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R.O.B.I.N. III IMPLEMENTATION

RELIGION OR BELIEF INFORMATION NETWORK

A Global Network of Cooperating Organizations and People

Protecting the right to freedom of religion or belief by promoting, implementing and monitoring Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1981 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

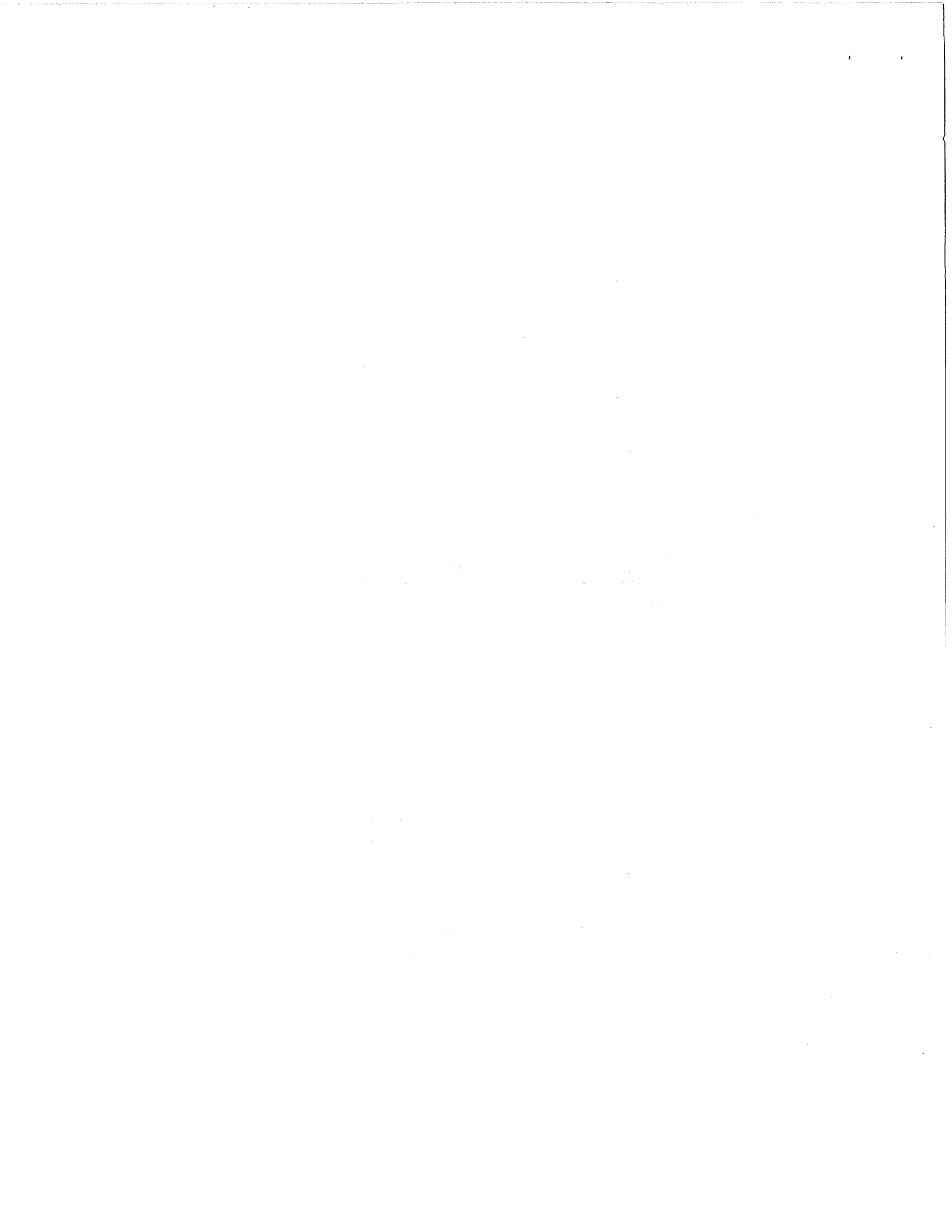
Three Year Proposal
1997-1999

by
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OVERVIEW

Rationale and Background

The foundation principle of democracy and human rights is freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief. Both individual and group rights stem from this principle, allowing deeply-held religious or non-religious beliefs to find moral expression through political values, unless to do so directly infringes on the rights of others. This fundamental human right must flow freely among all peoples, without regard to national boundaries or borders, except in rare instances of national security. Yet today, such rights are under threat from extremist sources of both religious and secular humanist natures. Northern Ireland, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Algeria, China, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Nigeria, Lebanon, Iran and Israel are only a few countries where extreme forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief are experienced. In the United States and other Western countries, the impact of religion or belief on public policy is vigorously debated over abortion and euthanasia, values relating to the meaning of life. In the next millennium, the advance of science will produce unknown challenges to the adaptability of religious traditions. In the twenty-first century, the world must greatly increase its efforts to provide an international human rights infrastructure capable of creating educational systems that focus on root causes of conflict over our deepest held beliefs, and legal systems for resolving disputes based on such beliefs.

The Tandem Project is a nonprofit, nonsectarian, international human rights organization, founded in 1985 to promote, implement and monitor United Nations human rights instruments that deal directly with freedom of religion or belief. For ten years it has been the only organization in the world responding *exclusively* to a United Nations call for assistance to implement these human rights instruments. Four international conferences and seminars have been held on ways to implement the 1981 U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief in Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, 1986; Geneva, Switzerland, 1987; Warsaw, Poland, 1989; and New Delhi, India, 1991. From these conferences, an international network of government, religious, legal, educational, academic and human rights experts has been formed willing to work toward the common goal of protecting freedom of religion or belief around the world.

Understanding the Need for a Global Network

The Tandem Project settled on the need for a global network on freedom of religion or belief through participation in two projects. The first was a publication on *Religious Human Rights*, by the Law and Religion Program of Emory University Law School, Atlanta, Georgia. Fifty experts were commissioned to write chapters for this study. Tandem wrote a chapter on *Secular Nongovernmental Organizations* and gave a seminar on this subject at an Atlanta conference to launch the study. The second was a two year sixty country study with the University of Essex Human Rights Centre, Colchester, England. This study, *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report*, will be published in 1996. The Tandem Project was the nongovernmental organization (NGO) partner with Essex on this study. Tandem organized a seminar at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Austria, in 1993 to launch the study, organized a seminar in the Hague, The Netherlands on the study, helped recruit country writers, assisted in United Nations research, helped organize a workshop in Osaka, Japan for Asia-Pacific writers, and a major

conference on the study, *Freedom of Religion and Belief and the UN Year for Tolerance*, at the Barbican Centre in London, England in September, 1995.

Martinus Nijhoff, Amsterdam, The Netherlands is publishing the Emory University study in 1996. Routledge, London, England, is publishing the World Report in late 1996. The Pew Charitable Trusts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA has recognized a need in the field of international religious human rights, and has taken the philanthropic lead in this area by providing grants for both the Emory University and University of Essex/The Tandem Project studies.

One result of Tandem's involvement in these two projects is the realization that there are no NGO sources to turn to for the status of United Nations human rights instruments in the area of freedom of religion or belief. In 1986 the United Nations Commission on Human Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur on the 1981 U.N. Declaration, with the charge that this officer report back each year on the status of compliance with the Declaration. Mr. Angelo Ribiero of Portugal, the first Special Rapporteur, and Professor Abdellefatah Amor of Tunis, the second Special Rapportuer, appointed to replace Mr. Ribiero in 1992, have done outstanding work in spite of being underfunded, understaffed and only able to report on the status of twenty or so countries a year. The United Nations Human Rights Committee, mandated under Article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in 1993 passed a General Comment on Article 18 to guide their work. But here too, only countries that have ratified the Covenant and consent to be reviewed by the U.N. Human Rights Committee are being monitored. And then, the section on religion or belief under the General Comment on Article 18 is all too often too brief and inconclusive. The Tandem Project has determined after two years of study that up-to-date information is sadly lacking for United Nations policy makers, to make decisions on future human rights instruments to protect freedom of religion or belief as we enter the twenty first century.

R.O.B.I.N. A Religion or Belief Information Network

Global implementation of freedom of religion or belief must be anchored in the practical work of gathering and disseminating information on the status of this right on a country-by-county basis. In 1995, The Tandem Project launched the Religion or Belief Information Network (R.O.B.I.N.) based on the work of *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report*. This world report is a baseline study, a "snap-shot" in time of sixty countries, produced by a diverse network of academics, religious leaders, diplomats and human rights experts coordinating their expertise to create the most comprehensive study of the state of freedom of religion or belief yet accomplished. However well done, this world report is only a picture of sixty countries, "frozen" in time at the date of publication.

ROBIN proposes to build on the technical, organizational and people network established by *Freedom of Religion or Belief-A World Report* with up-to-date technology, gathering information through research and established country monitors and disseminating it in a series of ROBIN Reports both electronically and by written means. Only by accessing current communications technology can the community which seeks to secure the right to freedom of religion or belief keep up with the necessarily changing global status of this right.

ROBIN will maintain a twenty-four hour a day, interactive, electronic country questionnaire on each *article* of the 1981 U.N. Declaration and a home page on each *country*. Each home page will include demographic information on religion or belief, current events and news, research, reviews of literature, statistics and bibliographies. Each country will be linked to other databases

around the world for further information on the subject. The development of ROBIN is being staged over five years (1995-1999).

ROBIN I (1995) Computer Design. ROBIN was designed by The Tandem Project and Hamline University School of Law, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA and demonstrated at the London Conference to launch *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report* in September 1995. It was enthusiastically received by over 150 religion and human rights experts in attendance, including the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the 1981 U.N. Declaration. ROBIN II (1996) Network Design. The second stage of the design is to enlist the cooperation of religious and human rights organizations to help recruit people as monitors to collect information, report current news and events, identify research issues and fill out the questionnaire on the 1981 U.N. Declaration in each country. Fifteen country home pages, three in each World Report region, will be activated on the ROBIN/WEB network in 1996 to serve as prototypes for organizational development. Interns, organizations and individuals will be recruited to test ways of collecting information and entering it in the appropriate home pages of the fifteen countries. ROBIN III (1997-1999) Implementation. After evaluating and revising the computer and organizational design, funds under this proposal will be used to activate the network in all 185 countries of the United Nations. The goal is full global implementation of the project by the year 2,000, as a contribution to the protection freedom of religion or belief at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

NEEDS STATEMENT

The Current Situation

It is common knowledge that freedom of conscience is frequently denied to those individuals and communities who in the opinion of those in power hold the "wrong" beliefs. Persecution and discrimination on grounds of religion remains a lamentable reality in all regions of the globe. But even the evidence of persecution and discrimination is not systematically recorded or debated in world forums. There is even less knowledge and understanding of positive initiatives that are taken to nurture harmony between religions or beliefs (apart from the often poorly publicized, international, interfaith forums established by different beliefs to pursue dialogue); yet much good work does go on and should be highlighted.

What is generally understood is that tension over religion or belief is an increasingly salient factor in internal and international conflicts in all parts of the world. In such cases as Northern Ireland, Sudan or Bosnia for example, the exact weight to give to religious discord may be disputed. But no one would deny that violence and atrocity in such situations is inflamed by religious intolerance and prejudice. Equally, no one could doubt that such conflicts might be more amenable to democratic and peaceful resolution if the divided communities could find means of recognizing each other's different beliefs and traditions as being entitled to respect and understanding.

In the world of the 1990's, the ending of the competition between polarized ideologies--East and West--could be replaced by religious tension, confrontation and conflict. Even if, hopefully, such a prediction should prove incorrect, the question of how to insure worldwide the individual's right and freedom to follow his or her conscience is one of first importance. Equally the question of how to build--within and between countries--tolerance and understanding for different religions or beliefs is likely to present the world community with a considerable challenge in the coming years.

The Role of the United Nations

The right to freedom of religion or belief was first articulated at the U.N. in 1945. It is enshrined in Article 1 of the U.N. Charter and subsequently (1948) in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 18 of the Universal Declaration reads: "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this includes the freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom whether alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practices, worship and observance." In 1966 Article 18 of the Universal Declaration was made international law as Article 18 of the U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Covenant). The United Nations General Assembly further elaborated the meaning of freedom of religion or belief when--after twenty years of debate--it passed the 1981 U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (1981 Declaration).

Once a Declaration on human rights is passed, within a few years a second action is often taken by the U.N. to make it international law through what is called a Convention (binding legal treaty). The U.N. then acts to create guidelines to monitor compliance of member states who ratified the document. Committees are created to oversee compliance, with a professional staff to carry out the work. Member states then submit reports on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to implement the provisions of the Convention. Examples of such standing committees include the 1963 Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the 1979 Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 1992 Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Because the 1981 U.N. Declaration remains non-binding on member states, the U.N. has only a limited ability to monitor compliance. The U.N. Commission on Human Rights has appointed a Special Rapporteur (an expert on the subject) to monitor the 1981 Declaration, but the eight annual reports produced so far reflect a limited amount of time and staff dedicated to the task. Likewise, the U.N. Human Rights Committee, established to monitor the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, annually receives country reports from member states that include only one or two brief pages on Article 18--freedom of religion or belief.

For the foreseeable future, no Convention on religion or belief, with corresponding committee oversight, is contemplated by the U.N. to monitor compliance with the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. Since passage of the 1981 Declaration, the U.N. has proceeded with extreme caution in this field. In 1989, professor Theo van Boven, a distinguished international human rights legal expert at the University of Limburg Law School, Maastricht, The Netherlands, prepared a paper for the United Nations on the rationale for such caution. In his paper, professor van Boven stated: "There is a need for solid preparatory work, on the basis of sound research and careful analysis...*before proceeding with a Convention*. The subject matter and the potentially divisive phenomena of religious prejudice and intolerance require such a diligent approach."

Since van Boven's 1989 report, several high quality research papers, projects and conferences have been completed or are underway to provide the United Nations with the kind of careful analysis called for in his paper. These studies include the University of Essex second volume, "Freedom of Belief: the Search for Global Tolerance", addressing themes and issues from the

World Report; papers on the roots of religious conflict from The Project on Religion and Human Rights in New York; the Emory University study "The State of Religious Human Rights in the World"; the study and conference on "Social Conflict and the Role of Religion," sponsored by the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, The Netherlands; the Malta conference on "Religious Liberty and Social Peace," sponsored by the International Academy of Religion and Belief; the Columbia University "Human Rights, Religious Freedom, and Religious Advocacy: An International Training and Research Project"; the study, "Fundamentalism's Observed," by The American Academy of Arts and Sciences"; the series on "Religion, Nationalism, and Intolerance" by the United States Institute of Peace; and others.

Benefits of an Information Network on Religion or Belief

Excellent studies and programs such as these may never receive the attention they deserve from the United Nations. The overwhelming number of papers presented to diplomats at the UN presents its own challenge-- to make sure studies are read and acted upon by the appropriate public policy opinion makers. It is of crucial importance to the future of this field that the results of such studies, including recommendations from the World Report, are conveyed effectively to the United Nations. One way of doing this is to create a global information network, whose sole task it is, to communicate ongoing research and to monitor the effectiveness of human rights instruments already passed by the United Nations, such as Article 18 of the Declaration on Human Rights and the 1981 U.N. Declaration.

The United Nations will stall in its efforts to promote freedom of religion or belief without ongoing pressure from NGOs. The April 1994 issue of *Human Rights Monitor*, reporting on the 50th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, discussed religious intolerance by saying, "The subject is a delicate one, and it appears to be given less attention. Last year, during the World Conference in Vienna, negotiations on religious freedom were tense, resulting in a poor compromise based on the lowest common denominator: '*religious freedom in conformity with national legislation.*'" Such language, by a United Nations body charged with overseeing implementation of human rights instruments, is discouraging in that it even violates the universal aspect of its own intentions by omitting the phrase "or belief."

The participation of NGOs is still welcome, in spite of the weak ambivalence expressed by the United Nations in Vienna. Professor P.H. Kooijmans, at one time a U.N. Special Rapporteur on torture, described the information provided by NGOs as "the life-line to their province of action." India's Nitin Deesai, U.N. Under Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, noted recently, "NGOs have increasingly assumed the role of promoters of new ideas, they have alerted the international community to emerging issues, and they have developed expertise and talent, which in increasing numbers of areas, have become vital to the work of the United Nations." Sir David Hannay, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, endorsed the value of NGOs in a letter to The Tandem Project: "If I may say so, research and direct pressure on Governments of the kind envisaged in your World Report is precisely the thing we had in mind when Stephen Gomersall argued that our energies were best spent securing implementation of the standards of existing human rights instruments."

UN-NGO cooperation is seen in the recently passed Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). For the first time in a U.N. human rights instrument, language in the Convention itself welcomed the input of NGOs. This has encouraged many hundreds of NGOs to coordinate

information with the United Nations as well as among themselves. The "NGO Group" in Geneva, Switzerland, is an association of 70 NGOs worldwide that has hired a secretariat for the exclusive purpose of collecting information on compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to encourage the development of national and local NGOs to do the same. Sweden's Redd Barna (Save the Children) for instance has created *their own* database to monitor the Convention, in effect providing an independent evaluation to monitor government reports. A European Conference, "Monitoring Children's Rights," was held in December 1994 in Ghent, Belgium to further UN-NGO understanding of how to obtain information and what to collect.

An information network on religion or belief will: (1) provide supplementary support to the U.N. Special Rapporteur's reports on the 1981 Declaration; (2) make up for the lack of a U.N. committee structure and staff to aggressively monitor and provide reports on Article 18 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; (3) reach out to religious and secular NGO's informing them of the efforts of the United Nations and encourage them to share information for research called for by the van Boven report; (4) be a resource for the general public by print and electronic means; (5) provide database links to documentation bases for lawyers looking for case studies on discrimination in the field of religion or belief; (6) encourage governments, religious and secular NGOs to work together in *tandem* to carry out the mandate called for by Article 18 and the 1981 U.N. Declaration--to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination and to build understanding and respect between people of diverse beliefs.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROJECT

Programmatic Steps

It will take five years for ROBIN to become fully operational. There are three stages to activating the network; ROBIN I (1995) Computer Design, ROBIN II (1996) Network Design, ROBIN III (1997-1999) Implementation.

ROBIN I (1995) Computer Design. In 1995 a computer program for ROBIN was designed and tested by The Tandem Project with the assistance of Hamline University School of Law. A method of collecting and disseminating information on freedom of religion or belief was created on the Internet/WEB and presented at the London Conference to launch *Freedom of Religion or Belief-A World Report*. The heart of the system is a twenty-four hour a day, interactive, electronic country questionnaire to monitor the articles of the 1981 U.N. Declaration. The questionnaire can be answered by E-Mail or in written form. A second feature of the design is the capability of displaying 185 country home pages for collecting and reporting information by country coordinators and monitors. ROBIN Hypertext Programming Language (HTML) files have been created and are currently stored on a SUNS work station at Hamline University. This stage is now complete.

ROBIN II (1996) Network Design. In the second stage of the design, The Tandem Project will develop organizational alliances and recruit people in fifteen countries to test ways of collecting information, reporting news and current events, reviewing literature, researching issues and filling out country questionnaires. Fifteen ROBIN/WEB country home pages will be activated on the internet in January 1996. These countries will serve as regional "prototypes" for implementing the network in all 185 countries. Five interns, twenty volunteers and seventy five monitors will help to design the network organization in 1996.

ROBIN III (1997-1999) Implementation. A fully activated network reporting on 185 United Nations Member States will require a staff of ten and up to fifteen law school interns and volunteers, 1,000 country coordinators and monitors and up-to-date Internet connections and computer equipment. Funds solicited under this proposal will ensure completion of the project on time for the year 2,000 and will be a contribution to the protection of freedom of religion or belief in the beginning of the twenty-first century.

ROBIN I (1995) Computer Design

Global implementation of freedom of religion or belief must be anchored in the practical work of gathering and disseminating information on the status of this right on a country-by-country basis. The Pew Charitable Trusts recognized the need for additional efforts to enhance reporting in this area by sponsoring several projects, among them *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report*. This baseline study established a network of academics, religious leaders, diplomats and human rights activists, coordinating their expertise to create the most comprehensive study of the state of freedom of religion or belief yet accomplished.

ROBIN proposes to maintain this network, but to facilitate its efforts with up-to-date technology, gathering information through research and established country monitors and disseminating it in a series of ROBIN Reports both electronically and by written means. The world is rapidly becoming a constantly changing, interactive place connected to instantaneously available information. Only by accessing current communications technology can the community which seeks to secure the right to freedom of religion or belief keep up with the necessarily changing global status of this right.

The heart of ROBIN is a country questionnaire on the InterNet WEB which asks a series of questions on how a country is complying with the requirements of each *article* of the 1981 U.N. Declaration. ROBIN is designed to have country home page for each U.N. Member State, with sections on current events and news, research papers, reviews of published literature, reports from other organizations, statistics, a bibliography and links to other WEB sites. A first time ROBIN viewer will first view the ROBIN home page for the project which contains a history of the role of the United Nations in the field of religion or belief, excerpts from United Nations human rights instruments, a rationale for the project and access to all relevant human rights documents through WEB links to other United Nations and human rights databases. A person can then click on the ROBIN Country List and choose a country to view. Viewers accessing ROBIN on a regular basis will be able to bookmark and go directly to the countries of their choice. Each country home page is designed on the computer to provide the following information:

1. Introduction and Background

A short social and demographic profile of each country is available with links to other databases for more detail. Information and lists of government departments, religions or beliefs, human rights groups and ROBIN advisors are provided with telephone numbers and addresses for communication when appropriate.

2. Current Events and News

Staff and volunteer interns will peruse newspapers, newsletters, magazines, religious news networks, Amnesty International alerts and other sources to keep each Country Home Page as

current as possible on events and news concerning freedom of religion or belief. The InterNet/WEB is surfed to look for items of interest. Current Events and News are placed under the following categories; Governments, Religions or Beliefs, Human Rights Groups and Academic Institutions.

3. Information Collection

Information on each country is collected in three ways: the Country Questionnaire, Research Papers and Reviews of the Literature. Country Coordinators will be hired to oversee distribution completion and tabulation of the Questionnaire on the 1981 U.N. Declaration. People and organizations within the country, and outside of the country will continually be approached to provide information in this way, both electronically and by written means. All written returns by mail or fax will be entered into the computer. ROBIN is proactive in commissioning research on special issues of interest to the implementation of the Declaration. A prototype for this kind of research, a paper on "Sacred Sites and Human Rights," relating to Article 6a of the Declaration, was commissioned and demonstrated at the London conference. Volunteers will be sought from various disciplines to review abstracts of literature on a country of special relevance to the Declaration. All research papers and reviews of the literature will be entered into ROBIN.

4. Reports by Country

The ROBIN I (1995) home page lists five global regions; Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Middle East-North Africa. For ROBIN II (1996) fifteen countries, three in each region, will be activated. For ROBIN III (1997-1999) all 185 United Nations Member States will be phased in and activated with home pages. The reader can go immediately to the region of their choice, or to the entire list of countries. A second click on a country name brings you to the home page of that country.

5. Reports by Subject

The real value of ROBIN for the serious student of religion or belief and public policy is Reports by Subject. This is where the viewer gets the latest in-depth information and analysis on how each country is complying with the 1981 U.N. Declaration. The WEB has become so popular that many reports of interest to freedom of religion or belief and public policy are on the internet in one form or another. In addition to independent research, ROBIN will abstract reports on the WEB from a number of sources, abstracting relevant material (sometime only a paragraph or two from a multi-page report) and presenting it in a coherent form in each Country Home Page. For instance, the annual U.S. State Department Human Rights Country Reports have many pages on each country. ROBIN extracts the religion or belief section only and inserts it in the home page of each country. The same is true for annual reports from Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, etc. where they may refer only incidentally to religion or belief. ROBIN will include all current and past reports from the United Nations Special Rapporteur, and United Nations Human Rights Committee reports under the General Comment on Article 18. Major categories of ROBIN Reports are: United Nations, Governments, Religions or Beliefs, Human Rights Groups, Research, Statistics, Bibliography. Research reports are those commissioned by ROBIN. Statistics includes compilation of the Country Questionnaire.

Even though communications technology is advancing at a rapid pace for policy makers in most countries, many organizations and people are not able to gain access to this technology. For many

years, HURIDOCs has been training human rights monitors in developing countries in computer documentation. Still, at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, in 1993, many of the more than 2,500 human rights organizations attending had no access to computers. Beginning in late 1996, ROBIN Reports will issue periodic "state of the country" reports on selected countries in manual form for United Nations, Governments, Religions or Beliefs, Human Rights and Academic organizations unable to take advantage of the InterNet/WEB.

6. Related WEB Sites

Over three million inquiries are being made a day on search engines (internet directories) for WEB sites that pertain to one interest or another. The WEB is no longer a new innovation and the challenge now is to link up with other sites that have special relevance to the reader. ROBIN is continually reviewing the rapid development of WEB sites that have information on freedom of religion or belief. When a United Nations, Government, Religion or Belief, Human Rights Group or Academic Institution comes on line with a WEB Home Page of direct interest, Where possible, ROBIN contacts them to see if they might form an alliance to "bookmark" each other's site. Such sites already of interest to ROBIN include DIANA, the Human Rights database being developed at Yale University, University of Cincinnati and University of Minnesota. All relevant WEB sites will be linked to a ROBIN Home Page, whether or not they choose to form an affiliation.

7. What's New

A standard feature of all WEB sites throughout the world is to have a section on "What's New," informing the viewer of new programs and developments on a particular WEB. ROBIN has a "What's New" section for ROBIN and to announce the linkage with other WEB sites as they come on line.

8. Features

Each ROBIN country home page has a series of four globes at the bottom of the page. By clicking on these globes, the viewer will be able to return to the ROBIN home page, access general information on The Tandem Project, communicate with the ROBIN office by E-Mail, or do a Search by a WAIS search engine for topics of interest.

ROBIN II (1996) Network Design

ROBIN II will develop organizational alliances and recruit people to test ways to collect information, report news and current events, review literature, identify research issues and fill out 1981 U.N. Declaration questionnaires in fifteen countries over the ROBIN/WEB in 1996. Fifteen countries, three in each World Report region, are serving as prototypes or "models" for organizing the full network beginning in 1997.

The fifteen countries activated for ROBIN II (1996) are I. Africa: Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan; II. Americas: Brazil, Guatemala, United States of America; III. Asia/Pacific: China, Indonesia, India; IV. Europe: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Turkey, Russia; V. Middle East-North Africa: Egypt, Iran, Israel-Palestine. Over 3 billion people live in these countries, more than fifty percent of the world's population of 5.7 billion in 1995. All major religions or beliefs of the world are present in one or more countries. They have diverse constitutional provisions regarding religion or belief, some countries maintaining separation of church and state principles, others being what are called

state theocracies. Some countries have a majority religion with little or no minority religions, other countries are very balanced in the percentage of believers of different religions within their borders. Acts of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief is high in some countries, not so in others. Collectively, they provide a full spectrum of public policy issues the network will report on when globally implemented, and as such will serve as excellent prototypes or "models" to test ways of collecting and reporting information.

The Tandem Project is approaching all non-governmental organizations to recruit coordinators and monitors for the fifteen prototype countries. The first task will be to approach organizations that have attended the four international conferences on the 1981 U.N. Declaration, the Emory University Conference on Religious Human Rights and the London Conference on Freedom of Religion or Belief and the U.N. Year for Tolerance. Writers from the fifteen countries, commissioned for the World Report, will be asked for suggestions about individual contacts to serve as monitors. The objective in 1996 is to have five organizations and or persons in each of the fifteen countries collecting and reporting information for the ROBIN/WEB.

In addition to developing the network organization in fifteen prototype countries, The Tandem Project is also developing ways of using law school and undergraduate interns and advocates in Minneapolis and St. Paul to do research, gather information, review literature and program material in HTML language. This is an organization task that anticipates the need for interns and volunteers for a ROBIN central office and support staff in 1997. The following operations plan is in place for ROBIN II (1996) Organization Development.

1. Policy Decisions

The Tandem Project Board of Directors is overseeing policy decisions and financing for stage two. Howard Vogel, Professor of Law, Hamline University School of Law and Managing Editor and Book Review Editor of *The Journal of Law and Religion*, is the senior academic advisor to The Tandem Project for ROBIN II. Jason J. Besky, Computer Network Manager, Hamline University, is the senior technical advisor for ROBIN II. The Tandem Project is a nonprofit 501 (c) (3) charitable organization registered in the State of Minnesota, U.S.A.

The ROBIN Editorial Committee will be made up of the Project Director, the Network Director, the HTML Managing Editor, the Senior Academic Advisor and a Sub-Committee of The Tandem Project Board of Directors. The Editorial Committee will make final decisions on which material is inserted into the ROBIN/WEB fifteen country prototype during 1996.

1. Project Director

Michael M. Roan, Director, The Tandem Project, is serving as Project Director for ROBIN II. He is spending fifty percent of his time on ROBIN II in 1996. Half of this time is spent directing the organization development plan of the project which includes contacting religions or belief and human rights organizations to invite them to affiliate with ROBIN, supervising staff, interns and volunteers in Minneapolis-St. Paul, and recruiting coordinators and monitors in the fifteen prototype countries. The other half of his time is spend soliciting support for full funding ROBIN III.

2. Computer Network Manager

Jason J. Besky is serving as ROBIN Network Manager for 1996. This is volunteer time on a troubleshooting basis, updating and creating files on the Hamline SUN workstation, reviewing HTML technical work and making suggestions for linking to other databases. The Tandem Project is paying for an internet access account enabling him to do volunteer work on the files in off-hours.

3. HTML Managing Editor

One law student from Hamline University School of Law is being hired 10 hours per week for 50 weeks to supervise HTML interns. This person will work with the Project Director to make sure material collected for the fifteen country prototype is programmed into ROBIN by interns in a timely manner. The HTML Managing Editor will be supervised by the Project Director and will serve on an ROBIN Editorial Committee

4. HTML Interns

Three undergraduate students will be hired 6 hours per week for 50 weeks to input information under the HTML Managing Editor's supervision. Each intern will be responsible for five countries. Students will be encouraged to scan the internet, newspapers and magazines for current events and news, review literature and do independent research on their countries, but they will not be responsible for developing contacts or overseeing the collection of material from volunteers, coordinators and monitors. They will not have editorial control over the material given them to insert into ROBIN/WEB.

5. Advocates

ROBIN advocates will be organized as a pilot study in Minneapolis-St. Paul in 1996. Their sole function will be to support the organization of the network. Individuals interested in the project and willing to spend volunteer time will do library research, clip newspaper articles, write letters on behalf of persons in prison for the religious or humanist beliefs or other tasks to keep the network functioning. Amnesty International chapters in Minnesota and the Minnesota Human Rights Advocates will be consulted to see if an alliance can be formed. Other advocates may be recruited from local universities, colleges, theological seminaries, churches, synagogues, mosques, humanist organizations, human rights organizations and the general public.

6. Monitors

The most difficult task in the production of *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report* was finding high quality, unbiased writers for the country reports and nongovernmental organizations willing to provide supplemental material. During ROBIN II (1996), the Project Director will be looking for ways to involve non-governmental organizations and individuals in the fifteen prototype countries. The goal is to have five organizations and/or individuals in each country monitoring for the ROBIN network by the end of the year. In addition to filling out ROBIN questionnaires, monitoring includes providing the central office with basic information on the country, current events and news, reviews of literature and suggestions for research. One individual will be selected to oversee the effort as the country coordinator.

7. Reports

In addition to electronic reports over ROBIN/WEB, reports in text form will be the key product of the network. One report on the results of ROBIN II (1996) will be written and mailed to all key United Nations organizations, religions or beliefs, human rights organizations and the general public in early 1997.

ROBIN III (1997-1999) Implementation

ROBIN II has been designed on a modest budget with significant in-kind contributions from Hamline University and others. As a result, ROBIN is now poised to become an operational network on a global scale. A three year grant for ROBIN III will enable the network to become financially self sustaining and fully implemented by the year 2,000.

Personnel

ROBIN III (1997-1999) will need ten full time, part time and consultant personnel and up to fifteen interns and volunteers to become fully operational. The operations plan calls for a Project Director, Administrative Assistant, Computer Network Director, Technical Assistant, Financial Development Director, Regional Coordinators for Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Middle East-North Africa and bookkeeping services.

This team of ten full or part time staff with five interns and fifteen advocates will be responsible for implementing ROBIN over three years. They will recruit approximately 200 country monitors (organizations or individuals) for *each* region and a coordinator for *each* country for a total of approximately 1,000 monitors and country coordinators for the five region ROBIN Network. ROBIN country coordinators and monitors will be paid a stipend and trained to work with government, religions or beliefs and human rights groups in each country for the distribution and collection of the country questionnaire, identification of research issues of special importance to a region or country, and to report on current events and news of importance to furthering freedom of religion or belief. Once the flow of information from this people network begins, ROBIN staff and interns will be responsible for disseminating it over the ROBIN/WEB internet and for issuing a series of written ROBIN Reports to key United Nations offices and personal on the status of U.N. human rights instruments in the area of freedom of religion or belief.

The first year of implementation will coincide with the publication of *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report*. ROBIN will be active in promoting the publication of this report on the WEB/Internet with Routledge in London and New York and with the University of Essex Human Rights Centre. It will also be the year for gearing up the ROBIN team, hiring staff, organizing the office, revising the computer program. In the first year, ROBIN will concentrate on three key *World Report* countries in each region as prototypes for developing organizational and people contacts to activate the network. In the second and third years, ROBIN country prototypes will be models for initiating activity in other countries. Here are the key elements of the operations plan to implement ROBIN over a period of three years.

1. Project Director

Michael M. Roan will serve as the full time director of the ROBIN project. The Project Director will be responsible for developing a three year plan to make ROBIN fully operational, hiring and training office staff, assisting staff to set goals and objectives, with the Administrative Assistant setting up office procedures and the books. He will work with five Regional Coordinators to expand his work in ROBIN II (1996) by contacting all major non-governmental organizations, religious leaders, academics, diplomats and human rights experts, who have been involved with The Tandem Project over the past ten years. Together with the coordinators he will write a three year ROBIN operational strategy for interesting organizations to form an alliance with The Tandem Project for the collection and dissemination of information over the ROBIN/WEB. He will supervise staff training, work with the Regional Coordinators and Administrative Assistant to write materials for training country monitors, work with the Computer Network Director and Administrative Assistant to train Regional Coordinators in HTML language and work with the Financial Development Director to write a financial plan for ROBIN.

2. Administrative Assistant

The Administrative Assistant will supervise and expand the duties of the HTML Managing Editor for ROBIN (1996). This person will be responsible for assisting the team with written materials, from training manuals to ROBIN reports. With the cooperation of regional coordinators, this person will be responsible for recruiting and overseeing HTML supervision of law school interns and ROBIN volunteers. All team members will be expected to be able to write well and have computer skills.

3. Computer Network Director

The Computer Network Director will be responsible for the overall technical operations of the ROBIN network. This person will be responsible for operating the interactive ROBIN country questionnaire, either by E-Mail or standard posted mail, and for writing a program in the future that can report statistics on an on-going basis. The Director will be responsible for liaison with technical staff at Hamline University who operate the SUN workstation during ROBIN II (1996). He will write a three year work plan to keep ROBIN fully engaged with changing technology in the field, and for the possible use of a SUN Netra Server, or comparable computer, dedicated to ROBIN storage. He will transition the network from Hamline University to a 56k dedicated internet connection on MRNet in 1977 and will investigate the use of a database like ORACLE in future years. He will be responsible for the purchase of ten personal computers for office use. He will be expected to keep in contact with other technical people operating computer systems for human rights organizations around the world. This includes the United Nations, DIANA at Yale University, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and many others. A technical assistant will be hired by the Computer Network Director when the work load warrants.

4. Financial Development Director

The Financial Development Director will be responsible for a long range financial plan for ROBIN. This will include standard methods of fundraising, subscriptions, grants and endowments as well as newer methods of corporate sponsoring ship over the WEB/Internet and monthly fees to use of ROBIN information on the WEB/Internet. A part time Financial Development Director will be hired in the first year. This position will be upgraded to full time if warranted.

5. Regional Coordinators

Five Regional Coordinators will be hired to develop and implement the three year plan for each region of the ROBIN network. The regional coordinators will build on the work of ROBIN II (1996) in their region. They will evaluate the results of the 1996 design in three "prototype" countries and write a plan to expand this work by phasing in some 40 or so countries in their region over a period of three years. They will be responsible for supervising interns in the central office assigned to countries in their region, for working with volunteers recruited to write letters, clip newspapers and do research for their countries, and for recruiting organizations and individuals as monitors.

6. ^{Accounting}~~Bookkeeping~~ Services

Bookkeeping services will be contracted out on an hourly basis. The Tandem Project treasurer is currently the comptroller of the Greater Minneapolis United Way. She will be consulted on setting up the books for the ROBIN project.

7. Interns

Five interns will be recruited from Hamline University School of Law, the University of Minnesota Law School and twin cities universities, colleges and seminaries. Interns will have the work task of assisting regional coordinators to review and copy relevant newspaper articles from the WEB, clip newspaper articles for current events and news, write abstracts of literature in the field, assist in identifying research issues of special importance to freedom of religion or belief and public policy and assist with HTML programming.

8. Advocates

ROBIN advocates will be recruited from twin cities schools, religions or beliefs, human rights organizations and the general public to write letters on behalf of persons being discriminated against based on religion or belief, clip newspaper articles, research, creative projects and general office filing. The main focus of the advocates will be as support for information needed for the network. Other activities will only be tried if they are supportive of the overall goal of the project.

9. Monitors

ROBIN is only as useful as the quality of its current information. Regional Coordinators will be responsible for recruiting monitors for each country in their region. The goal of the ROBIN "people" network will be to have 1,000 monitors supplying information to the ROBIN home office. Some countries will require only one person, others more than five. But each Regional Coordinator will have the objective of recruiting up to two hundred people for the forty or so countries in their region.

One country coordinator will be appointed from among the most enthusiastic and responsible monitors in each country. Country coordinators will be paid stipends commensurate with their increased duties. From experience with the *World Report*, the task of staying in constant touch with country coordinators and monitors, giving them training, encouragement and responsibility, will be of utmost importance to meeting the objectives of updating ROBIN Reports

in a timely manner. Monitors can be either organizations like HURIDOCs or Amnesty International who already perform these tasks, or individuals trained especially for ROBIN. Other human rights organizations will be approached first to see if they would consider an alliance to help ROBIN fill out questionnaires and provide general information in countries where they are actively working. ROBIN will approach HURIDOCs with the idea of incorporating ROBIN training manuals in their training programs. Regional training programs will be held by ROBIN beginning in 1997.

Other Personnel

Individuals considered key to the development of the Religion or Belief Information Network have all worked with The Tandem Project in one capacity or another over the past ten years. These individuals will be asked for advice both in ROBIN II and III, particularly as it concerns editorial management and recruitment of other organizations and individual monitors.

Professor Kevin Boyle, Director, University of Essex Human Rights Centre, Colchester, England has been a colleague of The Tandem Project since 1985. He has experience in nongovernmental organization work as the founding director of the London based Article 19, an international NGO centre for freedom of expression. In that capacity he conceived and edited a world report on freedom of information and expression published by Times Books, New York, in 1988. He is the co-editor of *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report*. Professor Boyle has written widely on international human rights topics, has been a member of fact finding missions for Amnesty International, a legal consultant and advocate for the Kurds in Turkey and is an expert on the situation in Northern Ireland.

Professor Theo van Boven, University of Limburg Law School, Maastricht, The Netherlands, delivered the first Arcot Krishnaiswami memorial lecture at The Tandem Project conference in New Delhi, India in 1991. Professor van Boven has served as director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland and currently serve as a judge on the World Court Commission on War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Dr. Juliet Sheen is co-editor of *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report*. She represented Australia at the 1984 United Nations Geneva Seminar and has participated in all four Tandem Project conferences on the 1981 U.N. Declaration. As a Senior Policy Fellow for the New South Wales Anti-Discrimination Board, she wrote a seminar study on discrimination based on religion or belief using the 1981 U.N. Declaration as a reference standard.

Professor Robert Tielman, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, Dr. Lars Gunnar Lingas, General Secretary, Human-Etisk Forbund, Oslo, Norway and Mr. Matt Cherry, Executive Director, Council for Democratic and Secular Humanism, Buffalo, New York are all members of the Executive Committee of the International Humanist and Ethical Union. All three attended the London Conference on Freedom of Religion or Belief and the U.N. Year for Tolerance. All three will be asked to advise The Tandem Project on the design and implementation of the ROBIN network.

Dr. David Little, Senior Fellow, United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. has been involved with The Tandem Project in a number of capacities, including delivering an address at the Osaka, Japan writers workshop and the London, England conference. Dr. Little heads a multi-

country research study on tolerance for diversity of religion or belief using the 1981 U.N. Declaration as a standard reference point.

Ms Sue Nichols, Chair, New York United Nations NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief, was a consultant to The Tandem Project and the University of Essex Human Rights Centre on *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report*. She researched and interviewed staff from United Nations Member States missions for the report. She has experience working for Amnesty International and is a member of the International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF).

Dr. John Taylor, former Secretary General, World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) has been involved with The Tandem Project for the past ten years in a number of conferences and as a consultant to the World Report. He is currently working for the Conference of European Churches (CEC) as an advisor on nations in the former Yugoslavia.

W. Cole Durham, Jr. is professor of Law at the J. Reuben Clark Law School of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. As the immediate past secretary of the American Society of Comparative Law, he brings a comparative law perspective to the study of religious freedom issues. Professor Durham, along with Rev. Craig Mousin of DePaul University and Michael Roan of The Tandem Project jointly prepared a "Report on Global Freedom of Religion or Belief" for the U.S. Commission on Cooperation and Security in Europe in September 1995. This U.S. Congressional Commission invited this report to be presented on the results of the London conference to launch *Freedom of Religion and Belief- A World Report*.

David Weissbrodt, professor of Law at the University of Minnesota Law School, is a member of The Tandem Project Board of Directors. The University of Minnesota Law School and the School of Liberal Arts has directly assisted The Tandem Project over the years in securing grants and services. The University of Minnesota Law School was the grant recipient from the US State Department for the first international conference on the 1981 U.N. Declaration sponsored by The Tandem Project in 1986. Professor Weissbrodt is the founder and director of the University of Minnesota Human Rights Center and a member the past two years of the United States delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Switzerland. Professor Weissbrodt has written extensively in the field of human rights and serves on the advisory board of DIANA, the human rights database being constructed at Yale University.

Dr. A. Christopher Smith is Academic Dean and Professor of Inter-Cultural Studies at Providence College, Otterburne, Canada. Dr. Smith was on the staff of the religion department at The Pew Charitable Trusts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania during the time in which The Tandem Project participated in both the Emory and Essex/Tandem funded studies. He is an expert on Christian missionary and inter-faith work in Africa and will advise ROBIN on the recruitment of religion monitors for the network.

KEY ORGANIZATIONS

The Tandem Project

The Tandem Project, Inc. is an international, 501 (c) (3) nonsectarian, nongovernmental organization founded in 1985 to promote and implement the 1981 U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. It is based in Minneapolis, Minnesota and has a nine member board of directors made up of academics

and human rights activists. The Tandem Project has sponsored three international conferences on "Building Tolerance, Understanding and Respect Between People of Diverse Beliefs" in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Warsaw, Poland; and New Delhi, India. In the process, a global network of committed academics and religious leaders has been established for implementation of the Declaration. In 1991, Project Tandem organized a two week work/study project in Coimbatore, India, for young adults of all major religions or beliefs to come together to help build a community center as well as study methods to implement the 1981 U.N. Declaration in the afternoons. Currently, Project Tandem is a partner with the University of Essex in the production, publication and dissemination of the "World Report on Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief."

Hamline University School of Law

Hamline University School of Law, Saint Paul, Minnesota, in cooperation with *The Journal of Law and Religion*, sponsors an annual Symposium on Law, Religion and Ethics. The Journal is an independent publication, begun within and maintaining close ties to the law school. It is an international, interdisciplinary forum, committed to studying law in its social context, including moral and religious views of law and life. The Journal is a recognized resource for scholars, educators and public policy makers. Its international subscription base represents six continents and includes over 350 law and theological libraries. The Eighth Annual Symposium on Law, Religion and Ethics was held at Hamline University on October 5-6, 1995. The theme was "Women, Men, Spirituality and Human Rights." ROBIN I (1995) was demonstrated at the symposium.

Professor Howard Vogel, Hamline University School of Law, is Managing Editor of *The Journal of Law and Religion*. He assisted The Tandem Project with the design of ROBIN I (1995) for presentation at the London conference and the Hamline Symposium on Law, Religion and Ethics. Professor Vogel is currently doing research for a paper on "Sacred Sites and Human Rights in Cross Cultural Perspective," which is presently on the ROBIN/WEB as a research example for the 1981 U.N. Declaration. He is serving as the senior academic advisor to ROBIN and is searching ways in which the international contacts of *The Journal of Law and Religion* can be used for academic research and information collection in ROBIN II and III.

Other Organizations

More than two hundred religious and secular human rights organizations, and government missions of member states to the United Nations, have played a direct role in the production and publication of *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report*. Many of these NGOs attended the London conference in 1995 to launch *A World Report*. The ROBIN prototype was enthusiastically received and pledges of support were given by many of these organizations.

The first category of organizations invited to work with ROBIN are organizations with religious or spiritual beliefs. Four major interfaith religious NGOs active at the United Nations have consulted with The Tandem Project in the past. They are: the World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP), New York; the International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF), Oxford, United Kingdom; the Temple of Understanding, the International Academy for Freedom of Religion or Belief, Washington, D.C. (an association of scholars from diverse religious backgrounds). These international organizations are active in most countries of the United Nations and include membership from all the major religious faiths (Jewish, Christian, Muslim,

Hindu, Buddhist) as well as many of the minority religious beliefs. All of these organizations have consulted with The Tandem Project and indicate a willingness to participate in future projects. In the development of ROBIN, The Tandem Project has consulted with The Project on Religion and Human Rights in New York, the Columbia University "Human Rights, Religious Freedom and Religious Advocacy Training Project" in New York, and major religious bodies and organizations such as the Holy See, World Council of Churches, World Muslim League and B'nai B'rith International.

A second category of organizations invited to work with ROBIN are organizations with natural or materialist beliefs. The International Humanist and Ethical Union (IHEU) in Utrecht, The Netherlands is the major secular humanist association in the world. They currently have affiliated organizations as members in over 80 countries and are assisting in providing information for the World Report. IHEU and some affiliated secular humanist organizations like CODESH in New York, will be invited to the London conference and to participate in ROBIN.

A third category invited to work with ROBIN are organizations unaffiliated with either religious or secular beliefs. These include NGOs like Amnesty International London, Human Rights Watch, New York and Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center, Osaka, with mission statements that do not reflect ontological positions. HURIDOCS, Geneva, a documentation group and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Washington, D.C., are in this category and are working on ways of monitoring human rights with databases. They along with DIANA, an emerging human rights database system at Yale University, will be consulted.

Organizational Structure

Project Tandem, Inc. is a 501 (c) (3) tax exempt nonprofit organization registered in the State of Minnesota for educational and charitable purposes. Its nine member board of directors will have fiscal responsibility for ROBIN. A ROBIN Editorial Committee has been formed from membership of The Tandem Project Board of Directors for ROBIN II and III. An International Advisory Committee, made up of many of the names mentioned above in the section on other personnel will be asked to advise on all matters during the organization and implementation stages.

GOALS

The overall goals of the Religion or Belief Information Network are to:

1. Protect freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief by promoting, implementing and monitoring Article 18 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the 1981 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.
2. Provide high quality information and research to the United Nations Special Rapportuer on the 1981 U.N. Declaration, the United Nations Human Rights Commission and the United Nations Human Rights Committee, as assistance to their work in determining future actions for human rights instruments in this field in the future.

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

The measurable objectives of the Religion or Belief Information Network are to:

1. Contact all individuals and organizations listed in this proposal to propose organizational alliances to collect and report information over the ROBIN network in the first quarter of 1996.
2. Hire and recruit all staff, interns and advocates listed as needed for ROBIN II (1996) and train them to assist in collecting and reporting information on the fifteen prototype countries in the first quarter of 1996. Form a ROBIN International Advisory Committee from the personnel listed in this proposal.
3. Recruit a full compliment of seventy five monitors for the fifteen prototype countries by the end of the third quarter of 1996.
4. Receive questionnaires and report information on a regular basis on all fifteen prototype countries through E-mail and monitors written reports by the third quarter 1996.
5. Write a ROBIN Report on the fifteen country prototype type year with information on organizational development of the network and information collected in each country. Distribute the report to the U.N. Special Rapporteur' office, United Nations Human Rights Committee, the fifteen country missions to the United Nations, affiliated religious, humanist, human rights organizations, academic institutions and the general public in the first quarter 1997.
6. Hire a full team of ten full time or part time staff and five law school or undergraduate interns. Rent office space, purchase computer equipment and make the transition from the Hamline SUN computer to a dedicated line and computer for the ROBIN network in the first quarter of 1997.
7. Write a three year plan for recruiting monitors in all 185 countries including regional training sessions and proposed joint recruitment methods with other human rights organizations such as Amnesty International and HURIDOCS by the second quarter 1997.
8. Phase in all 185 country home pages and activate them over the ROBIN/WEB over a period of three years as organizations and monitors become available. Have a fully operating global network in place by the year 2,000.
9. Write a marketing plan for ROBIN Reports, written text and materials generated from the ROBIN network by the fourth quarter 1997. Use the marketing plan for *Freedom of Religion and Belief-A World Report* and the Emory University publication as a starting point. Phase in the plan for distributing this material through newsletters, books, published articles and regular reports to the U.N. Special Rapporteur's office, United Nations Human Rights Commission, United Nations Human Rights Committee, religious institutions, humanist organizations, human rights organizations, affiliated universities, colleges, seminaries, public libraries and the general public by the year 2,000.

BUDGET
ROBIN III Implementation
1997-1999

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries and Fees				
Project Director				
Office Manager				
Network Director				
Finance Director				
Regional Coordinators (5)				
Fringe Benefits				
FICA, Unemploy Tax, Health, Pension Plan for (5)				
Consultants and Interns				
Bookkeeping Services @ 1% of total budget				
Interns (5) @ \$9.00 an hour, 10 hrs x 50 weeks				
Country Coordinators @ \$1,000 each phased in as countries come on-line				
Country Monitors @ \$250 each phased in as countries come on-line.				
Facilities				
Office space for six offices, conference and reception rooms/ Rental x sq ft x cost per sq ft.				
Equipment and Supplies				
SUN Netra computer (1)				
Gateway 2,000 P.C.'s (7)				
HP Laser Printer (1)				
Facsimile machine (1)				
Computer supplies				
Computer and facsimile maintenance package				
Paper and envelopes				
Other office supplies				
Printing and Publications				
Office printing				
ROBIN Reports				
Questionnaires				
Newsletters				
Proposals				

1997

1998

1999

Total

Postage

Office Mailing

ROBIN Reports

Questionnaires

Newsletters

Proposals

Telephone

US West Communications

MCI Long Distance & Fax

MRNet 56k Setup

MRNet dues

US West Charges

Travel

Project Director

3 trips @ \$2,500

per year

Regional Coordinators

5 trips @ \$2,500

per year

Total Expenses

