Non ECOSOC non governmental organizations.....	9
2.5. Global NGO and CSO networks.....	10
3. Replies to the questionnaire.....	28
3.1. First Question: Do you have any comments on progress report A/HRC/17/39, in particular with regard to the proposed standards for a draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace?.....	28
A. Disarmament.....	28
B. Human Security.....	29
C. Resistance to oppression.....	30
D. The right to conscientious objection and freedom of religion and belief...30	
E. Peace education.....	31
F. Development.....	32
G. Environment, in particular climate change.....	33
H. Victims and vulnerable groups.....	33
3.2. Second Question: What do you see as core components of the right of peoples to peace, which should be taken into account in the draft declaration?.....	34
A. Double dimension of the right to peace.....	34
B. Women and the right to peace.....	34
C. Migrations and the right peace.....	34
D. Indigenous peoples and the right to peace.....	35
E. Right to peace and the prohibition of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.....	36
F. The right to education on and for peace and all other human rights.....	37
3.3. Third Question: With regard to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace at the national level:.....	38

3.3.1. What mechanisms are necessary for the State to better enhance this right? Could you provide observations/proposals and/or examples of good practices?	38
A. To include, elaborate and/or strengthen the right to peace at the national Constitutions.....	38
B. To recognize the right to peace as a justiciable right to be adjudicated the local courts.....	39
C. To set up Ministries and Departments of Peace at local, regional and national level.....	41
D. To promote the approval of declarations on the human right to peace by local, regional and national Parliaments and City Councils...	41
E. To adopt National Plans of Action to implement Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.....	42
F. To establish international non-violent peace corps.....	43
G. To set up communities of Peace Academies at the local, regional and national level.....	44
3.3.2. What should be the role of civil society?	44
3.3.3. Experiences of international and regional organisations?	45
3.4. Fourth Question: With regard to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace at the international and regional level:	46
3.4.1. What mechanisms are necessary to better enhance this right? Could you provide observations/proposals and/or examples of good practices?	46
3.4.2. Experiences of international and regional organisations?	47
A. To extend the Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in all regions of the world.....	47
B. To establish Zones of Peace all over the world.....	47
C. To adopt new human rights instruments on peace, security and human rights.....	49
D. To declare a Decade to Overcome violence.....	50



Asociación Española
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de los Derechos Humanos

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Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

E. To observe the global day of ceasefire and non violence all around the world.....	51
3.5. Fifth question: With regard to peace education:	51
3.5.1. What is your Government doing to provide peace education during primary, secondary and tertiary education?.....	51
A. Infrastructures of Peace.....	52
B. Restorative Circles.....	52
3.5.2. What should be the role of civil society?	52
3.5.3. Experiences of international and regional organizations?	53
3.6. Sixth question: Further comments?	55
3.6.1. Annexs.....	55
A. Text of the Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace	56
B. Text of the Statutes of the International Observatory on the Human Rights to Peace	75



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1. Letter of submission by the President of the SSIHRL

Geneva and Luarca, 2 May 2011

Distinguished members of the Advisory Committee,

On behalf of the International Observatory on the Human Right to Peace (IOHRP) and the Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law (SSIHRL), I am honored to submit the attached joint comments to the revised progress report on the right of peoples to peace contained in document A/HRC/17/39, of 28 March 2011.

We appreciate that the Advisory Committee proposed more than 40 possible standards for inclusion in the draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace. In addition, our comments provide further elements and standards that the civil society would like to propose to the Advisory Committee.

Our comments were elaborated in coordination with 1.791 NGO, CSO and cities worldwide. Therefore our joint reply is the result of a genuine and transparent international dialogue carried out by the IOHRP/SSIHRL with peace-loving organizations from the five regions of the world with the purpose to assist the Advisory Committee in furthering its work on the right to peace.

We thank you in advance for your attention to our joint reply.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Carlos Villan Duran

President of the SSIHRL

..//..

Human Rights Council Advisory Committee
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais Wilson, Room 4-036, United Nations Office at Geneva
CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland



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2. List of NGOs, CSOs and cities submitting the reply of the questionnaire

2.1. Non-governmental organizations in general consultative status

- The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (CCIA/WCC)
- International Association of Soldiers for Peace
- Zonta International
- International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (IFS)
- International Council Of Women (ICW-CIF)
- International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF)
- Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC)
- Franciscans International (FI)
- International Federation of Business and Professional Women
- Soroptimist International

2.2. Non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

- World Young Women's Christian Association (World YWCA)
- Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers)
- Buddha's Light International Association (BLIA)
- Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (Especial)
- Pax Romana (International the Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and the International Movement of Catholic Students)
- Temple of Understanding (TOU)
- Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF)
- International Federation of University Women (IFUW)
- Worldwide Organization for Women (WOW)
- Union of Arab Jurists
- Rencontre Africaine pour la Defense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO)
- Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust (RET)
- International Bridges to Justice (IBJ)
- Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (IAC)
- American Association of Jurists (AAJ)
- Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
- Lassalle-Institut
- UNESCO Centre of Catalonia
- Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA)
- International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples (UFER)
- International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)



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- International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (FIFCJ)
- Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW)
- International Association for Women's Mental Health (IAWMH)
- International Women's Year Liaison Group (IWYLG)
- Institute of International Social Development
- African Action on AIDS
- International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS)
- Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation (LGWPF)
- Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement
- Tandem Project
- Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV)
- Solar Cookers International (SCI)
- World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH)
- United States Federation for Middle East Peace
- Network Women in Development Europe (KULU, Denmark)
- North-South XXI
- United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
- International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD)
- Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers
- Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic
- International Forum for Child Welfare
- BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
- Arab Lawyers Union
- General Federation of Iraqi Women
- International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW)
- International Association of Peace Messenger Cities
- Committee for Hispanic Children and Families
- Comite International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)
- Education International (EI)
- Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)
- World for World Organisation (WFWO)
- Universal Esperanto Association (UEA)
- Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)
- Council of American Overseas Research Centres
- Zenab for Women in Development, Inc.
- The Grail
- UNANIMA International
- Association for Democratic Initiatives (ADI)
- Centre for Development Studies and Action



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- Deniz Feneri Association (Light House Aid and Solidarity Association)
- Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (ACIJLP)
- Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America (CODEHUCA)
- International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
- General Arab Women Federation (GAWF)
- Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue (CIRID)
- International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW)
- International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR)
- Comision Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ)
- COJEP International (Conseil de Jeunesse Pluriculturelle)
- Association of African Women for Research and Development (AAWORD)
- Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS) (member of the Scalabrini International Migration Network)
- World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (WAPR)
- Foundation for Subjective Experience and Research
- Institute of International Social Development
- African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)
- Salvation Army
- International Association of Initiatives of Change (IOFC)
- Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc.
- International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics
- Prison Fellowship International (PFI)
- Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII
- World Organization against Torture (OMCT)
- Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
- Association apprentissage sans frontieres (ASF)
- Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"
- General Arab Women Federation
- National Council of Women of Canada
- National Council of Women of the United States
- National Council of Women of Great Britain
- Peace Boat
- United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY)
- Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW)
- African Peace Network (APNET)
- Right to Energy Sos Future
- Myochikai (Arigatou Foundation)
- Fondation Idole
- Centre for Development Studies and Action
- Ius Primi Viri International Association (IPV)
- African Women Association (AWA)



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- Association of African Women for Research and Development
- Center for Practice-Oriented Feminist Science (PROFS)
- Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)
- International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)

2.3. Non governmental organizations on the roster

- Federation for Peace and Conciliation (IFPC)
- World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace
- International Society for Human Rights (ISHR)
- Institute for Planetary Synthesis (IPS)
- International Peace Bureau (IPB)
- UNESCO Centre Basque Country (UNESCO ETXEA)
- 3HO Foundation, Inc. (Healthy, Happy, Holy Organization)
- Dzeno Association
- Country Women Association of Nigeria (COWAN)
- Association Nigerienne des Scouts de l'Environnement (ANSEN)
- International Peace Research Association (IPRA)
- Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)
- International Progress Organization (IPO)
- Arab NGO Network for Development
- Gray Panthers

2.4. Non ECOSOC non governmental organizations

- Canadian Museum for Human Rights
- Institute for Defense Security and Peace Studies
- Japan Lawyers International Solidarity Association
- Operation Peace Through Unity
- Center for Global Nonkilling
- Fundación Seminario de Investigación para la Paz
- Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de Andalucía
- General Federation of Iraqi Women
- Monitoring Net of Human Rights In Iraq (MHRI)
- The Association of Iraqi POWs
- Association of International Humanitarian Lawyers (AIHL)
- Women's Will Association (WWA)
- The Association of Iraqi Jurists (AIJ)
- Conservation Centre of Environmental & Reserves In Iraq (CCERF)
- Human Rights Division of the Association of Muslims Scholars In Iraq (AMSI)
- Al-Basaer Media Association (ABMA)



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- Studies Center of Human Rights and Democracy (SCHRD)
- Association of Human Rights Defenders In Iraq (AHRDI)
- The Iraqi Commission for Human Rights (Iraqi-CHR)
- The Organization For Widows And Orphans (OWO)
- The Iraqi Association Against War (IAAW)
- Organization for Justice and Democracy In Iraq (OJDI)
- Association of Iraqi Diplomats (AID)
- Arab Lawyers Network (UK)
- Iraqi Human Rights Center
- APRED (Association for Non-Militarisation and Demilitarisation)
- Marygrove College Dept. of Campus Ministry, Detroit MI USA
- Foundation for Gaia
- Egyptian Association for Civic Engagement
- Sudanese Civic Forum
- Transparency Association in Bahrain
- Human Right Information and Training Center in Yemen
- Espace Associatif from Morocco
- Associació per a la recuperació de la memòria històrica de Catalunya

2.5. Global NGO and CSO networks

- **NGO coalition for International Advocacy:** 40 member organisations across archipelago, Jakarta (Indonesia)
- **Arab NGO Network for Development:** 8 NGOs platforms, please see in <http://www.annd.org/members.php>, mainly: Network comprised by the Coordination Forum for the NGOs working among Palestinian Community in Lebanon, NGO Platform of Saida (the Platform is formed of 38 associations and local NGOs active in the City of Saida), Palestinian NGO Network (it is a Palestinian NGO umbrella organization comprising 132 member organizations working in different developmental fields), Espace Associative (Morocco), Human Rights Information and Training Center (Yemen), Iraqi Al- Amal Association, Association for Health and Environmental Development (Egypt), National Civic Forum.
- **Global Alliance for Ministries and Departments of Peace** (39 NGOs, please see in <http://www.mfp-dop.org/>): Ministry for Peace (Australia), Canadian Department of Peace Initiative (CDPI), Jean-Pierre Mfuni Mwanza (Central Africa Conflict Prevention Association), Peace Alliance, Denmark, International Centre for Conflict and Human Rights Analysis (Ghana), Indian Initiative for Department of Peace, Irish Peace Institute, Ministero per la Pace (Italia), Japan United for Ministry of Peace (JUMP), Asian Study Center for Political & Conflict Transformation (ASPECT), Ministry for Peace: Aotearoa – New



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Zealand, Nigeria Alliance for Peace, Ministry for Peace in Pakistan, The Palestinian Conflict Resolution Centre), Ministry for Peace of Republic of the Philippines, Shalom Center for Africa, Operation Understanding (Senegal), South Africa Peace Alliance, Ministry for Peace Uganda Working Alliance (Project of Uganda Peace Foundation Initiative), Ministry for Peace (United Kingdom) and The Peace Alliance (USA)

- **Global Article 9 Campaign** (77 NGOs, please see in <http://www.article-9.org/en/support/list.html>): **International Organisations:** Abolition 2000 Global Council, Arab Commission for Human Rights, Code Pink, Global Action to Prevent War, Global Exchange, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), International Steering Group (ISG), Global Policy Forum, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, International Center for Law in Development, International Network for the Abolition of Foreign Military Bases and other forms of Foreign Military Presence (NO BASES!), International Peace Bureau, International South Group Network, International Women's Tribune Center, The International Movement for a Just World (JUST), Pacific Freeze Campaign, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), World Federalist Movement; **Asia:** Anjuman Asiaye Awam (Pakistan), Asia Peace and History Education Network (South Korea), Buddha Smiles (India), Center for International Studies, Maritime State University (Russia), Foundation for Democracy (FDP), Peace Institute (Philippines), Global Peace and Justice Coalition (Turkey), Hotline (Human Rights) (Bangladesh), Hue Street Children's Home (Viet Nam), Indian Association of Lawyers (India), Initiatives for International Dialogue (Philippines), International Movement of Catholic Students Asia Pacific (Philippines), Korea Youth Corps (South Korea), MINBYUN-Lawyers for a Democratic Society (South Korea), Pakistan Peace Coalition (Pakistan), Peace Museum (South Korea), Peace Network (South Korea), People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (South Korea), People's Task Force for Bases Clean Up (Philippines), STOP the War Coalition (Philippines), Women Making Peace (South Korea), World without War (South Korea), Youth Red Cross Kerala (India); **Pacific/Oceania:** New Zealand Peace Council (Aotearoa/New Zealand), Union Aid Abroad-APHEDA (Timor Leste); **Europe:** APRED (Association for Non-Militarisation and Demilitarisation) (Switzerland), Augsburger Friedensinitiative (Germany), Centro de documentazione "Semi sotto la neve" (Italy), Comité Solidaridad Oscar Romero de Torrejon de Ardoz (Spain), Coordinamento nord sud del mondo di Milano (Italy), Droit-Solidarité (France), Euro-Mediterranean Youth Association (Turkey), Freres des Hommes (France), German-Japanese Peace Forum (Germany), House of Erasmus (Netherlands), IKV Pax Christi (Netherlands), Mouvement de la Paix (France), OCASHA-Cristianos con el Sur (Spain), PeaceLink (Italy), Quaderni Satyagraha e Gandhi Edizioni (Italy), Rete Liliput di Vicenza (Italy); **Africa:** Nairobi Peace Initiative-Africa, Solidarity with the Victims and for the Peace (Democratic Republic of Congo); **North America:** 8th Day Center for Justice, Massachusetts Peace Action, National Lawyers' Guild, Nevada Desert Experience, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, Peace Philosophy Centre



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(Canada), Peaceworkers, The House of Peace, The Tajiri Institute, Vancouver Save Article 9 (Canada), Washington Peace Center, US Peace Council; **Latin America:** Servicio Internacional Cristiano de Solidaridad con los pueblos de America Latina (SICSAL) (Mexico); Middle East: Permanent Peace Movement (Lebanon)

- **International Association of Peace Messenger Cities** (101 cities, please, see in <http://www.iapmc.org/>): Abidjan, Antwerp, Arnhem, Assisi, Atlanta, Bandung, Bangui, Barcelona, Beijing, Berlin, Bogota, Brighton & Hove, Buenos Aires, Cambridge USA, Caracas, Chicago, Como, Concord, Coventry, Dakar, Delphi, Dhaka, Firenze, Freetown, Friedrichshafen, Geneva, Hammam - Lif, Helsinki, Hiroshima, Jeju, Kiev, Kobenhavn, Kotor, Kragujevac, Krusevac, Kumanovo, Kyrenia, Hospitalet de Llobregat, Havana, La Paz, La Plaine sur Mer, Libreville, Liege, Lima, Lisbon, Lome, Lublin, Madrid, Maputo, Marrakech, Marzabotto, Melbourne, Mexico City, Milano, Milton Keynes, Minsk, Morphou, Moskva, Nagasaki, New Delhi, New Haven, Oswiecim, Paju, Plonsk, Pori, Praha, Puebla, Quito, Ravenna, Rijswijk, Roma, San Francisco, San Jose, Sankt-Petersburg, Sarajevo, Sheffield, Slovenj Gradec, Sochi, Split, Suwon, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Verdun, Villa el Salvador, Vladivostok, Volgograd, Warszawa, Wien, Wielun, Wollongong, Wroclaw, Yamoussoukro, Ypati, Yokohama, and Zagreb.

- **United Network of Young Peacebuilders** (47 NGOs and CSOs, please in <http://www.unoy.org/>): **African region:** Action des jeunes pour le Développement Communautaire et la Paix (ADECOP), Congo, Democratic Republic Groupement de Promotion Integrale, Congo Democratic Republic Programme d'Encadrement et de Reinsertion des Jeunes ex Combattants et en Difficultes (Perex-C), Congo Democratic Republic, The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), Eritrea, Young Peace Brigades (YPB), Ghana, West Africa Centre for Peace Foundation, Ghana Kenya Youth Foundation (KYF), Kenya Kenya Community Sports Association (KESOFO), Kenya Movement for Peace and Reconciliation in Liberia, Liberia African Child Peace Initiative (ACPI), Liberia, Peacelinks, Sierra Leone Young Leaders, Sierra Leone (YLSL), Sierra Leone Somaliland Youth Development Association, Somalia (SOYDA), Coalition for Peace in Africa (COPA), South Africa, Youths for Peace Building and Development in Africa (YOUPEDA), Nigeria; **Asian region:** International Friends Youth Society (IFYS), Bangladesh, National Federation of Youth Organisations in Bangladesh (NFYOB), Bangladesh Initiative for peace And Justice (IPJ), India, Yuvsatta (Youth Power), India Youth Network for Peace and Development, Nepal Coalition of Rights and Responsibilities of Youth (CRY), Pakistan, Arab Education Institute (AEI), Palestine International Palestinian Youth League (IPYL), Palestine GZO Peace Institute, Phillipines; **European region:** YERITAC, Armenia, Helsinki Citizens' Assembly-Vanadzor (HCAV), Armenia Peace Dialogue, Armenia, Azerbaijan Tafakkur Youth Association (AYTA), Azerbaijan SCAF Youth Center, Belarus Service Civil International, Belgium U Move 4 Peace, Pax Christi Flanders Youth Movement, Belgium, Academy for Peace and Development, Georgia



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European-Mediterranean Youth Bridge e.V. (EMYB e.V.), Germany Human Rights Initiative, Hungary CEIPES- Centro Internazionale per la Promozione dell' Educazione e lo Sviluppo, Italy Beyond Skin (beyondskin.net), Northern Ireland, The Peace Action Training and Research Institute of Romania (PATRIR), Romania Fundacio Catalunya Voluntaria, Spain, Miljonkultur, Sweden Forum of Youth Advocacy (FOYA), United Kingdom; **Latin American region:** Argentine, Youth Organization for the United Nations, Argentina, Fundación Escuelas de Paz, Colombia, Corporación Foro de la Juventud de Guayaquil, Ecuador, Dinamismo Juvenil A.C., Mexico Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Peru (BVBP), Peru, Sports4HOPE, U.S.A

- **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz de Colombia** (71 colombian NGOs, please see <http://www.asambleaporlapaz.com/>): **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Caldas (Manizales):** Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Comité de Solidaridad con los Presos Políticos, CRIC de Riosucio, Planeta Paz; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Arauca (Arauca):** Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Comisión de Paz de la Asamblea Departamental, Defensoría del Pueblo, Secretaría del Gobierno Departamental; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Bogotá:** Federación Comunal de Juntas, Redepaz, Indepaz, Planeta Paz, CUT, Juntas de Acción Comunal, DAACD, Pastoral Social; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Huila (Neiva):** CUT, Fundación de Estudiante de Secundaria, Planeta Paz, Redepaz, Indepaz, El Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo, La Escuela Nacional; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Norte de Santander (Cúcuta):** Progresar, CUT, CGT, Asinor, Progresar, Compartir, Universidad de Pamplona; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Atlántico (Barranquilla):** La Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Magdalena (Santa Marta): La Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos y La Corporación Colombia Europa, Estados Unidos; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Sucre (Sincalejo):** Organización de los Montes de María, Dialogar, Paz Caribe; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Bolívar (Cartagena):** Fundación Surcos, Fundación Tierra Patria, Escuela de Liderazgo y Participación Ciudadana del Distrito, Corporación Paradigma, CINEP, Limpal, Corporación Vox Populi; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Santander (Bucaramanga y Región Nororiente):** Andas, Centro de Cultura José Antonio Galán, Coordinación Metropolitana de Organizaciones de Desplazados, Corporación Compromiso, Comité de Solidaridad por los Presos Políticos y la USO; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz (Valle del Cauca):** **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Quindío Armenia):** CUT, SUTEC, Magisterio, Colectivo María Ayala, Frente Social y Político, Trabajadores agrarios; **Asamblea Permanente de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz Risaralda Pereira:** CUT y Casa de la Mujer y la Familia



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- **International Peace Bureau** (20 international and 270 national NGOs, please see <http://ipb.org/i/index.html>): **International Member Organizations:** ARYN-ACRL, African Religious Youth Network, Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, Corporate Accountability International, Earth Action International, Global Initiatives for Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Action, Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space (GN), ICW Global, Int. Community of Women Living with Aids, International Association of Educators for Peace, International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, International Buddhist Council, International Council "For the Children of Chernobyl", International Federation for East Timor, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation, International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility, International Philosophers for Peace and the Elimination of Nuclear and Other Threats to Global Existence (IPPNO), Nonviolence International, OSMTH - The Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem, Pax Christi International, Peace and Cooperation, Religions for Peace; **National Member Organizations:** **Argentina:** Fundacion Pio Roncoroni, Movement for Life and Peace, Peace and Justice Service in Argentina (SERPAJ); **Australia:** Australian Education Union (AEU); Australian Manufacturing Workers Union (AMWU); Australian Peace Committee, South Australian Branch, Medical Association for Prevention of War, Pax Christi Australia, People for Nuclear Disarmament; **Azerbaijan:** Azerbaijan Alliance for Peace and Development, Azerbaijan Women and Development Centre, International Eurasia Press Fund; **Bangladesh:** Anti-drug, Human Rights, & Social Justice, Bangladesh Inter-religious Council for Peace and Justice, The Central Gonounnayan Sangstha, Human Right Congress for Bangladesh Minorities, Peace for All, World Peace Organization; **Belgium:** Centre Gandhi au Service de l'Homme et de la Vie-Gandhi Centre for the Service of Life and Humanity, Friends of the Earth, Nonviolent Peaceforce Europe; **Bermuda:** Bermuda Industrial Union; **Bolivia:** Universidad Nur; **Burundi:** AJECRIM, asbl, Ass. des Jeunes Contre la Criminalité et la Violence; **Cameroon:** Centre pour la Promotion et la Protection des Droits de l'Homme en vue de son Développement Intégral, Fondation Jeunesse Alternatives, Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme, ONE DERPREA, Union Nat. des Anciens Elèves des Ecoles Catholiques du Cameroun; **Canada:** ACT for the Earth, Barnard-Boecker Centre Foundation, Canadian Peace Alliance, Canadian Voice of Women for Peace, International Holistic Tourism Education Centre, Oakville Community Centre for Peace Ecology and Human Rights, Physicians for Global Survival, Project Ploughshares, Science for Peace; **Chad:** AJAC, Youth Anti-division Association, Art and Culture Studies and Development Center, Jeunesse Sans Frontiere; **Congo:** Association des Badinga du Congo, African Centre for the Peace, Democracy, and Human Rights, Association des Jeunes et des Etudiants Chretiens, Association pour la Renaissance des Droits Humains au Congo, Collectif des Organisations des Jeunes Solidaires du Congo-Kinshasa, Forum de Jeunes pour le Développement, Solidarité avec les Victimes de torture et pour la Paix, Solidarity with the Victims and for Peace; **Congo Republic:** Life-Link; **Denmark:** Danmarks Fredsraad/Danish Peace Council, International Teacher, Peace Movement of Esbjerg; **Egypt:** Arab Coordination Centre of



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Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

NGOs, The Institute for Peace Studies; **Finland:** Committee of 100 in Finland, Finnish Peace Committee, Peace Union of Finland, Women for Peace; **France:** Action des Citoyens pour le Désarmement Nucléaire-Action of Citizens for Nuclear Disarmament, Armes Nucléaires STOP, Centre Tamoul pour les Droits de l'Homme, Tamil Centre for Human Rights, Le Mouvement de la Paix / French Peace Movement, Maison de Vigilance de Taverny, Mouvement pour le Désarmement, la Paix et la Liberté; **Gambia:** Child and Environmental Development Association; **Georgia:** Human Rights Information and Documentation Center, The Association for Protection of the Rights of Refugees from Abkhazia; **Germany:** Dialogue International e.V/ Der Pazifist, Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft (German Peace Society), Frauen für Frieden/Women for Peace, Kooperation für den Frieden; **Ghana:** African Peace Network, Associate Optimist Club of Adabraka-Accra, Commonwealth Peace Ambassadors, Ecosystem Regeneration and Social Development Association, Friends of Environment and Humanity Foundation, Green Earth Organization, International Voluntary Organization for Women, Education and Development, International Youth Link Foundation, Mankind's Advancement, Upliftment, and Development, National Foundation for Youth Initiative, Youth Initiative Network; **Greece:** Independent Peace Movement, Citizens of the World, Movement for Peace, Human Rights, and National Independence; **Guinea:** Fondation Lansana Conte pour la Paix; **Guyana:** Guyana Trades Union Youth Movement; **India:** Anuvrat Global Organization, Centre for Cultural, Educational, Economic, and Social Studies, Centre for Peace & Development, City Montessori School, Community Alternative Research and Development, Federation of All Goa Five Star Hotel Employees Unions, Institute of Information Communication & Technology, Global Harmony, High Range Plantation Employees Union, Hind Khet Mazdoor Panchayat, Indian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Baharat Sabha Bhavan, Indian Institute For Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection, Indian Institute Of Youth & Development, International Noblework Development & Investigation Association, Jaipur Peace Foundation, Liberty, International Humanrights Groups, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Research Development Association, Rural Development & Youth Training Institute, Sarvadhana Sangam, United Front for Rural, Plantation & Construction Workers, Welfare India; **Iraq:** The Charity Peace Organisation, Conservation Center for Environmental & Reserves in Fallujah, Democracy & Human Rights Developing, Halabja Chemical Victims Society, Iraqi Council for Peace and Solidarity, Monitoring of Human Rights in Iraq, Peace Voice Center; **Iran:** Organisation of Defending Victims of Sardasht; **Ireland:** Action from Ireland, Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; **Israel:** School for Peace Neve Shalom/Wahat al-Salam; **Italy:** Amici di IPB - IPB Friends, Archivio Disarmo, Associazione Culturale a di Impegno Civile, Associazione per la Pace-Italian Peace Association, Beati i Costruttori di Pace-Blessed Are the Peacemakers, Committee for a Right Peace in Palestine, Comunità Kurda-Kurdish Community, Federazione Comunitaria del Mediterraneo, Gli Scariolanti, Peacelink, Scuola Strumento di Pace; **Ivory Coast:** Hope Home International; **Japan:** Japan Congress Against A and H-Bombs, Japan Council against A and H-Bombs, Peace Boat,



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

Peace Depot, Peace Office; **Kenya:** ALARM Inc.-African Leadership and Reconciliation Ministries, Kenya Wildlife and Allied Workers Union, Kialu Visions, Maison d'Accueil et d'Assistance pour le Developement de l'Enfant, Sengwer Indigenous Development Project, Umoja One; **Liberia:** African Network Prev. Protect. Against Child Abuse, Liberia Peace Bureau, People Against Poverty; **Lithuania:** Lithuanian Peace Forum; **Malaysia:** Malaysian Physicians for Peace and Social Responsibility; **Mauritius:** Center for the Education and Development of Mauritian's Children, Mauritius Action for Disarmament and Peace; Mongolia: Federation of Commercial & Service Workers Unions of Mongolia; Nepal: Conflict Study Center, Human Rights and Peace Campaign, Human Rights and Peace Found, Literary Academy for Dalit of Nepal (LAD-Nepal), Sanjivani Nepal-Youth Forum for Humanism and Ethics, Save The World; **Netherlands:** The Centre of Halabja against Genocide and Anfalization of the Kurds and Youth League for Peace Promotion; **New Zealand:** National Consultative Committee on Disarmament and The Peace Foundation/Foundation for Peace Studies Aotearoa/New Zealand; **Nigeria:** Committee for the Oppressed of Nigeria, Cosana Organization, Golden Global Focus (One-World), International Centre for Regional and Ethnic Conflicts Resolution, Pan-African Reconciliation Council & African Centre for Peace Education and Training, Women's Centre for Peace & Development and World Youth Peace Organization; **Norway:** Information-Workers for Peace, Narvik Peace Centre, Norwegian Peace Ass./Norges Fredslag, Norwegian Peace Council/Norges Fredsråd and People's Association Against War; **Pakistan:** Society (All Mothers Educated Now), All Pakistan Youth Wing, CATHE Foundation Pakistan (CFP), Chanan Development Association, Development Communication Ass., Human Friends Organization, Islamic Society for Intern. Unity and Peace, Mutual Advancement & Reconciliation in Society, National Peace Club, Organization for Peace and Development, Pakistan International Human Rights Organization, PEACE, Public Educational Association for Community Excellence, Rural Initiatives in Sustainability & Empowerment, Society for the Empowerment of the People, Sympathy, Treatment, Acceptance and Rehabilitation, Sustainable Peace and Development Organization, Tribal Development Forum, World Peace Mission Organization; **Philippines:** Bagong Alyansang Makabayan, Initiatives for International Dialog, National Coalition of Small Coconut Farmers and Farm Workers Organization, Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition; Romania: People of Sibiu for Peace; **Russia:** Committee of Soldiers' Mothers of St. Petersburg and Ingush Women Committee Almos; **Rwanda:** Rwanda Women's Network; Senegal: Convergences Africain pour la Paix au 3ème Millènaire and Groupe de Reflexion pour une Culture de la Paix; **Serbia:** Center for Peace and Democracy Development; **Sierra Leone:** Concerned Youths for Peace, Port Loko United Nations Association, The Advocacy Initiative for Development, The Young Women's Christian Association, World Conference on Children for Peace; **Somalia:** Office of Peace in Horn of Africa; South Africa: UMTAPO Peace Education Centre; **South Korea:** Korea International Volunteer Association; **Spain:** Foundation for Peace, Gernika Gogoratuz-Peace Research Centre, Justice and Peace, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya Campus per la Pau; **Sri Lanka:** Committee of



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

Humanitarians, Samasevaya, Social and Economical Development Service; **Sweden:** Stockholm Peace Association, Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation Kristna Fredsrörelsen, Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society, Swedish Peace Council, World Federation Movement; **Switzerland:** APRED Association pour la non-militarisation, ASEPaix - Association Suisse des Educateurs à la Paix, Bangwe et Dialogue, Centre pour l'Action Non-violente, Frauen für den Frieden Schweiz, Graines de Paix, La Cordee-Synergie Integree pour l'Afrique des Libertés, Quakers Religious Society of Friends in Switzerland, Swiss Peace Council /Schweizerischer Friedensrat, Women`s World Summit Foundation; **Tanzania:** International Association of Educators for World Peace and Tanzanian Fellowship of Reconciliation Group; **Thailand:** Burma Peace Foundation; Togo: Association Germano-Togolaise Solidarite Charite, Fondation Togolaise pour la Paix, Foundation for Peace, Syndicat des Travailleurs des Entreprises des Boissons, Youth League for Peace Promotion; Turkey: Mazlumder (Istanbul Branch); **Uganda:** People with Disabilities Uganda and Springs Alive; Ukraine: Ukrainian Movement "Educators for Peace and Mutual Understanding"; **United Kingdom:** Bayelsa State Union of Great Britain & Ireland, Campaign against Arms Trade, Campaign against Depleted Uranium, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Cymru-The Wales Campaign, Children of The World 2000, Christian CND, Greater Manchester & District CND, Institute for Law and Peace, Labour Action for Peace, Lewes CND, Medical Action for Global Security, Movement for Abolition of War, Musicians Against Nuclear Arms, Northern Friends Peace Board, Quaker Peace and Social Witness, Peacebuilding UK, The Peace Party, Sussex Peace Alliance, School of Cultural Diplomacy, World Court Project UK, World Disarmament Campaign, Yorkshire CND; **United States of America:** A.J. Muste Memorial Institute, Atomic Mirror, Buddhist Peace Fellowship, Center For War/Peace Studies, Confederation of Associations Working for World Peace, Daisy Alliance, Fourth Freedom Forum, Global Security Institute, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, Peace Action, Peace Links, The Planet Awesome/Peacecake, The Ribbon International, Upper Hudson Peace Action, Veterans for Peace, War Resisters League, Western States Legal Foundation; **Uzbekistan:** International Museum of Peace and Solidarity

- **Global Network of Women Peacebuilders** (48 NGOs and CSOs worldwide, please see in <http://www.gnwp.org/>): Afghan Women's Network, Asia Circle 25, Association of War Affected Women, Center for Women in Governance, Femlik Pacific, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, IFOR Women Peacemakers Programme, IFOR Women Peacemakers Programme Africa, Institute of HR Communication, Kitgum Women's Peace Initiative, Liga de las Mujeres Desplazadas, Liberia Women Media Action Committee, Lira Women Peace Initiative, Lira Rural Women, Luwero Women's Development Association, Mano River Women's Peace Network, National Women Security Watch, National Organisation of Women, Permanent Peace Movement, Reseau Femme et Developpment, Rural Women Peace Link, Rwanda Women's Network, Saathi, Teso Women Peace Activists, Voice of the Voiceless, West Africa Network for Peace Building, Women in peace-building



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

program, Women for Justice in Africa, Women's Forum, Women's NGO Secretariat of Liberia, Women's Partnership for Justice and Peace

- **Spanish Federation of Associations on Defensa and Promotion of Human Rights** (15 spanish NGOs and CSOs, please see at <http://www.federacionddhh.org/>) (Asociación para la Defensa de la Libertad Religiosa (ADLR), Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de España (APDHE), Associació per a les Nacions Unides a Espanya (ANUE), Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR), Comunidad Bahá'í de España, Federació Catalana d'Organitzacions no Governamentals pels Drets Humans (27 NGOs and CSOs), Fundación Paz y Cooperación, Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (IDHC), Instituto de Estudios Políticos para América Latina y África (IEPALA), Justicia y Paz. España (JP. España), Liga Española Pro-Derechos Humanos (LEPDDHH), Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL), Paz y Tercer Mundo – Mundubat (PTM)

- **World organization against Torture** (297 NGOs and CSOs worldwide, please see at <http://www.omct.org/network/>): Tortura Nunca Mais-RJ, Umeed Welfare Organization, Union Internationale des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation, Voice Against Torture (VAT), World Organization for Human Rights (WOHR), World Peace Forum (WPF), Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights (ZADHR), Sudan Organization Against Torture (SOAT), Survivors of Torture and Trauma Assistance (STTARS), TAPOL, Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), The Association of Forty, The Egyptian Organization for Human Rights (EOHR), The Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO), The Independant Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU), The International Centre for Trade Union Rights (ICTUR), The International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, The Kababaihan Laban sa Karahasan Foundation (KALAKASAN), The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA), The Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI), The Public Health and Medicine Development Fund of Georgia (PHMDF), The Russian-Chechen Friendship Society (RCFS), Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD), Tomorrow Children, Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO), Rural people's Sangam (RPS), S.O.S. Esclaves Mauritanie, santé, éthique et libertés (SEL), Servicio Paz y Justicia - Argentina (SERPAJ), Sociedade Paraense de Defesa de Direitos Humanos (SDDH), Society for Rural Education and Development (SRED), Solidarité pour la promotion sociale et la Paix (SOPROP), Solidarité pour la promotion sociale et la paix (SOPROP), South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre (SAHRDC), Studie- en Informatiecentrum Mensenrechten (SIM), Suara Rakyat Malaysia (SUARAM), Pax Christi USA, Pax Christi Vlaanderen VZW, Pax Christi Wallonie Bruxelles, Pax Romana-Grupo Juristas Roda Ventura, People Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR), People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), People's Watch-Tamil nadu (PWTN); Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA), Quakers in Britain, Red de Apoyo por la Justicia y la Paz, Regional Council on Human Rights in Asia (RCHRA), Rehabilitation Center for Torture



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

Victims (RCTVI), REINICIAR corporación para la defensa y promoción de los derechos humanos (REINICIAR), Pax Christi British Section, Pax Christi Deutschland, Pax Christi International, Pax Christi Ireland, Pax Christi Luxembourg, Pax Christi Österreich, Pax Christi Pilipinas, Pax Christi Portugal, Pax Christi Puerto Rico, Pax Christi Suisse, OASIS-Treatment and Counselling for Refugees, Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme (OCDH), Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme (OCDH), Observatoire International des Prisons (OIP), ODHIKAR (ODHIKAR), Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains (OMDH), Organización Femenina Popular (OFP), Palestine Human Rights Information Center (PHRIC), Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group (PHRMG), Pax Christi France, Pax Christi Italia, Pax Christi Australia, Medical Action Group (MAG), Minority Rights Group International (MRG), Mouvement Burkinabe des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (MBDHP), Mouvement Ivoirien des Droits de l'Homme (MIDH), Mouvement pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés (MDDHL), Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais sem Terra (MST), Movimento Nacional de Meninos e Meninas de Rua (MNMMR), National Association for Lebanese Detainees in Israeli Prisons (NALDIP), National Council of the Churches USA (NCC), National Secretariat for Social Action – Justice and Peace (CBCP-NASSA), NGO Forum Combating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children, Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights (KCHR), La Cimade - Service oecuménique d'entraide (CIMADE), La Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Mineros Metalúrgicos y Siderúrgicos del Perú (FNTMMSP), La Fundación Desarrollo y Paz (FUNDEPAZ), La Ligue Tchadienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), La Voix des Sans-Voix pour les Droits de l'Homme (VSV), LAKANA SOL, Center for Human Rights (LCHR), Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace (LFPCP), Legal Aid Society (LAS), Liga Mexicana por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos A.C. (LIMEDDH), Ligue de la Zone Afrique pour la Défense des Droits des Enfants, Etudiants et Elèves (LIZADEEL), Ligue des Droits de l'Homme (LDH), Ligue Guinéenne des Droits Humains (LGDH), Ligue Nigérienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme (LNDH), Ligue Tunisienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (MFHR), Media Rights Agenda (MRA), commission Justice and Peace, Justice and Peace, KAIBIGAN-OCW Inc., KARAPATAN Alliance for Advancement of People's Rights (KARAPATAN), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (KRC), Kilusang Mayo Uno Genuine, Militant and Anti-imperialist Labor Center (KMU), National Commission of Switzerland Justice and Peace, India Centre for Human Rights and Law (ICHRL), Informal Sector Service Center (INSEC), INHURED International (INHURED), Institute of Human Rights and Democracy (IHRD), Instituto de Apoio Juridico Popular (IAJUP), Instituto de Estudios Legales y Sociales del Uruguay (IELSUR), Instituto de Terapia é Invesigación sobre las secuelas de la tortura y la violencia estatal (ITEI), International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (RCT-IRCT), International Society for Human Rights - Gambia (ISHR), Jananeethi Peoples' initiative for Human Rights, Jeevan Rekha Parishad (JRP), Jerusalem Center for Human Rights, Jordan Society for Human Rights (JSHR), Justice, Greek Helsinki Monitor (GHM), Group for International Solidarity



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

(GRINSO), Groupe LOTUS (GL), Haki Za Binadamu-Maniema (HBM), HAMOKED-Center for the Defence of the Individual, Helsinki Committee, Home for Human Rights (HHR), Hotline Human Rights-Bangladesh (HHRB), Human Rights Association for the Assistance of Prisoners (HRAAP), Human Rights Center (HRIDC), Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems, International (HURIDOCS), Human Rights Internet (HRI), ICMICA/MIIC Pax Romana-Suisse (ICMICA), IKV Pax Christi Netherlands, IMCS-Pax Romana-MIEC (MIJC), Fédération Internationale de l'ACAT (FIACAT), Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), Femme et Développement Durable (FDD), Femmes Actives de Côte d'Ivoire (OFACI), Femmes Chrétiennes pour le Développement et la Démocratie (FCDD), Femmes Congolaises Chefs de Famille et Educatrices (FCFE), Fomento Cultural y Educativo A.C., Forum des Activistes Contre la Torture (FACT), Forum for the Protection of Human Rights-Nepal (FOPHUR-Nepal), Forum of Conscience (FOC), Foundation for Society and Legal Studies (TOHAV), Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG), Fundación Comité de Solidaridad con los Presos Políticos (FCSP), Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas (FASIC), Fundación de Protección a la Infancia dañada por los Estados de Emergencia (PIDEE), GABRIELA National Alliance of Women's Organizations in the Philippines, Georgian Association of Facilitating Women's Employment (AMAGDARI), Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), Global Initiative on Psychiatry (GIP), Corporación de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos del Pueblo (CODEPU), Corporación Humanas-Centro regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género (humanas), Defence for Children International (DCI), Departamento Nacional dos Trabalhadores Rurais (DNTR-CUT), Derechos Human Rights, Diakonisches Werk der EKD-Human Rights Desk, Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et du Monde (ESAM), Episcopal Commission on Tribal Filipinos (ECTF), Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense (EAAF), Federación Latinoamericana de Asociaciones de Familiares de Detenidos-Desaparecidos (FEDEFAM), Federación Nacional Sindical Unitaria Agropecuaria (FENSUAGRO-CUT), Commission internationale de Juristes (CIJ), Committee for Protection of Democratic Rights (CPDR), Committee for the Defence of Human Rights of the Republic of Tatarstan (CPHR-RT), Committee on Human Rights-Manipur (COHR), Committee on the Administration of Justice (CAJ), Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses (CGTP-IN), Confédération Syndicale Internationale (CSI), Conseil National pour la Liberté en Tunisie (CNLT), Consulting Centre for Constitutional Rights and Justice (C3RJ), Cooperation Centre for Afghanistan (CCA), Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo (CAJAR), Comité d'Action pour le Développement Intégral (CADI), Comité de défense des libertés démocratiques et des droits de l'Homme en Syrie (CDF), Comité de Familiares de Presos Políticos (COFPPE), Comité de Réflexion et d'Orientation Indépendante pour la Sauvegarde des Acquis Démocratiques (CROISADE), Comité des Avocats pour le Respect des Libertés Individuelles (CARLI), Comité des observateurs des droits de l'Homme (CODHO), Comité para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Honduras (CODEH), Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (CPDH), Comité pour la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

(CDDH), Commission Africaine des Promoteurs de la Santé et des Droits de l'Homme (CAPSDH), Centro de Salud Mental y Derechos Humanos (CINTRAS), centro Nicaragüense de Derechos Humanos (CENIDH), Civil Liberties Organization (CLO), Clair-Monde Association pour la Promotion des Droits Humains (CLAME-APDH), Comision Chilena de Derechos Humanos (CDH), Comision Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ), Comision de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala (CDHG), Comisión de Solidaridad y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos A.C. (COSYDDHAC), Comisión Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y Libertades de los Trabajadores y Pueblos (CLADEHLT), Comisión para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Centroamérica (CODEHUCA), Comissão Brasileira de Justiça e Paz (CBJP), Comissão para los Direitos do Povo Maubere (CDPM), Comité d'Action pour les Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme (CADEF), Centre for Organisation Research and Education (CORE), Centre Indépendant de Recherche et d'Initiative pour le Dialogue (CIRID), Centre Libanais des Droits Humains (CLDH), Centre pour l'Education et la Défense des Droits Humains (CEDH), Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente Yves de Roussan (CEDECA-BA), Centro de Defesa, Garantia e Promoção dos Direitos Humanos (IBISS), Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas A.C. (Frayba), Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez, A.C (PRODH - CENTROPRODH), Centro de Derechos Humanos y Asesoría a Pueblos Indígenas A.C. (CEDHAPI AC), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), Centro de Estudios y Acción para la Paz (CEAPAZ), Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP), Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law (CHRCL), Center for the Study of Violence (CSV), Central Geral de Sindicatos Independentes e Livres de Angola (CGSILA), Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT), Centre Action Sociale, Réhabilitation et Adaptation (SOHRAM-CASRA), Centre d'Information et de Documentation sur la Torture en Tunisie (CIDT-Tunisie), Centre de Conseil et d'Appui pour les jeunes en matière de Droits de l'Homme (CODAP), Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (CDHR), Centre for Law Enforcement Education (CLEEN), SARANGBANG Group for Human Rights (SARANGBANG), Association Tchadienne pour la Promotion et la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (ATPDH), Association Togolaise de Lutte contre la Torture (ATLT), Azerbaijan Human Rights Centre (AHRC), Bahrain Human Rights Organisation (BHRO), Bangladesh Human Rights Commission (BHRC), Bangladesh Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma Victims (BRCT), Banglar Manabdhikar Suraksha Mancha (MASUM), Buraku Liberation and Human Rights Research Institute (BLHRI), Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR), Caribbean Rights/Human Rights Network, Casa Alianza Guatemala, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJPZ), Association Africaine de Défense des Droits de l'Homme (ASADHO), Association for the Reconstruction of the Moko-Oh People (AFTRADEMOP), Association Fraternelle Internationale (AFI-ICA-UFER), Association Internationale des Juristes Démocrates (AIJD-IADL), Association Jeunesse Anti-Clivage (AJAC), Association pour la Prévention de la Torture (APT), Association pour le Progrès et la Défense des Droits et des femmes Maliennes (APDF), Association pour les Droits de l'Homme et l'Univers Carcéral (ADHUC), Association pour les Victimes de la Répression en



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

Exil (AVRE), Arab Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (ACIJLP), Arab Lawyers Union (ALU), Arab Program for Human Rights Activists (APHRA), Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos (APDHB), Asian Center for the Progress of Peoples (ACPP), Asociación Andar, Asociación Centroamericana de Familiares de Detenidos y Solidaridad (ACAFADE), Asociación de Abogados Laboralistas de Trabajadores, Asociación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos y Víctimas de violaciones a los Derechos Humanos en México (AFADEM-FEDEFAM), Asociación pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH), Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de España (APDHE), Assistance Centre for Torture Survivors (ACET), ACAT Nederland (ACAT), ACAT République Centrafricaine (ACAT), ACAT Suisse (ACAT), ACAT Togo (ACAT), ACAT UK (ACAT), Action de Carême/Fastenopfer, Agência de Notícias Direitos da Infância (ANDI), Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme (AEDH), AL-HAQ, Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, Albanian Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma and Torture (ARCT), ALIRAN, Antenna International, Anti Sex Trafficking Action (ASTRA), Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, ACAT Burkina Faso (ACAT), ACAT Cameroun (ACAT), ACAT Canada (ACAT), ACAT Côte d'Ivoire (ACAT), ACAT Deutschland (ACAT), ACAT España (ACAT), ACAT France (ACAT), ACAT Italia (ACAT), ACAT Luxembourg (ACAT), ACAT Madagascar (ACAT), ACAT Mexico (ACAT), Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, Academia Mexicana de Derechos Humanos (AMDH), ACAT Belgique francophone (ACAT), ACAT Belgique Vlaanderen (ACAT), ACAT Bénin (ACAT)

- **The International Office for Human Rights Action on Colombia (OIDHACO):** 30 european and international NGOs worldwide, please see at <http://www.oidhaco.org/?cat=1005&title=Miembros+OIDHACO&lang=en>, mainly in **Germany:** Kolko-Menschenrechte für Kolumbien e.V; **Belgium:** Broederlijk Delen VZW, Comité pour le Respect des Droits Humains "Daniel Gillard", Oxfam-Solidarité asbl, Solidarité Socialiste – FCD (SolSoc); **Spain:** ATELIER : Asociación de Tecnicos especialistas en Investigación y Estudios sobre la realidad Latinoamericana, Cooperacció, Federació de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de Derechos Humanos, Intermon Oxfam, ISI internacionalista, PTM Mundubat; **France:** ACAT-Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture, CCFD, Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement-Terre Solidaire; **Great Britain:** ABColombia, Christian Aid, OxfamGB, Trocaire; **The Netherlands:** Stichting Oxfam NOVIB; **Sweden:** Diakonia Suecia, Samordnare för Colombiagruppern i Sverige; International: FIDH-Federation Internationale des Droits de l'Homme – and Amnesty International.

- **Education International** (394 teachers and education employees organizations worldwide, please see at <http://www.ei-ie.org/searches/display/index/5162>), mainly: Association of the University of the South Pacific Staff, Anguilla Teachers' Union, Antigua and Barbuda Union of Teachers, Australian Education Union, Asociación Sindical de Profesores y Funcionarios



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

Universitarios, Asociación Nacional de Educadores, Association of Teachers of Technical Education Cyprus, Asociación Dominicana de Profesores, Asociación Nacional de Educadores Salvadoreños 21 DE JUNIO, All India Association for Christian Higher Education, All India Federation of Educational Associations, All India Federation of Teachers Organisations, All India Primary Teachers Federation, All India Secondary Teachers' Federation, Association of Secondary Teachers Ireland, Association of Secondary School Teachers in Israel, Association des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Secondaire et Supérieur, All Pakistan Government School Teachers Associations, Alliance of Concerned Teachers, All Ceylon Union of Teachers, Association of Teachers and Lecturers, American Federation of Teachers, Autonomous Union of Employees in Science and Research of Serbia, Association of Liberian Professional Organizations, Asociación Nacional de Profesionales y Técnicos de la Educación, Algemene Onderwijsbond, Afghanistan Teachers' Association, ACOD-Onderwijs, ACV-Openbare Diensten-CSC Service Publics, All Ceylon Union of English Teachers, Bahamas Union of Teachers, Bangladesh Teachers' Federation, Barbados Secondary Teachers' Union, Barbados Union of Teachers, Belize National Teachers' Union, Bermuda Union of Teachers, Botswana Teachers' Union, British Virgin Islands Teachers' Union, Brunei Malay Teachers' Association, Bundesverband der Lehrerinnen und Lehrer an Beruflichen Schulen, Bond van Leraren, Bangladesh Sanjukta Shikhak Parishad, Botswana Secondary Teachers Union, Basic Education Teachers Union of Zambia, BCS General Education Association, Confederación de Trabajadores de la Educación de la República Argentina, Confederación de Educadores Argentinos, Centrale générale des services publics-Enseignement, Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Educacao, Centrale des syndicats du Québec, Canadian Teachers' Federation/Fédération canadienne des enseignantes et des enseignants, Canadian Association of University Teachers, Colegio de Profesores de Chile, Cook Island Teachers' Institute, Croatian Teachers' Union, Cyprus Greek Teachers' Organisation, Cyprus Turkish Teachers' Trade Union, Českomoravský Odborový Svaz Pracovníků Školství, Confédération Nationale des Educateurs d'Haïti, Colegio de Profesores de Educación Media de Honduras, CISL-Scuola, Confederación General de Trabajadores de la Educación de Nicaragua, Confederación de Sindicatos de Trabajadoras y Trabajadores de la Enseñanza-Intersindical, Confederación Intersindical Galega, Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Union, Cambodia Independent Teachers' Association, Colegio Profesional "Superación Magisterial", Colegio Profesional Union Magisterial de Honduras, Comité Syndical National des Travailleurs de la Culture Physique, du Sport et du Tourisme, Comité Républicain des Syndicats des Travailleurs de l'Éducation et de la Science d'Arménie, Christelijke Onderwijscentrale, Christelijk Onderwijzersverbond, Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens de l'Enseignement, Christian Trade Union of Education Workers, CNV Onderwijs, Central Sindical Independiente y Sindical de Funcionarios. Sector de Enseñanza, Centrale Professionnelle de l'Enseignement-Côte d'Ivoire, Centrale de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique, Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación Chilena, Central Organization of Teachers, Coordination Nationale des Enseignants du Supérieur et des Chercheurs, Confederação



**Asociación Española
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National dos Trabalhadores em Estabelecimentos de Ensino, Cooperative Council of Iranian Teachers Trade Associations, Dansk Magisterforening, Dominica Association of Teachers, Democratic Trade Union of Scientific Workers, Dachverband Schweizer Lehrerinnen und Lehrer, El Primer Colegio Profesional Hondureño de Maestros, Eesti Haridustöötajate Liit(EHL), Education and Science Trade Union, Education and Science Employees' Union of Russia, Education and Science Trade Union of Slovenia, Educational Institute of Scotland, Educators and Scientists Free Trade Union of Georgia, East Timor Teachers Union, Eastern Mediterranean University Union of Academic Staff, Fédération CGT de l'Education, de la Recherche et de la Culture, Fédération des Syndicats de l'Enseignement et de la Recherche, Fédération québécoise des professeurs et professeurs d'université, Fédération Syndicale des Enseignants de Centrafrique, Federación Colombiana de Educadores, Fédération des Travailleurs de la Science, des Sports, de l'Enseignement, de l'Information et de la Culture, Fédération nationale des enseignants du Congo, Federation of the Estonian Universities, Fiji Teachers' Union, Fijian Teachers' Association, Finnish Union of University Professors, Finnish Union of University Researchers and Teachers, Fédération des syndicats généraux de l'Education nationale et de la recherche, Fédération Nationale de l'Enseignement, de la Culture et de la Formation Professionnelle-Force Ouvrière, Fédération Formation et Enseignement Privés, Fédération Syndicale Professionnelle de l'Education, Federazione Lavoratori della Conoscenza CGIL, Federation of Mongolian Education and Science Unions, Federação Nacional dos Professores, Federação Nacional da Educação, Federatia Educatiei Nationale, Fédération des Syndicats Libres de l'Enseignement, Federación de Trabajadores de la Enseñanza de la UGT, Federación de la Enseñanza del Sindkato ELA/STV, Federación de Enseñanza CC.OO., Federation of Elementary Education Teachers' Associations of Thailand, Fédération des Syndicats de l'Education Nationale, Friendly Islands Teachers' Association, Fédération générale de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique, Federación Democrática de Maestros y Funcionarios de Educación Primaria, Federación de Trabajadores de la Enseñanza y Afines de Venezuela, Fédération Nationale des Enseignantes et Enseignants du Québec, Fédération Camerounaise des Syndicats de l'Education, Free Trade Union of Educational Staff, Fédération des Syndicats de l'Enseignement "SPIRU-HARET", Federația Națională Sindicală ALMA MATER, Federación de Enseñanza de la Unión Sindical Obrera, Free Trade Union of Education and Science of Ukraine, Federación de Profesionales Docentes de la Educación Superior de Nicaragua, Federación de Educadores de Venezuela, Fédération des Syndicats de l'Enseignement du Burkina, Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de l'Enseignement Privé du Cameroun, Fédération des Enseignants de Centrafrique, Fédération Syndicale des Enseignants de l'Education Nationale, Federation of Indian Teachers, Federasi Serikat Buruh Pendidikan, Pelatihan & Pegawai Negeri Sipil, Fédération Chrétienne des Enseignants et Employés de l'Education, Fédération Autonome de l'Enseignement, Fédération Indépendante Démocratique et Unitaire de l'Education et de la Formation, Federation of Free Workers-Trade Federation VIII, Fédération Nationale des Syndicats de l'Education du Togo, Federación de Asociaciones de Profesores de la Universidad



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**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

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**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
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Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

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3. Replies to the questionnaire

3.1. First question: Do you have any comments on progress report A/HRC/17/39, in particular with regard to the proposed standards for a draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace?

The progress report proposed standards are welcome. However, they should be complemented as follows:

A. Disarmament. Five additional standards should be included:

1. **Impact of the illicit small arms and light weapons:** the First Committee of the General Assembly on Disarmament and International Security highlighted that the use of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW)¹ constitutes a clear threat to peace consolidation. Besides, Mrs Barbara Frey - *Special Rapporteur on the issue of prevention of human rights violations committed with SALW*- indicated² that “this type of weapons has a devastating impact on human rights standards, such as the right to life, liberty and security of persons”, but in special for women³.

2. **Monitoring and regulation on production and trade of arms:** The international community, through the United Nations, should implement a system of permanent monitoring and control on production and trade of arms, including conventional arms, in full accordance with the instruments agreed and implemented under the Human Rights and

¹ General Assembly, First Committee, *General and complete disarmament: consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures*, A/RES/51/45(N), 1996.

² The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 26, 2001, 172-176 (UN publications sales No. E.02.IX.1).

³ Please see the conclusions of the report issued by the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) on the Global Week of Action Against Gun Violence, 2008 (<http://www.iansa.org>): women are paying an increasingly heavy price for the worldwide unregulated multi-billion dollar trade in small arms.



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

Humanitarian International Law, and encourage the international community to continue its discussion at the United Nations Organization on February 2011 for the adoption of an arms trade treaty to regulate all aspects of conventional arms trade⁴.

3. The **United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**: the international community should devote resources freed by disarmament allocated to economic and social development of peoples (see in Annex I the Art. 7.2 of the Santiago Declaration) with a view to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)⁵. Additionally, the debate about the recognition of the right to international solidarity is an important step for achieving all the MDGs but, more specifically, the MDG8 on global partnership for development.

4. **Gender approach**: the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action stated that full participation of women in decision-making, conflict prevention and resolution and any other peace initiative, are essential to the realization of lasting peace⁶. Besides, the GA in its resolutions 3519 of 1975 and 3763 of 1982; and the SC in its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 and 1889 (2009) on women, peace and security, recognized gender mainstreaming as a major global strategy for the promotion of gender equality by indicating that “all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration should consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants”.

5. **Environment dimension**: the First Committee of the General Assembly on Disarmament and International Security⁷ recognized that the international community should pay due attention to the agreements on disarmament and arms limitations adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development. The observance of environmental norms as a new solidarity right, is fundamental at the time of preparing and implementing disarmament and arms control programmes. In particular, the dumping of radioactive wastes is a clear threat to the environment and human security.

B. Human security. Reference should be made to **the interrelationship between causes of war and the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights**: Taking into account that human right to peace is a cornerstone for further elaboration of the human security

⁴Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on an Arms Trade Treaty/Preparatory Committees (PrepCom): Meeting Dates: 2-6 March 2009 (OEWG, New York), 13-17 July 2009 (OEWG, New York), 12-23 July 2010 (PrepCom, New York), 28 February-4 March 2011 (PrepCom, New York), 11-15 July 2011 (PrepCom, New York), 2012 (PrepCom- Procedural matters, New York) and 2012 (UN Conference on the ATT, New York)

⁵ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, *The relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context*, A/Res/61/64, 3 January 2007, p. 4.

⁶ The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women: *Action for equality, development and peace*, Beijing, China, September 1995, par. 22.

⁷ UN General Assembly, First Committee, *General and complete disarmament: observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control*, A/C.1/59/L. 10, 12 October 2004.

framework and that it is inseparable from conditions of peace⁸, it could be concluded that the broader meaning of peace deals with the generic causes of conflict⁹. As some human right expert highlighted, “real peace is much more than stability, order or absence of war: peace is transformative, about individual and societal progress and fulfilment; and peace within and between societies is as much about justice as any thing else”¹⁰. Thus, an integrated approach to human security would be related to the deepest causes of war, such as economic despair, social injustice and political oppression¹¹.

C. Resistance to oppression. The following alternative wording is proposed by Art. 6 of the Santiago Declaration: “The right to resist and oppose oppression”. See Annex I. The United Nations should support the use of non-violence as a fundamental principle in the field of conflict prevention.

D. The right to conscientious objection and freedom of religion and belief. It should be divided in two different standards responding to different purposes as follows:

1. **Right to disobedience and to conscientious objection:** the right to conscience objection should be qualified as an individual right. Besides, the Santiago Declaration (Art. 5.2) stresses that the individuals, individually or as members of a group, have the right to civil disobedience and to conscientious objection against activities that entail a threat against peace.

2. **Freedom of religion and belief:** Discrimination and violence in the name of religion or belief is at the heart of many conflicts that are based on religious issues, often intertwined with particular ethnic, national, political or historical backgrounds¹². According to the Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “...peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women...”. The concept of human dignity refers to the innate right of all human beings to be protected in their human rights. It follows that whenever religious freedom is denied, and attempts are made to hinder people from professing their religion or faith and living accordingly, human dignity is offended, with a resulting threat to justice and peace.

⁸ Hayden, P.: “Constraining war: human security and the human right to peace”, *Human Rights Review*, 6(1) Oct./Dec. 2004, p. 46.

⁹ Linarelli, J.: “Peace-building”, 24 *Denv. J. Int’l & Pol’Y*, 253, 253-83 (1996).

¹⁰ Cornish, P.: “Terrorism, Insecurity and Underdevelopment”, *J. Conflict, Security & Dev.* 30, 147-52 (2001).

¹¹ Report of the Secretary-General: *An agenda for peace. Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping*. Doc. A/47/277 - S/24111 of 17 June 1992, paragraphs 43-44.

¹² Report submitted by Mr. Angelo Vidal D’Almeida Ribero, Special Rapporteur appointed in accordance with resolution 1986/20 of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1987/35, of 24 December 1986, paragraph 42.

Since religion can offer a precious contribution for the building of a just and peaceful social order, Member States should set and respect legal standards that are compatible with art 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³ and other international law pertaining to freedom of religion, freedom of expression and the principles of tolerance and non-discrimination.

Additionally, nurturing values and ethics principles, particularly in children, are key to develop respect and mutual understanding among people of different religious traditions, faith and beliefs.

E. Peace education. Three additional standards should be included, namely:

1. **Gender approach to the peace education:** Inequality is a cross-cutting factor that affects all social strata. Women constitute a main group affected by inequality as shown by the increasing number of women victims of violence. Other groups seriously affected are children, indigenous people, disabled persons, the elderly, minorities, displaced or people infected or suffering from AIDS. Patriarchy and other practices based on the idea of inferiority and/or superiority among human beings are not structures of autonomous oppression but an undifferentiated set of oppressive factors deriving from race, gender, ethnic origin, economic and social background. As stated by the former Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, gender inequality and other forms of social, religious, ethnic and racial discrimination impede social mobility and impact negatively on the full realization of all human rights, including development, peace and security¹⁴.

2. **Peace education as means to halt racism or xenophobia and promote human rights:** The right to education requires enforceable individual entitlements *to* education, safeguards for human rights *in* education and operationalization of education with the enjoyment of all human rights *through* education. As stated by UNESCO, “the inclusion of human rights in education is a key element of a quality education”¹⁵. Thus, richly endowed education systems may be faulted for their failure to halt intergenerational transmission of racism or xenophobia¹⁶. It follows that a successful human rights education system should be

¹³Article 18 of the UDHR: “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance”

¹⁴ Report submitted by the former Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, Mr. Vernor Muñoz Villalobos, E/CN.4/2006/45, 8 February 2006, par. 18.

¹⁵ UNESCO Executive Board, Elements for an overall UNESCO strategy on human rights, (165 EX/10) para. 31.

¹⁶ Report submitted by the late Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, Ms Katarina Tomasevski, E/CN.4/2004/45, 15 January 2004, par. 53; Y. Danieli (Ed.) International Handbook of Multigenerational Legacies of Trauma. New York: Kluwer Academic/ Plenum Publishing Corporation. 1998.

able to eliminate any and all types of inequality, exclusion or discrimination based on prejudices, bias and discriminations transmitted from generation to generation.

3. Peace education and children: The Convention on the Rights of the Child already recognizes the right of children to an education that is directed to the development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (article 29) and recalls the responsibility of States Parties to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known to adults and children alike (article 42 and general comment no.5). Human rights and peace education is essential for the full development of the child, both as an individual and as an active member of society. When children know and understand their rights, they become aware of the reality they live in and are in a position to take up their individual and collective responsibilities as rights-holders. When children are equipped with the necessary life skills, they gain the determination to address injustices and become agents of change. Critical thinking, empathy and mutual understanding, are key when empowering children to claim their rights in an informed way. When children learn in an environment whose contents, methodologies and practices are conducive to human rights, they can internalize human rights values and apply them in their daily life experiences, hence developing harmonious and peaceful relations.

F. Development. It should include three additional standards, namely:

1. The right to peace as precondition of the right to development and of the enjoyment of all human rights: the concept of peace should be understood not only as a moral aspiration of the humankind, but also as a condition *sine qua non* for the realisation of the right to development, as well as the effective enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights¹⁷. Thus, peace would be both the precondition and the final purpose of international human rights law, since peace cannot be enjoyed effectively and in a sustainable manner without the realization of all human rights.

2. Gender approach to the right to development. The impact of discrimination and violence against women on women's ability to attain economic security is particularly acute for women who are internally displaced as a result of armed conflict situations, natural disasters and certain development projects. Governments should promote the education of women, including education as to their rights, which will facilitate not only the exercise of their own rights to housing and development but which will also promote the welfare and rights of their families, communities and societies, given the clear evidence that women's education is the key to development¹⁸.

¹⁷ UNGA, *Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all* A/Res/60/163, 2 March 2006.

¹⁸ Women and the right to development, Sub-Commission resolution 1999/15, 32nd meeting, 25 August 1999 [Adopted without a vote].

3. Interdependence between peace, human rights and development. The former Secretary-General indicated that human rights, peace and development are interrelated and interdependent and that the fostering of one promotes the realization of the others¹⁹. This legal and political assumption shall be achieved within the framework of the United Nations as the common house of the entire human family, where it should realize its universal aspiration for peace, cooperation and development²⁰.

These purposes were subsequently endorsed by the World Summit's Outcome Document, adopted on 16 September 2005, and further developed by GA and HR Council resolutions.

G. Environment, in particular climate change. Two additional standards should be included, as follows:

1. The Stockholm Declaration of 1972: It is generally seen as the starting point of a rights-based approach to environmental protection. The Declaration formulated several principles, including the "... fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being". Moreover, human beings bear "a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations". Despite their separate initial stages, it has become more and more acknowledged over the years that human rights and the environment are inherently interrelated. To give a clear example; the right to life, personal integrity, family life, health and development of each human being depends on protecting the environment as the resource base for all life.

2. The impact of the environment on women and children's rights. Women and children are even more impacted by environmental disruption than men. Since their immune systems have not fully been developed, children are more vulnerable to toxics, bacterial and viral contamination.

H. Victims and vulnerable groups. Reference should be made to **gender approach to the right to justice**, including gender mainstreaming in the field of peace-building and solidarity -as requested by the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women of 1995-; women's participation at all levels of decision-making on peace, disarmament and security issues, as mandated by Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 and 1889 (2009); and the need to perform a gender analysis and ensure gender justice in all situations of armed conflict.

¹⁹ "In a larger freedom", Report of the Secretary-General to the Summit of Head of States held in New York in September 2005, paragraph 17.

²⁰ UNGA, United Nations Millennium Declaration, Res. 55/2, par. 32.

Additionally, all migrants and all people on the move have the right to have access to justice, the right to be protected against violence, and the right to be empowered for the effective exercise of their human, political, economic, civil, social and cultural rights.

3.2. Second question: What do you see as core components of the right of peoples to peace, which should be taken into account in the draft declaration?

The following five standards should also be part of the core components of the right to peace:

A. Although the progress report has included the **double dimension of the right to peace** -individual and collective- in some of the proposed standards, it would be advisable to establish a specific standard on **right-holders and duty-holders of the right to peace** in order to clarify from the beginning of the future Declaration who are the holders of this emerging right. According to Article 1.1 of the Santiago Declaration, individuals, groups, peoples and all humankind have the inalienable right to a just, sustainable and lasting peace. Furthermore, the new standard should stress that the principal duty-holders of the right to peace are States, individually, jointly or as part of multilateral organisations (see Arts. 1.2 and 13.2 of the Santiago Declaration *infra*, Annex I).

B. **Women and the right to peace:** In the context of the 15th Anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, it should be reaffirmed that all forms of gender-based violence should be eliminated. Moreover, gender-based violence, such as battering and other domestic violence, sexual abuse, sexual slavery and exploitation, and international trafficking in women and children, prostitution, pornography and sexual harassment, are often aggravated by or resulting of racism, cultural prejudice, racial discrimination and xenophobia²¹. In addition, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as well as its Committee's General Recommendations, in particular GR 19 (1992) on violence against women, including older and migrant women, should also be stressed. A transformed partnership based on **equality between women and men** is needed as a condition for people-centred sustainable development and **world peace**²². In addition, the role played by men and boys in advancing gender equality is vital, as recognized both by the Beijing Declaration and the Commission on the Status of Women²³.

²¹Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Fourth World Conference on Women, 15 September 1995, A/CONF.177/20 (1995) and A/CONF.177/20/Add.1 (1995), paragraph 225.

²²*Ibidem*, paragraphs 1 and 132.

²³Report of the Expert Group Meeting that took place in Brasilia, Brazil from 21 to 24 October 2003: The role of men and boys in achieving gender equality. United Nations Division of Advancement of Women, EGM/MEN-BOYS-GE/2003/REPORT, 12 January 2004; Report of the Secretary General, doc, E/CN.6/2004/9, of 22 December 2003.

C. Migrations and the right peace: Migration and peace are closely interrelated. The international community affirmed in 1994 that “poverty and environmental degradation, combined with the absence of peace and security, human rights violations and the varying degrees of development of judicial and democratic institutions are all factors affecting international migration”²⁴. Moreover, it also indicated in 1995 that social development is clearly linked to the development of peace, freedom, stability and security, both nationally and internationally²⁵. In addition, the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, adopted on 24 April 2009, urged States to adopt a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration “through the international dialogue on migration, by developing real partnerships between countries of origin, transit and destination, and by exploring all possible synergies between the management of migration and the promotion of development, while fully taking into account the human rights of migrants” (paragraph 77).

Everyone has the right to a safe migration, which includes the rights of migrants, refugees, displaced persons or any people on the move not to be regarded as enemies or criminals, and to be protected in their human rights during all their process of migration, in order to migrate safely from their origin country to the transit and destination country.

Art. 10 of the Santiago Declaration also proposed a new standard: “Right to emigrate and to participate” (see Annex I).

D. Indigenous peoples and the right to peace: The **right to peace** as a fundamental human right has been recognized in the *United Nations Declaration on Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples* by indicating that the indigenous peoples have the right to live in freedom, peace and security²⁶. It was followed by the draft *American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. The Working Group drafting the former Declaration recognised that the right to peace is a collective right with an individual dimension²⁷. Furthermore, the OAS Working Group of the above mentioned draft declaration underlined that indigenous peoples have both the right to peace and security, and the right to recognition and respect of their own institutions for the maintenance of international peace and security²⁸. Nevertheless, the persistent plight of indigenous peoples in many parts of the world continues to be an affront to humanity. It follows that the realization of the rights contained in the current human rights instruments, including the UN Declaration on Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples, could become a

²⁴ International Conference on Population and Development, A/CONF.171/13, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994.

²⁵ Program of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, A/CONF.166/9, Copenhagen, 14 March 1995.

²⁶ Article 7 of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights of Indigenous People, as adopted by resolution A/Res/61/295, of 2 October 2007

²⁷ Commission on Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous People, Chairperson-Rapporteur: Luis Enrique Chávez (Peru), E/CN.4/2002/98, 6 March 2002, par. 56-59

²⁸ Article 30 of the draft *American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People*

useful means so that an increasing number of the world's indigenous peoples can truly live in dignity and peace²⁹.

As stated by Article 8 (j) of the UNESCO Convention on Biological Diversity, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity depends on knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. Thus, States should recognize the vital role of indigenous peoples in the environmental management and conservation of biological diversity, and foster their knowledge and their traditional methods of work in the sustainable use of biological resources. According to Principle 25 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted together with Agenda 21 by the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, “peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible”.

Most peace negotiations with indigenous communities have only dealt with superficial issues. The roots of conflicts are seldom addressed and remain hidden only to re-emerge at a later time³⁰. The historical situation of land dispossession and social exclusion is not only the result of a larger picture of complex social problems related to a history of discrimination and marginalization, including poverty and unemployment³¹, but also the cause of tensions and conflict in many indigenous communities. To overcome these problems, the former Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples indicated that “a fair and effective justice system is crucial in fostering reconciliation, peace, stability and development among indigenous peoples”³².

E. Right to peace and the prohibition of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: As stated by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination at its preamble, “...discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within one and the same State”³³.

As recognized by the former *Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance*, discrimination, racism and xenophobia constitute by

²⁹ OHCHR, statement by Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights Kyung-Wha Kang, and S. James Anaya, the Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people on commemoration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous People, 9 August 2008

³⁰ See reports of the former Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Mr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, on Guatemala (A/CN.4/2003/90, Add. 2, 24 February 2003), Mexico (A/CN.4/2004/80, Add. 2, 23 December 2003) and Colombia (A/CN.4/2005/88, Add. 2, 10 November 2004)

³¹ Report of the former Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Mr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, A/CN.4/2006/78, Add. 4, 26 January 2006, par. 16

³² Report of the former Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Mr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, A/CN.4/2004/80, 26 January 2004, par. 6

³³ Preamble paragraph 7 of the ICERD, adopted on 21 December 1965.

definition a rejection of or a failure to, recognize differences³⁴. Combating racism requires not only identifying its manifestations and expressions but also analysing and better understanding its underlying causes. The resurgence of the racist and xenophobic culture and mentality can feed and foster a dynamic of conflicts between cultures and civilizations, which constitutes the most serious threat to world peace³⁵ and therefore to the human right to peace. Racial discrimination and xenophobia will rise dramatically up in our societies unless States would adopt effective measures designed to correct persistent forms of structural racism and to eradicate social inequalities which represent the legacy of slavery and colonialism, and feed poverty.

Linguistic human rights need to be given special consideration so that it becomes possible to eliminate intolerance for linguistic diversity, especially intolerance that takes the form of attempts to compel minorities to abandon their native language and to assimilate to the language of some powerful group. This is one type of discrimination that victims have strong feelings about³⁶.

Appropriate standards safeguarding the principle of non-discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to peace may be found at Arts. 1.2, 1.3. and 12.1 of the Santiago Declaration (see Annex I)

F. The right to education on and for peace and all other human rights. According to the late Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, an important obstacle to universalizing the right to education is to consider education as superfluous for human survival and unnecessary for subsistence. On the contrary, Professor Tomasevski stated that the absence of education not only prevents the victims of armed conflicts and disasters from becoming self-sustaining but forces them to remain recipients of assistance³⁷. The “survival package” of humanitarian relief should include not only the provision of water, sanitation, medical and psychosocial services, shelter, clothing and food, but fulfil the right to education as a primary need.

Peace education should, at the very least, be one of the core issues, since it is the one secure foundation for the sustainability of any peace. A right to peace without reference to education is “inconceivable” was the word used in the AC’s own second-to-last progress report. Thus, peace education should be a centrepiece of the right to peace in order to enable peace from within while stating its primacy for human beings, and not simply stating another right that people will then later fight over, demand, try to enforce, try to hold people or

³⁴Report submitted by Mr. Doudou Diène, A/HRC/7/19, 20 February 2008, paragraph 5

³⁵Report submitted by Mr Doudou Diène, E/CN.4/2006/54, 13 January 2006, paragraph 5

³⁶Universal Declaration on Linguistic Rights, World Conference on Linguistic Rights, Barcelona, Spain, 9 June 1996, UNESCO/Culture of Peace

³⁷ Report submitted by the by the late Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, Ms Katarina Tomasevski, supra n. 9, par. 49



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

States accountable for, ... a right to peace without including peace education will cause more conflict, not peace. A right to peace aware of the importance of peace education, on the other hand, will sustain itself.

Multiculturalism and diversity must be approached as driving forces for innovation, sources for a renovation of society and cultural heritage, expanding the horizon of the countries, and to change multiculturalism, into interculturalism as an ethic imperative for our nations.

As highlighted by the UNESCO *Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy*³⁸, education should develop non-violent conflict resolution through the promotion of peace, tolerance, solidarity, compassion, sharing and caring. Consequently, human rights education should aim to build a universal culture of human rights through the encouragement and promotion of attitudes directed to peace building and maintenance³⁹.

A very important component of peace education relevant for the right to peace is also the facilitation of restorative justice processes to transform the violations of the right to peace (more on this below).

In addition, Art. 2 of the Santiago Declaration provides appropriate wording to the right to education on and for peace and all other human rights (see Annex I).

3.3. Third question: With regard to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace at the national level:

3.3.1. What mechanisms are necessary for the State to better enhance this right? Could you provide observations/proposals and/or examples of good practices?

The following good practices should be adopted at national level by all States:

A. To include, elaborate and/or strengthen the right to peace at the **national Constitutions**.

Legal development of the right to peace has been remarkable since the adoption of UN Charter in 1945. Currently 105 States of the five regions of the world have included the universal **value of peace** in their Constitutions, namely:

³⁸ Declaration on the 44th session of the International Conference on Education (Geneva, October 1994) endorsed by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-eight session, Paris, November 1995, par. 9

³⁹ OHCHR, The Plan of Action for the First Phase (2005-2007) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, Geneva, 2005

African States: Algeria, Angola, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Centre African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, South-Africa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda

Asian and Pacific States: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Djibouti, Timor Leste, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Marshall Island, Micronesia, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Yemen

Eastern European States: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Estonian Rep., Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Latin American and Caribbean States: Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú, Suriname and Saint Lucia

Western European and other States: Andorra, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland

In addition, the following Constitutions have explicitly recognised peace as a **fundamental right** of peoples and individuals:

-Article 10.1 of the Constitution of the **Multinational Republic of Bolivia**, which indicates that “Bolivia is a pacifist State, which promotes the culture of peace and the right to peace...”;

-The Preamble of the Constitution of **Japan** establishes that -”...we recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want...”; and finally,

-The Article 22 of the Constitution of **Colombia** states that “peace is a right and a duty whose compliance is mandatory”.

Additionally, it is important to recall the **non-military clause** as recognised in some Constitutions, mainly:

- Article 9 of the Constitution of **Japan**, which indicates that “aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes...”

- Article 12 of the Constitution of **Costa Rica** establishes that “the army as a permanent institution is abolished...”, and finally,

- Article 310 of the Constitution of **Panama** states that “the Republic of Panama will not have army”

B. To recognize the right to peace as a **justiciable right** to be adjudicated by the local courts. Case-law good practices may be founded in Japan, Costa Rica and R. of Korea, as follows:

Japan's Constitution was promulgated in 1947. At that time, however, there was little thought of clearly recognizing the right to live in peace as a legal right because it appeared in the Preamble and not among the Articles. But the District Court decision in the Naganuma lawsuit (1973) recognized that **the right to live in peace is a legal right**. In this case, people living near a flood-prevention forest reserve filed suit to stop the revocation of forest reserve status to build a Self-Defence Force base. The plaintiffs claimed this could not be done because the Self-Defence Forces violate Article 9 of the Constitution. The District Court decision recognized that the very right to live in peace written in the Preamble of the Constitution is a basic human right common to all peoples of the world.

Next, a lawsuit challenging Self-Defense Force troop deployment to Iraq claimed that its deployment violated Article 9 of the Constitution⁴⁰. A Nagoya Appeals Court decision (2008) stated that “**The right to live in peace** does not merely state the basic spirit and principle of the Constitution,” and recognized it “as a **legal constitutional right**.” The decision also recognized that there is a **specific right for which people can seek redress in the Courts**, and it held that this right is violated not only when (1) the Government violates Article 9, when individual freedoms have been violated, and when people suffer fear and harm from war or other causes, but also (2) in situations in which people are forced to support a war effort that violates Article 9. In such situations people can seek redress in the Courts.

Lawsuit support to question Article 9 violations and contend that the **right to live in peace** was violated, probed that this right gained substance and strengthened its legal validity. This means also that the right to live in peace is not actually given life by just being written in the Constitution, but to have the right actually show its strength, it is essential to seek redress before the national Courts.

In **Costa Rica**, the Constitutional Tribunal decisions 1739-92, 1313-93 and 9992-04 recognized **peace** as a social and constitutional principle. In addition, the Constitutional Tribunal decision 14139-08 acknowledged the **right to peace**, even though the Constitution did not specifically provide for it. It further developed right to **disarmament** as a substantial element of the right to peace⁴¹.

⁴⁰HAMILTON, H.: "Mori v. Japan: The Nagoya High Court recognizes the right to live in peace", in *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal Association*, 2010.

⁴¹See ZAMORA BOLAÑOS (R.): “Reconocimiento y aplicación judicial del derecho humano a la paz en la jurisprudencia del Tribunal Constitucional de Costa Rica”, in VILLAN DURAN (C.) and FALEH PEREZ (C.) (editors), *Regional Contributions for a Universal Declaration on the Human Right to Peace*. Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law, Luarca (Spain), July 2010, pp. 419-433.

Likewise in **Republic of Korea**, a 2006 Court decision recognized **the right to live in peace**. Although South Korea's Constitution has no specific provisions, the Court recognized the existence of the right to live in peace “as a right enabling people to demand that the State allow them to live in peace without being forced into a war of aggression”, on the assumption that being free of war, terrorism, and the force of arms is the consequence of human dignity and worth, and the **pursuit of happiness**. The South Korean Court decision likewise showed that it is possible to advocate the right to peace even if it has no written constitutional provisions. Should the right to peace be codified in international law, it will enable such initiatives to be raised in other national courts as well.

C. To set up **Ministries and Departments of Peace** at local, regional and national level with the following purposes:

- a) To provide violence prevention, conflict resolution skills and mediation to school children in classrooms, providing them with the communication tools they need to express themselves since elementary school through high school;
- b) To provide support and grants for violence prevention programs addressing domestic violence, gang violence, drug and alcohol related violence;
- c) To rehabilitate the prison population;
- e) To build peace making efforts among conflicting cultures both at national and international levels;
- f) To monitor all domestic arms production, including non-military arms, conventional military arms, and weapons of mass destruction;
- e) To make expert recommendations on the latest techniques for diplomacy, mediation and conflict resolution;
- g) To establish National Peace Academies to provide inter alia training to international peace-keepers;
- h) To develop an educational media program to promote nonviolence in the domestic media;
- i) To monitor human rights, both domestically and abroad;
- j) To make regular recommendations to local, regional and national authorities for the protection and improvement of these human rights; and
- k) To establish a National Peace Day in observance of the International Day of Peace (21 September each year).

Several national governments have significantly established **Ministries for Peace** with the purposes of developing skills and infrastructures dedicated to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, mainly, in **Nepal** (Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction), **Solomon Islands** (Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace) and **Costa Rica** (Ministry of Justice and Peace).

D. To promote the approval of **declarations on the human right to peace** by local, regional and national Parliaments and City Councils. The following are identified good practices:

- On 26 February 2009 the Commission on Solidarity and Cooperation of the Parliament of Catalonia (Spain) approved by consensus resolution 406/VIII by which it expressed support to the Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace and to the codification process of the human right to peace. This was the first Parliament in the world to support the SSIHRL's World Campaign on the Human Right to Peace.

- On 9 October 2009 the Plenary of the House of Representatives of the Principality of Asturias (Spain) approved by consensus declaration 13/VII by which expressed support to the codification process of the human right to peace and in particular to the Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace.

- On 26 Mars 2010, all political parties of the *Cabildo de Gran Canaria* (Spain) unanimously agreed to endorse the codification process of the human right to peace. According to the institutional agreement, the *Cabildo* adhered to the Luarca Declaration and fully supported the contents of that document including the Preamble, Part I (Elements of the Human Right to Peace) and Part II (Implementation of the Declaration) and final clauses.

- The Asturian Federation of City Councils (FAC) adopted on 10 July 2009 at the Town Hall of Sariego (Asturias) the agreement by which it expressed support to the Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace. In addition, the Town Hall decided to send the agreement to all Councils members of the Asturian Federation asking for their support.

The FAC is a non profit organization governed by law and is composed of the 78 Municipalities of the Principality of Asturias. The City Council members of the FAC are the following: Allande, Aller, Amieva, Avilés, Belmonte de Miranda, Bimenes, Boal, Cabrales, Cabranes, Candamo, Cangas de Onís, Cangas del Narcea, Caravia, Carreño, Cas, Castrillón, Castropol, Coaña, Colunga, Corvera de Asturias, Cudillero, Degaña, El Franco, Gijón, Gozón, Gozón, Grau, Grandas de Salime, Ibias, Illano, Illas, Langreo, Las Regueras, Laviana, Lena, Llanera, Llanes, Mieres del Camí, Morcín, Muros de Nalón, Nava, Navia, Noreña, Onís, Oviedo, Parres, Peñamellera Alta, Pesoz, Piloña, Ponga, Pravia, Proaza, Quirós, Ribadedeva, Ribadesella, Ribera de Arriba, Riosa, Salas, San Martín de Oscos, San Martín del Rei Aurelio, San Tirso de Abres, Santa Eulalia de Oscos, Santo Adriano, Sariego, Siero, Sobrescobio, Somiedo, Soto del Barco, Tapia de Casariego, Taramundi, Teverga, Tineo, Valdés, Vegadeo, Villanueva de Oscos, Villaviciosa, Villayón, Yernes and Tameza.

- On 21 December 2010 the City Concil of Gijon (Spain) welcome the adoption of the Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace and the Statutes of the International



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

Observatory on the Human Right to Peace (10 December 2010), expressing support to the SSIHRL World Campaign in favour of the international codification of the human right to peace.

E. To adopt **National Plans of Action** to implement **Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security**.

National implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolution (1820; 1888; and 1889) is an important tool for furthering the women, peace and security agenda.

SC resolution 1325 (2000) urged Member States to take action at the national level in key areas. Following up on the implementation of the resolution, Presidential Statements S/PRST/2004/40 and S/PRST/2005/52 called on Member States to continue to implement resolution 1325 (2000), including through the development of national plans of action (NAP) or other strategies at national level. The NAP provides an opportunity to initiate strategic actions, identify priorities and resources, and determine responsibilities and time frames at national level.

Some countries have approved NAP and others are currently in the drafting process. The whole process of developing a NAP is also one of awareness raising and capacity-building in order to overcome gaps and challenges to the full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

To date, there are 25 countries which have adopted NAP on SC res. 1325 which include, mainly, Austria (2007), Belgium (2009), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2010), Canada (2010), Chile (2009), Cote D'Ivoire (2007), Denmark (2008), Democratic Republic of Congo (2010), Netherlands (2007), Estonia (2010), Finland (2008), France (2010), Iceland (2008), Liberia (2009), Nepal (2010), Norway (2006), Philippine (2010), Portugal (2009), Rwanda (2010), Sierra Leone (2010), Spain (2007), Sweden (2009), Switzerland (2007 and 2010), Uganda (2008), United Kingdom (2010) and Italy (2010).

It must be noted, however, that NAP are not the only way to develop policy on women, peace and security. Some countries may choose to mainstream women, peace and security issues into other policy frameworks. Furthermore, developing policy is only the first implementing step.

F. To establish **international non-violent peace corps** as an useful instrument to lessen violence, protect minorities and support local non-violent conflict resolution

The international non-violent peace corps helps promote global acceptance of the principles of international peace and non-violent co-existence among people of diverse cultures and



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

systems of government. Additionally, an international non-violent peace corps could act as a credible third part in case of conflicts that arise among or within Nations, peoples and individuals.

Some effective examples of international non-violent peace corps from civil society in the world are the following:

- Operazione Colomba (Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII): www.operazionecolomba.com
- Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme for Palestine and Israel (EAPPI): www.eappi.org
- Christian Peacemaker Team (CPT): www.cpt.org
- International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR): <http://www.ifor.org/>
- Peace Brigade International (PBI): <http://www.peacebrigades.org/>

G. To set up communities of **Peace Academies** at the local, regional and national level

The mission of Community of Peace Academy (CPA) is to be a racially and culturally diverse community of students, parents, and staff, dedicated to creating a peaceful environment in which each person is treated with unconditional positive regard and acceptance. To create such an environment, a non-violent perspective will be intentionally taught and all members of the community will strive to practice a non-violent lifestyle.

Within such an environment, each student will be empowered and inspired to reach his or her full academic, emotional, physical, and spiritual potential. Thus empowered and prepared, Community of Peace graduates will commit themselves to meet the challenges posed by life in the multicultural world of the 21st century with confidence, compassion, intelligence, and a positive regard for all.

Founded in 1995, Community of Peace Academy is a chartered public school located in the East Side of Saint Paul, Minnesota. This former K-5 school has now grown to be a PreK-12 school with over 700 students. In 2004 the CPA earned the National School of Character Award, and is listed by the U.S. Department of Education as one of seven examples of a great school. The school participates in the University of Minnesota's College in the Schools program⁴².

3.3.2. What should be the role of civil society?

CSO and NGO contribution to the development of the human right to peace and its international codification was acknowledged by both the HR Council (res. 14/3) and the AC progress report (paragraph 12). More than 900 associate CSO world-wide endorsed the

⁴²For further information, please, see at <http://cpa.charter.k12.mn.us/>



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

SSIHRL written and oral statements submitted to both the HR Council and its AC on this issue.

In addition, the International Congress on the Human Right to Peace, which took place in Santiago de Compostela (Spain), approved on 10 December 2010 the Statutes of the **International Observatory on the Human Right to Peace (IOHRP)**⁴³. Operative since 10 March 2011 as a part of the SSIHRL, it is benefiting from the wide experience gained throughout the four-year World Campaign on the human right to peace. To preserve its autonomy, the Observatory has its own structure that includes the General Assembly of all its members; it is led by the Executive Committee (15 independent experts) and its Bureau; and its activities are carried out by the permanent International Secretariat (Article V of the Statutes), in close association with the SSIHRL.

The IOHRP is networking with local CSO and human rights NGO interested in the promotion and defence of the human right to peace. The CSO that are part of the World Alliance on the Human Right to Peace are especially invited to formalize their incorporation into the IOHRP General Assembly.

The main purposes of the IOHRP are the promotion and implementation of the **Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace** (also adopted on 10 December 2010) and to monitor the codification process within the UN competent bodies, ensuring that the General Assembly would adopt a Universal Declaration of the Human Right to Peace taking fully into account the *Santiago Declaration* and its preparatory work.

Furthermore, the IOHRP will prepare field reports; develop reliable indicators to measure States and other international actors' compliance with the human right to peace in accordance with the normative content of the *Santiago Declaration*; and publish reports on situations of serious, massive and systematic violations of the human right to peace.

The IOHRP is also monitoring States and international Organizations' compliance with the development of the three pillars on which the Charter of the United Nations is founded, namely: the system of collective security which prohibits the threat or use of force and promote the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law; the economic and social development of peoples; and the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination. Under these three pillars the human right to peace will be built.

3.3.3. Experiences of international and regional organisations?

⁴³See *infra*, Annex II. The Statutes of the Observatory are also available at www.aedidh.org

The following are international organizations good practices:

UNESCO Constitution and culture of peace

ILO Constitution: social justice and peace

FAO Constitution and eradication of hunger

WHO Constitution: The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security

Latin America: Charter of the Organization of American States, the American Convention on Human Rights and the Protocol of San Salvador, the Treaty of Institutionalization of the Latin American Parliament and the Ibero-American Convention on Young People's Rights

Africa: Constitutive Act of the African Union, the African Charter of Human and Peoples Rights and Protocol to the African Charter concerning the Rights of Women in Africa

Asia: Declaration of Bangkok, the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Asian Charter on Human Rights and the Intergovernmental Commission of Human Rights of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Arab and Islamic States: Charter of the League of Arab States, the Arab Charter of Human Rights and Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Europe: Statute of the Council of Europe, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the European Social Charter and the European Union's Charter of Fundamental Rights

3.4. Fourth question: With regard to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace at the international and regional level:

3.4.1. What mechanisms are necessary to better enhance this right? Could you provide observations/proposals and/or examples of good practices?

1. In June 2011 the HR Council should extend the mandate of the Advisory Committee to draft a declaration on the **human right to peace**, including its double –peoples and individual- dimension.

2. In January 2012 the Advisory Committee should include a monitoring body to be part of the draft declaration on the human right to peace to be submitted to the HR Council. In accordance with Article 14 of the *Santiago Declaration*, the monitoring body shall be the

Working Group on the Human Right to Peace composed of 10 experts appointed by the General Assembly. The functions and competences of the WG are spelled out in Art. 15 of the *Santiago Declaration* (see below, Annex I). They were drafted following the methods of work of the HR Council's Special Procedures.

3. In June 2012 the HR Council should receive the draft declaration from the AC and appoint an **open-ended working group** on standard setting on the human right to peace with full participation of civil society, It will report to the HR Council on progress achieved and its mandate shall be extended for two years.

4. In 2014 the HR Council shall submit to the General Assembly the draft Universal Declaration on the Human Right to Peace.

5. In 2015 the GA shall adopt the Universal Declaration on the Human Right to Peace.

3.4.2. Experiences of international and regional organisations?

A. To extend the **Nuclear Weapons Free Zone** to all regions of the world:

According to the Comprehensive study of the question of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones (NWFZ) in all its aspects⁴⁴, the NWFZ is defined by the United Nations as an agreement which a group of states has freely established by treaty or convention, that bans the use, development, or deployment of nuclear weapons in a given area, that has mechanisms of verification and control to enforce its obligations, and that is recognized as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

To date, there are 7 NWFZ in the world, mainly: the Antarctic Treaty (1959), Outer Space Treaty (1967), Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967), Seabed Treaty (1971), South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone (Treaty of Rarotonga, 1985), Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (Treaty of Bangkok, 1995) and African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (Treaty of Pelendaba, 1996)

B. To establish **Zones of Peace** all over the world:

A Zone of Peace is a site with sacred, religious, historic, educational, cultural, geographical and/or environmental importance, protected and preserved by its own community and officially recognized by a governmental authority. It is not merely a "demilitarized zone", but a sanctuary that operates within ethical principles of non-violence, free from weapons, acts of violence, injustice and environmental degradation.

⁴⁴Resolution 3472 (XXX), 11 December 1975, Official Record of the thirteenth session, supplement No. 27 A (A/10027/Add. 1)

On 27 November 1971, the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and the Special Envoy of the National Executive Council of Thailand signed the *Declaration on Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality* in Malaysia by which agreed to exert initially necessary efforts to secure the recognition of, and respect for, South East Asia as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside Powers and make concerted efforts to broaden the areas of cooperation which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship.

The *South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone* was created in 1986 through a UN resolution on Brazil's initiative, with the aim of promoting regional cooperation and the maintenance of peace and security in the region. Particular attention was dedicated to the question of preventing the geographical proliferation of nuclear weapons and of reducing and eventually eliminating the military presence of countries from other regions. The countries members of the Zone are Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, DR Congo, Ivory Coast, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, São, Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uruguay.

The General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted in 1969 the resolution entitled "*recognition of the South American Zone of Peace and Cooperation*", by which express the commitment of the Organization of American States to contribute effectively to initiatives carried out at the regional and sub-regional levels to strengthen peace and security and urge the member states to consider conducting seminars, courses, and studies on the establishment and operation of zones of peace and cooperation in the region, and to exchange among themselves the experience derived from such academic events⁴⁵.

The General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted the resolution entitled "*The Americas as a zone of peace and cooperation*" by which reaffirm the content and aims of resolution, "Recognition of the South American Zone of Peace and Cooperation"; request the Permanent Council to continue to consider, within the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the topic of zones of peace and cooperation in the region, which will help to consolidate confidence-building measures in the various fields of defence and security and promote fruitful hemispheric cooperation; and continue to support the establishment of zones of peace and security at the bilateral and sub-regional levels among member states⁴⁶.

In 2010 The Spanish Senate approved, with the support of all parliamentary groups, a motion urging the Government to "undertake the necessary efforts" to "support the

⁴⁵AG/RES. 1969 (XXXIII-O/03), 2003

⁴⁶AG/RES. 2054 (XXXIV-O/04), 2004

momentum" of the autonomous and local institutions from Canary Island intended to "achieve the vision of creating an International Zone for Culture of Peace and Human Rights that enter this institution in the context of the United Nations Organization (UNO) and its agency for the Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) "⁴⁷.

C. To adopt new **human rights instruments on peace, security and human rights:**

On 9 July 2002, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the African Union adopted at the 1st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union in Durban the *Protocol relating to the establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union*. According to 3 of the Protocol the objectives of the Peace and Security Council are the following:

- a. Promote peace, security and stability in Africa, in order to guarantee the protection and preservation of life and property, the well-being of the African people and their environment, as well as the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development;
- b. Anticipate and prevent conflicts. In circumstances where conflicts have occurred, the Peace and Security Council shall have the responsibility to undertake peace-making and peacebuilding functions for the resolution of these conflicts;
- c. Promote and implement peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction activities to consolidate peace and prevent the resurgence of violence;
- d. Co-ordinate and harmonize continental efforts in the prevention and combating of international terrorism in all its aspects;
- e. Develop a common defence policy for the Union, in accordance with article 4(d) of the Constitutive Act;
- f. Promote and encourage democratic practices, good governance and the rule of law, protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the sanctity of human life and international humanitarian law, as part of efforts for preventing conflicts.

Furthermore, it should be acknowledged the **role played by all peace movements and ideas** that have marked over the history of humankind, which have recently crystallized in major contribution including, as follows:

⁴⁷Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Generales, Senado IX Legislatura, Serie I: Boletín General 26 July 2010 Num. 504 662/000129



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

1- The Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the Twenty-first Century which emerged from the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference, 1999⁴⁸

2- The Earth Charter adopted at The Hague on 29 June 2000⁴⁹; and

3- The Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth, adopted in Cochabamba (Bolivia) on 22 April 2010, in the framework of the World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth.

D. To declare a **Decade to Overcome violence (DOV)**:

The DOV (Churches Seeking Reconciliation and Peace 2001 – 2010) is an initiative of the World Council of Churches⁵⁰. It was decided by the 8th General Assembly in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1998 and runs parallel to the United Nations' Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World. The DOV works with the data provided by the World Health Organization in its 2002 World Report on Health and Violence.

The DOV calls us to:

□

- Work together for peace, justice, and reconciliation at all levels - local, regional, and global. To embrace creative approaches to peace building which are consonant with the spirit of the gospel.
- Interact and collaborate with local communities, civil society actors, and people of other living faiths, so as to prevent violence and promote a culture of peace.
- Walk with people who are systematically oppressed by violence, and to act in solidarity with all struggling for justice, peace, and the integrity of creation.
- Repent for our complicity in violence, and to engage in theological reflection to overcome the spirit, logic, and practice of violence.

In order to move peace-building from the periphery to the centre of the life and witness of the church and to build stronger alliances and understanding among churches, networks, and movements which are working toward a culture of peace, the goals of the Decade to Overcome Violence are:

⁴⁸ Doc. A/54/98, of 20 May 1999, Annex.

⁴⁹The final text of the Earth Charter was approved at a meeting of the Earth Charter Commission at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris in March 2000. The official launch was on 29 June 2000 in a ceremony at The Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands.

⁵⁰For further information, please, see at <http://www.overcomingviolence.org/>



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

- Addressing holistically the wide varieties of violence, both direct and structural, in homes, communities, and in international arenas and learning from the local and regional analyses of violence and ways to overcome violence.
- Challenging the churches to overcome the spirit, logic, and practice of violence; to relinquish any theological justification of violence; and to affirm anew the spirituality of reconciliation and active nonviolence.
- Creating a new understanding of security in terms of cooperation and community, instead of in terms of domination and competition.
- Learning from the spirituality and resources for peace-building of other faiths to work with communities of other faiths in the pursuit of peace and to challenge the churches to reflect on the misuse of religious and ethnic identities in pluralistic societies.
- Challenging the growing militarization of our world, especially the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

The International Ecumenical Peace Convocation (IEPC) will take place on the Mona campus of the University of West Indies in Kingston, Jamaica from 17 through 25 May 2011. The Convocation will approach this through the following themes: 1) Peace in the Community; 2) Peace with the Earth; 3) Peace in the Marketplace and 4) Peace among the Peoples⁵¹.

E. To observe the **day of global ceasefire and non violence** all around the world

In 1981, the General Assembly established the International Day of Peace, with a view to “commemorating and strengthening the ideals of peace within and among all nations and people” (A/RES/36/67). In 2001, the General Assembly set 21 September as the annual date to be observed as a “day of global ceasefire and non-violence” (A/RES/55/282).

The International Day of Peace, also known as the World Peace Day, occurs annually on September 21. It is dedicated to peace, and specifically the absence of war, such as might be occasioned by a temporary ceasefire in a combat zone. It is observed by many nations, political groups, military groups, and peoples.

According to Mr. Jeremy Gilley⁵², Peace One Day’s aim now is to institutionalise Peace Day across the world so it becomes self-sustaining. He added that as a key driver towards the

⁵¹For further information, please, see at <http://www.overcomingviolence.org/en/peace-convocation/kingston-2011.html>

⁵²Founder and chairman of Peace One Day. For further information, please, see at <http://www.peaceoneday.org/en/welcome>

institutionalisation of Peace Day, Peace One Day is calling for and working towards a day of ceasefire and non-violence on Peace Day 21 September 2012 - a Global Truce.

3.5. Fifth question: With regard to peace education:

3.5.1. What is your Government doing to provide peace education during primary, secondary and tertiary education?

A. Infrastructures for peace

According to the United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY Peacebuilders)⁵³, infrastructures for peace are necessary, such as Ministries or Departments of Peace, local peace councils, peace commissions, etc. In essence, while peace requires peace education in order to be sustainable, peace education infrastructures for peace shall be facilitated and supported. These can take many forms, but they essentially all aim to facilitate the creation of a **culture of peace** by developing and implementing peace education programs at the national, regional, local (etc.) level.

B. Restorative Circles

While peace education focuses mostly on the prevention of violations of the right to peace, there are dialogue processes that share the principles of peace education that are very valuable when looking to address violations of the right to peace after they have occurred. These are the many restorative justice processes. One such process is that of Restorative Circles, where the “actor” and the “receiver” of the action meet the affected community and all stakeholders, and transform the conflict by unveiling, through the RC process, the reasons and impact of the violation. This heals the relationships and facilitates the interdependent growth of the community, providing sustainability to the right to peace.

One particular feature of Restorative Circles is the fact that an RC system is set up before the occurrence of violence or any violation of the right to peace, with the agreement of those concerned, so that once a violation occurs, the RC system can be voluntarily utilized for collective healing and the reinforcement of social ties that support the right to peace. Governments can implement restorative justice practices such as this one at the local, regional or national level and facilitate RC processes in order to sustain the right to peace

⁵³UNOY Peacebuilders is a global network of 49 youth peace organisations and 350 affiliates active in the field of peacebuilding and conflict transformation. UNOY Peacebuilders' main areas of action are networking, training, empowerment for action/support to youth projects, campaigning and advocacy, and practical research on the role of youth in peacebuilding. For further information, please see at <http://www.unoy.org/>



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

from below. This would also save many financial and other resources that are ineffectively being used in a retributive justice system, where a possible violation of the right to peace would not be understood in its human dimension, and where, given the lack of transformative elements, the great cost of punishment would be added to the cost of reiteration of the same offense.

3.5.2. What should be the role of civil society?

Civil society has been doing most of the work in peace education and governments should take advantage of this expertise and experience. Governments need the skills and knowledge of civil society in peace education, and civil society needs the support of the governments to be more effective. Ultimately, people need the institutionalization of peace education efforts by the government, through partnerships with civil society. For this reason, it should add a reference to the specific role children and youth can play in promoting and implementing peace education when empowered and given the opportunity to actively participate.

Civil society also has been organizing in a number of networks to share expertise, best practices, etc. One important network and resource is the Global Campaign for Peace Education (<http://www.peace-ed-campaign.org/>). Another relevant organization is The Culture of Peace Organization (info@thecultureofpeace.org), which is a platform for young peace-workers supporting the right to peace through the professionalization of peace-workers.

3.5.3. Experiences of international and regional organizations?

Regional and international organizations are fundamentally organizations for dialogue. However, they are not intentionally designed this way, and much energy and resources are lost in the management of these organizations, while progress is slow and often frustrating. Insofar as a regional or international organization's goal is to promote peace (and this is everyone's goal in one way or another), their dialogue processes should be designed so that diversity can be appreciated fully applying the principle of non-exclusion and the equal importance of everyone's concerns and needs.

This itself is the work of peace educators and facilitators around the world, and it should be applied to the very process we are trying to facilitate in order to support the right to peace. Trying to support a right to peace without implementing appreciative dialogue processes is not effective.

The experiences and examples are multiple, and a specific consultation with civil society on this will yield many, many proposals. There is the World Café, Open Space, and many others. However, regional and international organizations should benefit from tailored solutions to



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

make the most out of their conversations given their constituencies and aims, and can do so in consultation with civil society.

The Final Civil Society Report on the Decade for a Culture of Peace is a very valuable resource to know about the efforts carried out around the world during the Decade for a Culture of Peace (2001-2010) in peace education. There is a database with the submissions of individual organizations made by Culture of Peace Programme of Action area (the first one is culture of peace through education); it includes a summary report with statistics; and a summary of recommendations. (<http://decade-culture-of-peace.org/>)

Additionally, since freedom of religion or belief is protected as a fundamental right under international law⁵⁴, the inter-religious and intra-religious dialogue is vital for the prevention of conflicts⁵⁵. Although the interreligious dialogue alone does not solve underlying problems, it may be a first step in the right direction to look at a common strategy to reduce tensions and promote tolerance⁵⁶. It follows that the role played by civil society organizations, in particular the Buddha's Light International Association⁵⁷, is really important in the promotion and enhancement of peace and dialogue among cultures, civilizations and religions. According to the conclusions of the 16th General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, "Peace is not due to the effort of a single person. We need to muster everyone's strength and power in order to work for peace"⁵⁸.

In order to enhance the interfaith cooperation, States shall work with faith-based organizations and religious leaders at national level, who are key actors to bring about peace in their own communities, as well as with interfaith networks. As an example, the Global Network of Religions for Children (GNRC)⁵⁹, an interfaith initiative present in several countries, is closely working with national governments, including in Tanzania and El Salvador, to include an ethics education programme for children⁶⁰ in the school curricula, as a way to contribute to learning to live together and developing peaceful and harmonious

⁵⁴International human rights instruments containing provisions on the struggle against intolerance and discrimination in matters of religion or belief are as follows: Article 2 and 18 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948, article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1966; the ILO Convention on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation of 1958; the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education of 1960; the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief of 1981; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979.

⁵⁵Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ms. Asma Jahangir, A/HRC/6/5, of 20 July 2007, paragraph 52.

⁵⁶Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ms. Asma Jahangir, A/HRC/13/40, of 21 December 2009, paragraph 61.

⁵⁷For further information, please, see at <http://www.bliamiami.org/en/?p=59>

⁵⁸For further information, please, see at <http://buddhim.20m.com/2-4.htm>

⁵⁹For further information, please, see at <http://www.gnrc.net/en/>



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

relations. The GNRC is an example of how civil society members join forces to contribute to a culture of peace through interfaith cooperation.

Civil society should be fully involved in the training on peace issues and advocate for peace education to become a high priority at all levels. The African Women for Active Non Violence (AFWAN) and FEMNET conduct trainings of trainers to have a pool of trainers on peace issues through out Africa⁶¹.

3.6. Sixth question. Further comments?

Please see in attachments full texts of the *Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* and the Statutes of the *International Observatory on the Human Rights to Peace*, as adopted by the Santiago Congress on 10 December 2010 (Annexes I and II).

3.6.1. Annexes

⁶⁰ *Learning to Live Together. An Intercultural and Interfaith Programme for Ethics Education for Children*, Arigatou International/UNESCO/UNICEF, 2008

⁶¹ For further information, please, see at <http://www.femnet.or.ke/>



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

A. SANTIAGO DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE

The International Congress on the Human Right to Peace,

Meeting on 9 and 10 December 2010 in Santiago de Compostela (Spain) on the occasion of the 2010 Forum or World Social Forum on Peace Education;

Having regard to the declarations, conclusions and recommendations formulated at the conferences and regional seminars of experts held in Geneva (Switzerland) —on the occasion of the World Conference of NGOs for the Reform of International Institutions—, November 2006; Mexico D.F. (Mexico), December 2006; Bogota (Colombia), Barcelona (Spain) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), March 2007; Caracas (Venezuela) and Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), April 2007; Morelia (Mexico), Bogota (Colombia), Oviedo (Spain) and Santa Fe (USA), New Mexico (USA), May 2007; Washington, D.C. (USA), Nairobi (Kenya) and Geneva (Switzerland), June 2007; Feldkirch (Austria), August 2007; Geneva (Switzerland), September 2007; Lluçanoves (Spain), September 2007; Madrid (Spain), October 2007; Monterrey (Mexico), November 2007; Mexico, D.F. (Mexico), Geneva (Switzerland), Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain), Zaragoza (Spain) and Navia (Spain), December 2007; New York (USA) —on the occasion of the 52nd session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women—, February 2008; Parliament of Catalonia. Barcelona (Spain), Geneva (Switzerland), Dakar (Senegal), Madrid (Spain), Valencia (Spain), April 2008; Rome (Italy) and Gwangju (Republic of Korea), May 2008; Geneva (Switzerland) and Bilbao (Spain), June 2008; Geneva (Switzerland) and Cartagena (Spain), July 2008; Paris (France), Toledo (Spain), Geneva (Switzerland), Zaragoza (Spain) and Montevideo (Uruguay), September 2008; Oviedo (Spain), Alcala de Henares (Spain), Turin (Italy), New York (USA), Basque Parliament, Vitoria (Spain), October 2008; La Plata and Buenos Aires (Argentina), Bosco Marengo (Italy), November 2008; Luxembourg (Luxembourg), Geneva (Switzerland) and Barcelona (Spain), December 2008; Geneva (Switzerland) and Barcelona (Spain), January 2009; Yaounde (Cameroon), February 2009; Geneva (Switzerland) and New York (USA), March 2009; Johannesburg (South Africa), Seville (Spain), Madrid (Spain), Santiago de Compostela (Spain) and Bangkok (Thailand), April 2009; Trevi (Italy), Mexico D.F. (Mexico) and Seville (Spain), May 2009; Geneva (Switzerland), June 2009; Mexico D.F. and Morelia (Mexico), July 2009; San Sebastian (Spain), August 2009; Geneva (Switzerland) and Lluçanoves (Spain), September 2009; Caso (Spain) and Cangas de Onís (Spain), Alcala de Henares (Spain) and Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), October 2009; Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain), University of California, Berkeley (USA) and University of Geneva (Switzerland), November 2009; Alexandria (Egypt) and Geneva (Switzerland), December 2009, Havana (Cuba) and Geneva (Switzerland), January 2010; Geneva (Switzerland) and Bilbao (Spain), February 2010; Geneva (Switzerland) and New York (USA), March 2010; Lluçanoves (Spain) and Mexico D.F. (Mexico), April 2010; New York (USA), Parliament of Spain, Madrid (Spain), Bilbao (Spain) and Barcelona (Spain), May 2010; Barcelona (Spain), Geneva (Switzerland), Kampala (Uganda) and Santiago de Compostela



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

(Spain), June 2010; Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain), July 2010; Geneva (Switzerland), Buenos Aires (Argentina) and Montevideo (Uruguay), August 2010; Toledo (Spain), Geneva (Switzerland), New York (USA) and Barcelona (Spain), September 2010; Limassol (Cyprus), Oviedo (Spain), Alcala de Henares (Spain) and Puerto del Carmen, Lanzarote (Spain), October 2010; Soria (Spain), Bilbao (Spain), Berriz (Spain) and Caracas (Venezuela), November de 2010;

Highlighting the report on the results of the expert workshop on the right of peoples to peace Geneva (Switzerland), 15-16 December 2009; the resolution 14/3, of 17 June 2010, by which the Human Rights Council requested the Advisory Committee to prepare a draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace, and the recommendation 5/2, of 6 August 2010, by which the Advisory Committee established a drafting group of four members;

Noting also the adhesions to the process of international codification of human right to peace received from the Parliament of Catalonia, Barcelona (Spain), 26 February 2009; the Asturias Federation of Councils which comprises 78 Municipalities of Asturias, Sariego (Spain), 10 July 2009; the Parliament of the Principality of Asturias, Oviedo (Spain), 9 October 2009; the Cabildo of Gran Canaria (Spain), 26 March 2010; the Municipalities of Telde and Santa Lucia, Gran Canaria, (Spain), April and May 2010; the Argentina Assembly of Ombudspersons, Buenos Aires (Argentina), 11 August 2010; the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, Limassol (Cyprus), 7 October 2010; the Lanzarote Declaration on the Human Right to Peace, Lanzarote (Spain), 29 October 2010; the Basque Municipalities gathered in Berriz (Spain), 12 November 2010, and the Central University of Venezuela, Caracas (Venezuela), 18 November 2010;

Bearing especially in mind the *Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* (30 October 2006), the *Bilbao Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* (24 February 2010), and the *Barcelona Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* (2 June 2010), adopted by three different drafting committees composed of independent experts; as well as regional Declarations on the human right to peace which have been adopted by civil society experts in La Plata, (Argentina), November 2008; Yaounde (Cameroon), February 2009; Bangkok (Thailand), April 2009; Johannesburg (South Africa), April 2009; Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), October 2009; Alexandria (Egypt), December 2009; and Havana (Cuba), January 2010;

1. Agrees, by consensus, to approve the Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace, as set out in the Annex to this resolution, with a view to its adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations as soon as possible.
2. Calls on all civil society organisations, including NGOs and partner institutions, to disseminate, expound and publicize widely the *Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* around the world.

Santiago de Compostela (Spain), 10 December 2010



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

SANTIAGO DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE

Preamble

The General Assembly,

(1) *Considering* that, in accordance with the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations and the purposes and principles established therein, peace is a universal value, the *raison d'être* of the Organisation and a prerequisite for and a consequence of the enjoyment of human rights by all;

(2) *Considering* that the uniform, non-selective and adequate application of international law is essential to the attainment of peace; and recalling that Article 1 of the UN Charter identifies as the fundamental purpose of the Organization the maintenance of international peace and security, which should be achieved *inter alia* through the economic and social development of peoples and the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms without any kind of discrimination;

(3) *Recognising* the positive dimension of peace which goes beyond the strict absence of armed conflict and is linked to the elimination of all types of violence, whether direct, political, structural, economical or cultural in both public and private sectors, which in turn requires the economic, social and cultural development of peoples as a condition for satisfying the needs of the human being, and the effective respect of all human rights and the inherent dignity of all members of the human family;

(4) *Considering* that peace is inseparable from the diversity of life and cultures where identity is the base of life; and thus affirming that the foremost among rights is the right to life, from which other rights and freedoms flow, especially the right of all persons to live in peace;

(5) *Recalling further* that Article 2 of the UN Charter stipulates that all Member *States* shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered; and further that the Member States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles contained in the UN Charter;

(6) *Considering* that the United Nations system in its entirety shares this vision, since “lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice” (Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, ILO); it aims to the improvement of the levels of life and nutrition of all peoples, as well as to the eradication of hunger (Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO); and it states that “the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security” (Constitution of the World Health Organization, WHO);



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

(7) *Conscious* of the vulnerability and dependence of every human being, and of the fact that certain circumstances render given groups and persons especially vulnerable; and aware of the need and the right of all persons to live in peace and to have established a national and international social order in which peace has absolute priority, so that the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realised;

(8) *Considering* that education is indispensable for the establishment of an universal culture of peace and that, pursuant to the Preamble to the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), “since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”; and taking into account the Seville Statement on Violence adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November;

(9) *Recalling* the prohibition of war propaganda and the prohibition of incitement to hate and violence contained in Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which shall be compatible with the full respect for freedom of expression;

(10) *Taking account of* the principles and norms enshrined in international human rights law, international labour law, international humanitarian law, international criminal law and international refugee law; and considering that according to these principles and norms human rights are inalienable, universal, indivisible and inter-dependent, and that they reaffirm the dignity and the value of the human person, especially children and young people, as well as the equality in rights of women and men;

(11) *Recalling further* the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, *inter alia* resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on friendly relations and cooperation among States; resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the definition of aggression; resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which the Assembly endorsed the “Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition”; resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, entitled “Declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of mankind”; Resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978, entitled “Declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace”; resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984 entitled “Declaration of the right of peoples to peace”; resolution 53/243 A of 13 September 1999 entitled “Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace”; resolution 55/2 of 5 September 2000 entitled “United Nations Millennium Declaration”, reaffirmed by resolution 60/1 of 15 September 2005, entitled “2005 World Summit Outcome”; and resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001, by virtue of which the 21 of September of each year shall be observed as International Day of Peace;

(12) *Concerned* about the constant and progressive degradation of the environment and about the need and obligation to ensure to present and future generations a life in peace and in harmony with nature, ensuring their right to human security and the right to live in a safe and healthy environment; and recalling, among other instruments, the Stockholm Declaration of 16 June 1972, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment; the



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

World Charter for Nature contained in UN General Assembly Resolution 37/7 of 28 October 1982; the Convention on Biodiversity of 5 June 1992; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 9 May 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol of 11 December 1997; the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development of 14 June 1992; the United Nations Convention of 14 October 1994 to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa; the Convention of Aarhus of 25 June 1998 on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters; and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development of 4 September 2002;

(13) *Observing* that the commitment to peace is a general principle of international law, in accordance with Article 38.1.c) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as it was recognised by the International Expert Consultation on the Human Right to Peace representing 117 States, held in Paris, in March 1998;

(14) *Recalling* the Istanbul Declaration adopted by resolution XIX (1969) of the XXI International Red Cross Conference, which states that human beings have the right to enjoy lasting peace; resolution 5/XXXII (1976) of the former UN Commission on Human Rights, which affirms that everyone has the right to live in conditions of peace and international security; and resolutions 8/9 (18 June 2008) and 11/4 (17 June 2009) of the UN Human Rights Council entitled “promotion of the right of peoples to peace”;

(15) *Recalling* the commitments undertaken by African States pursuant to the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the African Charter of Human and Peoples Rights, the Protocol to the African Charter concerning the Rights of Women in Africa; the commitments undertaken by States in the inter-American framework by virtue of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the American Convention on Human Rights and the Protocol of San Salvador, the Treaty of Institutionalization of the Latin American Parliament and, in the Ibero-American context, the Ibero-American Convention on Young People’s Rights; the Asian instruments concerning peace, including the Declaration of Bangkok, the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Asian Charter on Human Rights, as well as the terms of reference of the Intergovernmental Commission of Human Rights of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; the commitment of Arab States in favour of peace, expressed in the Charter of the League of Arab States and the Arab Charter of Human Rights; the commitment of Islamic States in favour of peace, expressed in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference; as well as the commitments undertaken in the framework of the Council of Europe by virtue of its Statute, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the European Social Charter, and other European conventions; and the European Union’s Charter of Fundamental Rights;

(16) *Concerned* over the manufacture of weapons, the arms race and the excessive and uncontrolled traffic of all kinds of arms, jeopardising international peace and security; over the failure of States to observe the obligations laid down in the relevant treaties in the field of

disarmament, and, in particular, the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; which constitutes an obstacle to the realisation of the right to development;

(17) *Considering* that the international community requires the codification and progressive development of the human right to peace, as an autonomous right with universal vocation and intergenerational character;

(18) *Concerned* by gross and systematic violations committed in peace times, and *considering* that the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court shall define such violations as crimes against the human right to peace;

(19) *Acknowledging* the contribution of women to peace processes and emphasizing the importance of their participation at all levels of decision making, as have been recognised by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions 3519 of 1975 and 3763 of 1982, and by the Security Council in its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 and 1889 (2009); as well as emphasising the full and effective implementation of the resolution 1325 on women and peace and security;

(20) *Further affirming* that the achievement of peace is the shared responsibility of women and men, peoples and States, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, corporations and other social actors and, more generally, of the entire international community;

(21) *Considering* that the promotion of a culture of peace, the world-wide redistribution of resources and the achievement of social justice must contribute to the establishment of more just global economic relations which will facilitate the fulfilment of the purposes of this Declaration, by eliminating the inequalities, exclusion and poverty, because they generate structural violence which is incompatible with peace at both national and international levels;

(22) *Affirming* that peace must be based on justice, and that therefore all victims have a right to recognition of their status as victims without discrimination, to justice, to truth and to an effective reparation, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005, which proclaims the *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law*, thereby contributing to reconciliation and the establishment of lasting peace;

(23) *Conscious* that impunity is incompatible with peace and justice; and considering that every military or security institution must be fully subordinated to the rule of law and must be bound by the obligations arising under international law, to the observance of human rights and of international humanitarian law, and to the attainment of peace; and that, therefore, military discipline and the carrying out of orders from superiors must be subordinated to the achievement of those objectives;

(24) *Concerned* by the impunity and the increasing activities of mercenaries and private military and security companies; the outsourcing to the private sector of inherently security State functions and by the growing privatization of war;



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

(25) *Affirming* that peace implies the right of all persons to live in and to remain in their respective countries; conscious that mass exoduses and migratory flows are frequently involuntary and respond to dangers, threats and breaches of peace; and convinced that in order to assure the right to human security and the right of every person to emigrate and settle peacefully in the territory of another State, the international community should establish an international migration regime as a matter of urgency;

(26) *Persuaded* too that peace has been and continues to be a constant aspiration of all civilizations through all history of mankind, and that therefore all human beings should join their efforts toward the effective realization of peace;

(27) *Paying tribute* to all peace movements and ideas that have marked over the history of humankind, which have recently crystallized in major contribution including the Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the Twenty-first Century which emerged from the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference, 1999;⁶² the Earth Charter adopted at The Hague on 29 June 2000; and the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth, adopted in Cochabamba (Bolivia) on 22 April 2010, in the framework of the World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth;

(28) *Affirming* that the human right to peace cannot be achieved without the realization of the equality of rights and respect for gender based differences; without respect for different cultural values and religious beliefs that are compatible with the universally recognized human rights; and without the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of related intolerance;

(29) *Convinced* that it is urgent and necessary that all States recognize peace as a human right and that they ensure its enjoyment by all persons under their jurisdiction, without any distinction, independently of race, descent, national, ethnic or social origin, colour, gender, sexual orientation, age, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, economic situation, heritage, diverse physical or mental functionality, civil status, birth or any other condition;

Proclaims the following Declaration:

⁶² Doc. A/54/98, of 20 May 1999, Annex.



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

Part I Elements of the human right to peace

Section A. Rights

ARTICLE 1

RIGHT HOLDERS AND DUTY-HOLDERS

1. Individuals, groups, peoples and all humankind have the inalienable right to a just, sustainable and lasting peace. By virtue of that right, they are holders of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in this Declaration.
2. States, individually, jointly or as part of multilateral organisations, are the principal duty-holders of the human right to peace. This right shall be implemented without any distinction or discrimination for reasons of race, descent, national, ethnic or social origin, colour, gender, sexual orientation, age, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, economic situation or heritage, diverse physical or mental functionality, civil status, birth or any other condition.
3. All individuals and peoples subjected to aggression, genocide, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance, as well as *apartheid*, colonialism and neo-colonialism, deserve special attention as victims of violations of the human right to peace.

ARTICLE 2

RIGHT TO EDUCATION ON AND FOR PEACE AND ALL OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Education and socialization for peace is a condition *sine qua non* for unlearning war and building identities disentangled from violence.
2. Individuals have the right to receive, under conditions of equal treatment, an education on and for peace and all other human rights. Such education should be the basis of every educational system; generate social processes based on trust, solidarity and mutual respect; incorporate a gender perspective; facilitate the peaceful settlement of conflicts; and lead to a new way of approaching human relationships within the framework of a culture of peace.
3. Individuals have a right to demand and to obtain the competences needed to participate in the creative and non-violent transformation or prevention and resolution of conflicts



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

throughout their life. These competencies should be accessible through formal and informal education.

ARTICLE 3

RIGHT TO HUMAN SECURITY AND TO LIVE IN A SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

1. Individuals have the right to human security, including freedom from fear and from want, both being elements of positive peace.
2. All peoples and individuals have the right to live in a private and public environment that is safe and healthy, and to be protected against any act or threat of physical or psychological violence, whether originating from State or non-State actors.
3. All peoples and individuals have the right to demand from their governments the effective observance of the collective security's system established in the UN Charter, in particular its principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, with full respect of the norms of international law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
4. Freedom from want implies the enjoyment of the right to sustainable development and of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:
 - a. The right to food, drinking water, sanitation, health, clothing, housing, education and culture;
 - b. The right to work and to enjoy fair conditions of employment and trade union association; the right to equal remuneration among persons who perform the same occupation or function; the right to access to social services on equal terms; and the right to leisure.

ARTICLE 4

RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT AND TO A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

1. The realization of the human right to peace and the eradication of structural violence requires that all individuals and peoples enjoy the inalienable right to participate in economic, social, cultural and political development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms may be fully exercised, as well as to contribute to, and enjoy that development.
2. All peoples and individuals have the right to the elimination of obstacles to the realization of the right to development, such as servicing of unjust or unsustainable foreign debt



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

burden and its conditionalities, or the maintenance of an unfair international economic order, because they generate poverty and social exclusion.

3. All peoples and individuals have the right to live in a sustainable and safe environment as a foundation for peace and for the survival of mankind.
4. The use of weapons that damage the environment, in particular radioactive weapons and weapons of mass destruction, is contrary to international humanitarian law, the right to the environment and the human right to peace. Such weapons must be urgently prohibited, and States that utilize them have the obligation to restore the previous condition of the environment by repairing all damage caused.

ARTICLE 5

RIGHT TO DISOBEDIENCE AND TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

1. All peoples and individuals have the right not to be regarded as enemies by any State.
2. Individuals, individually or as members of a group, have the right to civil disobedience and to conscientious objection against activities that entail a threat against peace.
3. Individuals, individually or as members of a group, have the right to obtain conscientious objection status towards their military obligations.
4. Members of any military or security institution have the right not to participate in wars of aggression, international military operations not authorised by the United Nations, or other armed operations, whether international or internal, which violate the principles and norms of international human rights law or international humanitarian law. Furthermore, they have the right to disobey orders that are manifestly contrary to the above mentioned principles and norms. In addition, they have the obligation to disobey orders to commit or participate in genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes. The duty to obey military superior orders does not exempt from the observance of these obligations, and disobedience of such orders shall not in any case constitute a military offence.
5. Individuals, individually or as members of a group, have the right not to participate in, and to publicly denounce scientific research for the manufacture or development of arms of any kind.
6. Individuals, individually or as members of a group, have the right to object to participate in a working or professional capacity, and to oppose taxation for military expenditures connected with military operations in support of armed conflicts that violate international



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

human rights law or international humanitarian law. States shall provide acceptable alternatives to tax payers who object to the use of their tax money for military purposes.

7. Individuals, individually or as members of a group, have the right to be protected in the effective exercise of their right to disobedience and conscientious objection.

ARTICLE 6

RIGHT TO RESIST AND OPPOSE OPPRESSION

1. All peoples and individuals have the right to resist and oppose all regimes that commit international crimes or other grave, massive or systematic violations of human rights, including the right of peoples to self-determination, in accordance with international law.
2. All peoples and individuals have the right to oppose war; war crimes, genocide, aggression, *apartheid* and other crimes against humanity; violations of other universally recognized human rights; any propaganda in favour of war or incitement to violence; and violations of the human right to peace, as defined in this Declaration. The glorification of violence and its justification as necessary to build the future and enable progress shall be prohibited by law.

ARTICLE 7

RIGHT TO DISARMAMENT

1. All peoples and individuals have the right to demand from all States that they proceed in a joint and coordinated manner and within a reasonable period of time to general and complete disarmament, under comprehensive and effective international supervision. In particular, States shall urgently eliminate all weapons of mass destruction or of indiscriminate effect, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. In addition, States shall adopt effective and coordinated measures in order to progressively phase out their armies and foreign military bases.
2. All peoples and individuals have the right to have the resources freed by disarmament allocated to the economic, social and cultural development of peoples and to the fair redistribution of natural wealth, responding especially to the needs of the poorest countries and of the groups in situations of vulnerability, aiming to put an end to inequalities, social exclusion and extreme poverty.
3. States shall prohibit and refrain from outsourcing inherently state military and security functions to private contractors.



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

ARTICLE 8

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, OPINION, EXPRESSION, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

1. All peoples and individuals have the right to access and to receive information from diverse sources without censorship, in accordance with international human rights law, in order to be protected from manipulation in favour of warlike or aggressive objectives.
2. All peoples and individuals have the right to denounce any event that threatens or violates the human right to peace, and to freely participate in peaceful political, social and cultural activities or initiatives for the defence and promotion of the human right to peace, without interference by governments or by the private sector.
3. All peoples and individuals have the right to be protected against any form of cultural violence. To this end, persons should fully enjoy their freedom of thought, conscience, expression and religion, in conformity with international human rights law.

ARTICLE 9

RIGHT TO REFUGEE STATUS

1. All individuals have the right to seek and to enjoy refugee status without discrimination, in the following circumstances:
 - a. If the person suffers persecution for engaging in activities in favour of peace and other human rights, or for claiming the right to conscientious objection against war or military service;
 - b. If the person has a well-founded fear of persecution by State or non-State agents, on grounds of race, sex, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, membership in a particular social group or political opinions, family status, or any other condition;
 - c. If the person flees his/her country or place of origin or residence because his/her life, security or liberty has been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances that gravely perturb public order.
2. Refugee status should include, *inter alia*, the right to voluntary return to one's country or place of origin or residence in dignity and with all due guarantees, once the causes of persecution have been removed and, in case of armed conflict, it has ended.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

ARTICLE 10

RIGHT TO EMIGRATE AND TO PARTICIPATE

1. All individuals have the right of freedom of movement and to emigrate if their right to human security or to live in a safe and healthy environment, as stipulated in Article 3 of this Declaration, is seriously threatened.
2. In order to promote social inclusion and prevent structural violence ensuing from discrimination in the enjoyment of human rights, migrants have the right to participate, individually or collectively, in the public affairs of the country in which they have their residence, and to benefit from specific mechanisms and institutions that facilitate such participation, in accordance with international human rights law.

ARTICLE 11

RIGHTS OF ALL VICTIMS

1. All victims of human rights violations have the right, without discrimination, to recognition of their status as such and to an effective remedy to protect them against violations of human rights, particularly of the human right to peace.
2. All individuals have an inalienable right, not subject to statutory limitations, to obtain justice in respect of gross violations of human rights, including the investigation and determination of the facts, as well as the identification and punishment of those responsible.
3. The victims of human rights violations, the members of their families and society in general have the right to know the truth, not subject to statutory limitations.
4. Every victim of a human rights violation has the right, in accordance with international human rights law, to the restoration of the violated rights; to obtain effective and complete redress, including the right to rehabilitation and compensation; measures of symbolic redress or reparation as well as guarantees that the violation will not be repeated. Such redress shall not preclude recourse to popular courts or tribunals of conscience and to institutions, methods, traditions or local customs of peaceful settlement of disputes, which may be acceptable to the victim as adequate reparation.

ARTICLE 12



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

GROUPS IN SITUATIONS OF VULNERABILITY

1. All individuals share the same human dignity and have an equal right to protection. Nevertheless, there are certain groups in situations of specific vulnerability who deserve special protection. Among them are women in particular situations, children, victims of enforced or involuntary disappearances, persons with diverse physical or mental functionality, elderly persons, displaced persons, migrants, minorities, refugees and indigenous peoples.
2. States shall ensure that the specific effects of the different forms of violence on the enjoyment of the rights of persons belonging to groups in situations of vulnerability are assessed. States also have the obligation to ensure that remedial measures are taken, including the recognition of the right of persons belonging to groups in situations of vulnerability to participate in the adoption of such measures.
3. States, international organizations, in particular the United Nations, and civil society shall facilitate the specific contribution of women to the prevention, management and peaceful settlement of disputes, and promote their contribution to building, consolidating and maintaining peace after conflicts. To this end, the increased representation of women shall be promoted at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms in these areas.
4. All individuals deprived of their liberty have the right to be treated humanely; their right life, dignity and physical and moral integrity shall be respected. In case of children, detention shall be imposed exclusively as a last resort and be limited to exceptional cases. States shall ensure conditions of detention that promote rehabilitation and inclusion of persons deprived of their liberty, particularly children and youth, ensuring their education, training and general development.
5. The enforced or involuntary disappearance of individuals constitutes a crime against humanity. Their victims have the rights to the recognition of their detention, to regain their freedom and to obtain complete, effective, fair and adequate reparation.
6. Indigenous peoples have all the rights guaranteed to them by international human rights law, particularly the right to live on their lands, to enjoy their natural resources and to the effective protection of their cultural heritage.

Section B. Obligations

ARTICLE 13

OBLIGATIONS FOR THE REALIZATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE

1. The effective and practical realization of the human right to peace necessarily entails duties and obligations for States, international organizations, civil society, peoples, individuals, corporations, the media and other actors in society and, in general, the entire international community.
2. The fundamental responsibility for preserving peace and protecting the human right to peace lies with the States and also with the United Nations as the most universal body which harmonizes the concerted efforts of the nations to realise the purposes and principles proclaimed in the UN Charter.
3. States shall take all the necessary measures for ensuring development and protection of the environment, including disaster preparedness strategies, as their absence poses a threat to peace. States have the obligation to cooperate in all necessary fields in order to achieve the realization of the human right to peace, in particular by implementing their existing commitments to promote and provide increased resources to international cooperation for development.
4. States are also required to adopt measures to build and consolidate peace and have the responsibility to protect humankind from the scourge of war. This, however, shall not be interpreted to imply for any State any entitlement to intervene in the territory of other States.
5. Effectiveness of the United Nations should be further enhanced in its dual functions of preventing violations and protecting human rights and human dignity, including the human right to peace. In particular, it is for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Human Rights Council and other competent bodies to take effective measures to protect human rights from violations which may constitute a danger or threat to international peace and security.
6. The United Nations system must engage in a thorough and effective manner, through the United Nations Peace-building Commission, in cooperation with other entities of the United Nations and relevant regional and sub-regional organisations, in the elaboration of integrated strategies for peace and for the reconstruction of affected countries following the end of armed conflicts. Such strategies must ensure stable sources of financing and effective coordination within the United Nations system. In this context, the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace is underscored.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

7. Any military action outside the framework of the UN Charter is unacceptable, constitutes a most grave violation of the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, and is contrary to the human right to peace. The so-called “preventive war” constitutes a crime against peace.
8. In order to better guarantee the human right to peace, the composition and procedures of the Security Council shall be reviewed so as to reflect and better ensure the representation of today’s international community. The methods of work of the Security Council must be transparent and allow a meaningful participation in its debates by civil society and other actors.

Part II Implementation of the Declaration

ARTICLE 14

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE

1. A Working Group on the Human Right to Peace (hereinafter called *the Working Group*) will be established. It will be composed of ten members who will have the duties set forth in Article 15.
2. The Working Group will be composed of experts from the Member States of the United Nations who will carry out their duties with complete independence and in a personal capacity.
3. The following criteria shall be taken into account for their election:
 - a. The experts shall be of high moral standing, impartiality and integrity, and show evidence of long and sufficient experience in any of the spheres stated in Part I of this Declaration;
 - b. Equitable geographical distribution and representation of the different forms of civilization and of the main legal systems of the world;
 - c. There shall be a balanced gender representation; and
 - d. There may not be two experts nationals from the same State.
4. The members of the Working Group will be chosen by secret ballot at a session of the United Nations General Assembly from a list of candidates proposed by the Member States and by civil society organisations. The ten candidates who obtain the highest number of votes and a two thirds majority of the States present and voting will be elected.



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

The initial election will take place at the latest three months after the date of adoption of this Declaration.

5. The experts will be elected for four years and may be re-elected only once.
6. Half of the Working Group will be renewed every two years.

ARTICLE 15

FUNCTIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP

1. The main function of the Working Group is to promote the observance and implementation of this Declaration. In the exercise of its mandate the Working Group shall have the following competences:
 - a. To promote worldwide observance and awareness of the human right to peace, acting with discretion, objectivity and independence and adopting an integrated approach which takes account of the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of human rights and the overriding need to achieve international social justice;
 - b. To gather, assemble and respond effectively to any relevant information from States, international organizations and their organs, civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, concerned individuals and any other reliable source;
 - c. To carry out *in loco* investigations concerning violations of the human right to peace and to report to the pertinent bodies;
 - d. To address, when it considers it appropriate, recommendations, appeals and urgent actions to the UN Member States, asking them to adopt appropriate measures for the effective realization of the human right to peace, in accordance with Part I of this Declaration. The States shall give due consideration to those recommendations and appeals;
 - e. To draw up, on its own initiative or at the request of the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Human Rights Council, the reports it deems necessary in the event of an imminent threat to or serious violation of the human right to peace, as defined in Part I of this Declaration;



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

- f. To present an annual report of its activities to the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, in which it will include the conclusions and recommendations it may be considered necessary to the effective promotion and protection of the human right to peace, paying special attention to situations linked to armed conflicts;
 - g. To prepare for the attention of the General Assembly a draft international convention on the human right to peace with a mechanism for monitoring inter alia States compliance with its full and effective implementation. The future conventional mechanism and the Working Group shall coordinate their mandates to avoid duplicating their activities;
 - h. To contribute to the elaboration of definitions and norms concerning the crime of aggression and the limits of legitimate self-defence;
 - i. To submit to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court or other competent international criminal tribunals, reliable information about any situation in which it would appear that crimes which fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court or of another international criminal tribunal, have been committed;
 - j. To approve by a majority of its members the working methods for the regular functioning of the Working Group, which shall include inter alia rules on the appointment of its Bureau, as well as the procedure for the adoption of decisions and recommendations.
2. The Working Group shall have its seat in New York and hold three ordinary sessions per year, as well as any extraordinary sessions to be determined in accordance with its working methods. The Working Group shall have a permanent Secretariat which will be provided by the UN Secretary General. The expenditures of the Working Group, including those associated with *in loco* investigations, shall be financed as part of the regular budget of the United Nations

Final provisions

1. No provision of this Declaration may be interpreted as meaning that it confers on any State, group or individual any right to undertake or develop any activity, or carry out any act contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, or likely to negate or violate any of the provisions of this Declaration, as well as in international human rights law, international labour law, international humanitarian law, international criminal law and international refugee law.



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

2. The provisions of this Declaration shall apply without prejudice to any other provision more propitious to the effective realization of the human right to peace formulated in accordance with the domestic legislation of States or stemming from applicable international law.
3. All States must implement in good faith the provisions of this Declaration by adopting relevant legislative, judicial, administrative, educational or other measures necessary to promote its effective realization.



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

B. INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE STATUTES

The International Congress on the Human Right to Peace,

Gathered on 9 and 10 December 2010, in Santiago de Compostela (Spain), on the occasion of the Forum 2010 or the World Social Forum on Education for Peace,

Taking into consideration the *Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace*, of 10 December 2010, which represents the aspirations of civil society, following extensive consultations in the five regions of the world during the more than four years of the World Campaign in favour of the Human Right to Peace, conducted by the SSIHRL in association with more than 800 NGOs and numerous public institutions,

Wishing to provide international civil society with a permanent institutional mechanism which will ensure the promotion and implementation of the *Santiago Declaration* throughout the world,

Having debated the draft Statutes of the *International Observatory of the Human Right to Peace*, which have been prepared by the SSIHRL in consultation with associated NGOs,

1. Decides to approve the *Statutes of the International Observatory of the Human Right to Peace* included in the Annex to this resolution.
2. Requests that all civil society organizations, including NGOs and partner institutions disseminate, expound and publicize widely the *Statutes of the International Observatory of the Human Right to Peace* around the world.

Santiago de Compostela (Spain), 10 December 2010



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE

ARTICLE I THE OBSERVATORY

4. The International Observatory of the Human Right to Peace (henceforth: IOHRP) is to be established within the Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law (henceforth: SSIHRL).
5. The IOHRP will begin its work three months after the approval of the present Statutes, in accordance with Article XII.1, *infra*. It will work uninterruptedly until its objectives have been fully achieved.
6. The IOHRP will have a permanent organic structure and will electronically coordinate a global network of international, regional, national and local non-governmental organisations which are interested in the promotion and defence of the human right to peace.
7. The civil society organizations, particularly human rights NGOs, which are part of the World Alliance on the Human Right to Peace will be especially invited to formalise their incorporation to the IOHRP.

ARTICLE II OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the IOHRP are:

1. To promote the *Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace*, and to disseminate its principles and norms throughout the world.
2. To ensure that the process of international codification of the human right to peace, already initiated by the Human Rights Council and its Advisory Committee, is fulfilled with the approval by the Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of the Human Right to Peace, which shall take into account the *Santiago Declaration* and its preparatory work.
3. To develop reliable indicators to measure the respect for the human right to peace world-wide by States and other international actors, in accordance with the normative content of the *Santiago Declaration*.



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

4. To prepare an annual report on the situation of the human right to peace in the world, in close collaboration with civil society organizations, particularly human rights NGOs, integrated in the network of the IOHRP.
5. To establish a prevention and early warning mechanism to be effectively activated in conflict situations which might lead to serious violations of the human right to peace.
6. To submit studies and reports to the competent bodies of the United Nations, especially the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies, particularly the special procedures' system and the Advisory Committee; the treaty-bodies established by the international human rights treaties; and the supervisory mechanism to be eventually established to monitor the implementation of the *Universal Declaration of the Human Right to Peace* which shall be approved by the UN General Assembly.
7. To represent persons and peoples who are victims of serious violations of the human right to peace before the international mechanisms of human rights protection.
8. To follow up the implementation of prevention measures and the recommendations addressed by fact-finding missions on situations of serious, massive and systematic violations of the human right to peace.
9. To follow up the fulfilment of decisions, observations and recommendations adopted by the competent international bodies in the field of the human right to peace.
10. To train and strengthen members of its network and persons belonging to groups in situation of vulnerability on the contents of the human right to peace, the means for its defence and implementation, and the international complaint mechanisms.

ARTICLE III COMPETENCES

The IOHRP will have, *inter alia*, the following competences:

1. To design, organise or take part in courses, meetings, forums, workshops and any other international activity aiming at the promotion and protection of the human right to peace.
2. To train civil society organizations, particularly human rights NGOs and other relevant actors, on the principles of the human right to peace as a means of transforming and overcoming the causes and consequences of conflicts.



Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos

Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains

3. To provide legal advice and to facilitate access to justice to victims of violations of the human right to peace.
4. To prepare specific urgent actions requested by the civil society organizations belonging to its network, in favour of persons and peoples reporting serious violations of the human right to peace, to be submitted to the competent bodies of the United Nations.
5. To dispatch fact-finding missions and to prepare, in cooperation with the civil society organizations, particularly human rights NGOs, of its network, specific reports on situations where serious, massive and systematic violations of the human right to peace take place.
6. To contribute to the peaceful settlement of controversies through the implementation of the human right to peace.
7. To promote research on the human right to peace in coordination with experts world-wide.
8. To design and disseminate materials for practical training on the human right to peace.
9. To develop a specialised section on the human right to peace within the SSIHRL Library, in both physical (books, monographs, magazines, documentation of International Organisations, etc.) and electronic formats (www.aedidh.org).
10. To facilitate synergies of cooperation among civil society organizations, particularly human rights NGOs, and institutions working in favour of the human right to peace in an objective and impartial manner.

ARTICLE IV APPLICABLE LAW

1. The substantive law to be applied by the IOHRP is that contained in the Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace of 10 December 2010. Additionally, the Declarations on the human right to peace approved in Luarca (30 October 2006), Bilbao (24 February 2010) and Barcelona (2 June 2010).
2. Complementary, rules and principles of the international human rights law (the *International Code on Human Rights*) shall be applied.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

3. From a procedural point of view the IOHRP shall be ruled by the present Statutes and the Regulations to be established by the IOHRP itself.

ARTICLE V STRUCTURE

1. The IOHRP shall be established within the SSIHRL, thus benefitting from its institutional developments and experience obtained in the field of the human right to peace.
2. The IOHRP will have its own structure, different from that of the SSIHRL, in order to ensure its internal autonomy.
3. The structure of the IOHRP shall include the General Assembly of all its members; it will be led by the Executive Committee and its Bureau; and its activities will be carried out by the permanent International Secretariat.

ARTICLE VI THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY - COMPOSITION AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

8. Any civil society organization, particularly human rights NGOs, interested in the promotion and defence of the human right to peace which is accepted by the Executive Committee, upon consultation with the International Secretariat, shall become member of the IOHRP General Assembly.
9. Each organization member of the General Assembly will designate a representative and will have one vote.
10. The more than 800 civil society organizations, particularly human rights NGOs, associated with the codification process of the human right to peace within the civil society, shall be invited to apply for entry into the IOHRP as founding members of the General Assembly.
11. The eligible organizations to become founding members shall have 12 months to submit their candidacy before the International Secretariat.
12. The International Secretariat will evaluate the candidacies received bearing in mind the criteria of independence, professionalism and objectivity showed by the candidate organizations.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

13. Candidate organizations must be fully independent of governments or lobbying groups. Civil society organizations which support opposition groups whose aim is to overthrow through violent means an established regime, shall not be accepted.
14. Candidate organizations should probe their capacity to evaluate the situation of victims of violations of the human right to peace without any kind of discrimination, including political affiliation, sexual orientation or religious convictions of the victim, regardless of whether it is a people or an individual.
15. Candidate organizations must have as their main activity the defence of human rights, especially the human right to peace. They should also show experience in gathering testimonies and truthful information, as well as informing with objectivity and independence on any human rights violations, especially the human right to peace, which they have been able to verify.
16. Organizations which support armed struggle regardless of international law, war propaganda and the defence of national, racial or religious hatred which constitutes an encouragement to discrimination, hostility or violence against individuals and peoples, will in no case be invited to become part of the General Assembly.
17. The candidacy of any organization which have deliberately submitted false or unverified information to the International Secretariat or which have manipulated this information for reasons other than the defence of the human right to peace, shall not be allowed.
18. The International Secretariat will submit organizations selected candidacies to the Executive Committee, which will decide upon them by a qualified majority of its members.
19. After the 12-month time period, the civil society organizations who so request it may be invited to become part of the General Assembly as ordinary members, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 4 to 10 *supra*. The Executive Committee will propose the selected candidacies, in accordance with paragraph 11 *supra*, to the General Assembly, whose members will also decide by qualified majority.
20. Any NGO belonging to the General Assembly may be expelled from it if it commits acts of an unacceptable nature as set out in paragraphs 4 to 10 *supra* by means of a procedure similar to that described in paragraph 11 *supra* and after the interested party be heard by both the Executive Committee and the General Assembly.

ARTICLE VII

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY - COMPETENCES



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

The competences of the General Assembly are the following:

1. As the supreme body of the IOHRP, it will approve the general guidelines proposed by the Executive Committee and it will ensure their suitability to achieve the IOHRP objectives as set out in the present Statutes.
2. To approve by simple majority the annual activities report to be submitted by the Executive Committee.
3. To debate and approve by simple majority the draft Regulations of the IOHRP as submitted by the Executive Committee.
4. To debate and approve by qualified majority the NGOs candidacies to become ordinary members of the IOHRP General Assembly, as submitted by the Executive Committee twelve months after the entry into force of the present Statutes.
5. To approve or, if appropriate, to censure the management of the IOHRP Executive Committee.
6. To approve the incorporation of new members to the Executive Committee when it will become to its first renewal, in accordance with Article VIII. 5, *infra*.
7. To examine and approve the Executive Committee annual report.
8. To approve the minutes of the preceding General Assembly's meeting;
9. To examine and approve annual accounts, in accordance with the report submitted by the Executive Committee.
10. To establish the ordinary and extraordinary membership fees to be paid by the members of the IOHRP General Assembly in order to contribute to the ordinary expenses of the IOHRP.
11. To agree to the opening, in Spain or abroad, of temporary or permanent IOHRP offices, as proposed by the Executive Committee for the achievement of the statutory objectives of the IOHRP.
12. The General Assembly will meet in ordinary session once per year. The session will be called by the President of the Executive Committee.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

13. The extraordinary meetings of the General Assembly may be called by the Executive Committee, through its President, or at the initiative of a third of the members of the General Assembly.
14. The General Assembly will meet in person. However, when circumstances so advise it, the meetings of the General Assembly may be conducted by video-conference. Members not in attendance will be able to delegate their vote to members in attendance of their choice. Vote delegation will be made in writing and addressed to the President of the Executive Committee. The absolute majority quorum will be respected to consider the meeting of the General Assembly properly constituted.

ARTICLE VIII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - COMPOSITION AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

1. The Executive Committee will be made up of 15 experts: ten international and five from Spain, in recognition of the leadership showed by the SSIHRL since 2005 along with its World Campaign in favour of the human right to peace.
2. The selection of the members of the Executive Committee will take into account gender balance and the fair representation of the five regions of the world.
3. The members of the Executive Committee must possess high moral consideration, impartiality and integrity, as well as demonstrating wide and sufficient experience in the field of international human rights law, especially the human right to peace.
4. The founding member organizations in the IOHRP may propose, in a detailed document addressed to the International Secretariat, candidates to the first Executive Committee within the first three months after the establishment of the IOHRP. The SSIHRL will ensure that the constitution of the first Executive Committee follows the rules established in the present Statutes.
5. In subsequent elections, the members of the Executive Committee will be chosen directly by the General Assembly of the IOHRP. Any member of the General Assembly may propose a candidate for the Executive Committee, in a detailed document addressed to the International Secretariat. The outgoing Executive Committee will ensure that the candidacy admission rules stated above are respected.
6. The mandate of the members of the Executive Committee will last for five (5) years. They may be re-elected only once for a further five-year period.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

7. Every five years the Executive Committee will select a president, three vicepresidents and a treasurer from its members, from different geographic groups. The five chosen people will form part of the Bureau of the Executive Committee, which will have the competence to manage ordinary IOHRP business on behalf of the Executive Committee.
8. The Executive Committee will meet as often as is deemed necessary, and meetings will be called by its President, following consultation with the Bureau. Moreover, the majority of the members may also call for an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee, in a detailed document addressed to the President.
9. The meetings of the Executive Committee will meet in person. However, if circumstances advise it, and following the agreement of the Bureau, the President may call for video-conference meetings. The absolute majority quorum will be respected to consider the meeting of the Executive Committee properly constituted. Members not in attendance may delegate their vote to members in attendance of their choosing. Vote delegation will be made in writing, and addressed to the President of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - COMPETENCES

The competences of the Executive Committee are the following:

1. As the executive body of the IOHRP, to direct the work of the International Secretariat, to establish, in close collaboration with the International Secretariat, the priorities and strategies of the IOHRP in order to achieve statutory objectives, and to request the approval of the General Assembly of all the issues which require it, in accordance with Article VII of the present Statutes.
2. To elect members of its Bureau which will supervise the activities of the International Secretariat, including the administrative and financial management of the IOHRP.
3. To select the members of the International Secretariat in consultation with the SSIHRL.
4. To select the founding members of the IOHRP in consultation with the SSIHRL.
5. To propose to the General Assembly the incorporation of new ordinary members after twelve months of existence of the present Statutes.
6. To propose to the General Assembly the approval of the general guidelines of the IOHRP.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

7. To propose to the General Assembly the approval of the IOHRP annual activities report.
8. To propose the approval of the IOHRP Regulations to the General Assembly.
9. To propose the approval of the IOHRP annual accounts to the General Assembly.
10. To propose the approval of the ordinary and/or extraordinary membership fees of the organizations which are members of the IOHRP General Assembly.
11. To establish the main headquarters of the IOHRP and to propose to the General Assembly the opening in Spain or abroad of temporary or permanent IOHRP offices.
12. To approve the minutes of the preceding meeting of the Executive Committee.
13. To carry out any other function which is not of the exclusive competence of the General Assembly or the International Secretariat.

ARTICLE X

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT – ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCES

1. Under the direct supervision of the Executive Committee and its Bureau, the International Secretariat will implement the decisions adopted by both the General Assembly and the Executive Committee in their respective areas of competence.
2. At the head of the International Secretariat in the main headquarters of the IOHRP there will be a Secretary-General, assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General to deal with administrative matters. The necessary support offices in the field (Geneva, New York, etc.) will be managed by a Director.
3. The International Secretariat will be supplied with the necessary substantive research staff to fulfil the statutory objectives of the IOHRP.
4. All staff of the International Secretariat will be selected by the Executive Committee. To this purpose, gender equality and an appropriate representation of the five regions in the world will be taken into consideration. Candidates must possess high moral consideration, impartiality and integrity, as well as show sufficient experience in the field of international human rights law, especially the human right to peace.
5. The International Secretariat will work closely with the Executive Committee and its Bureau in establishing the priorities and strategies of the IOHRP to achieve the statutory objectives.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

6. The International Secretariat will submit to the Executive Committee proposals for new civil society organizations to join the IOHRP.
7. The International Secretariat will report to the Executive Committee and its Bureau on the administrative and financial management, including the annual accounts, of the IOHRP.
8. The International Secretariat will prepare for the Executive Committee and its Bureau the annual activities reports of the IOHRP.
9. The International Secretariat will prepare for the Executive Committee and its Bureau the draft Regulations of the IOHRP.
10. The International Secretariat will submit proposals for its own internal structure and working methods to the consideration of the Executive Committee and its Bureau.

ARTICLE XI

FUNDING

1. The IOHRP shall have a wide source of funding, both public and private.
2. Regional, national and international agencies for development cooperation, governments belonging to the Group of Friend States, public and private foundations, international human rights, pacifist and religious NGOs, among others, will be invited to contribute to the general budget of the IOHRP.
3. A balance will be maintained between the financial contributions received, in such a way that no particular funding source could improperly influence and threaten the independence and objectivity of the IOHRP.

ARTICLE XII

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND AMENDMENTS

4. The present Statutes will enter into force three months after their approval.
5. Amendments to the present Statutes will not be allowed during the first twelve months after the establishment of the IOHRP.
6. Once the period stated in paragraph 2 above has expired, the Statutes of the IOHRP may be revised by the General Assembly with the vote in favour of the qualified majority of its members.



**Asociación Española
para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos**

**Spanish Society for the International Human Rights Law
Société Espagnole pour le Droit International des Droits Humains**

7. The Executive Committee, in consultation with the International Secretariat, may propose to the General Assembly to examine the amendments to the present Statutes it may consider necessary.
8. The approval of the IOHRP Regulations will not entail any amendment to the provisions of the present Statutes.