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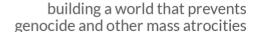# TRAINING RESOURCE MANUAL FOR GENOCIDE AND MASS ATROCITY PREVENTION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION OF AFRICA

Foreword

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Genocide prevention is not what makes headlines, but it is what prevents the worst of headlines from being made. Why is genocide prevention so important? In short, genocide prevention reduces four types of costs—human, instability, economic, and diplomatic. Genocide prevention is primarily focused on reducing human costs through the protection and preservation of human life and security. In addition, however, genocide prevention reduces instability costs by contributing to national peace and stability in fragile countries, as well as promoting regional and international peace and stability. Prevention's importance also reduces economic costs as prevention is much less costly than intervening to stop genocide or rebuilding in the aftermath of a mass destruction that has destroyed the development trajectory of a state or region. Finally, genocide prevention reduces diplomatic costs as it reinforces state sovereignty by limiting the more intrusive and invasive forms of response, from other States or international actors, that may be required to halt genocide.[1]

This Training Resource Manual for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention in the Great Lakes Region of Africa, the first of its kind in the field, reflects and affirms this understanding by focusing on the preventive measures that can be applied to protect civilians from genocide and mass atrocity. This continuum of strategies includes preventing genocide from ever taking place, preventing further atrocities once genocide has begun, and preventing future atrocities once a society has begun to rebuild after genocide. Central is the notion that prevention does not end when the violence begins; rather prevention of genocide is a multilayered approach running throughout the preconflict, midconflict, and postconflict cycle. As Gareth Evans argues: "'Prevention' language can reasonably be applied at *all* stages of the conflict cycle."

Let us contextualize this continuum of prevention strategies in an analogy. Imagine you are standing beside a river and see someone caught in the current and struggling for their life. You jump in and manage to pull the victim ashore. Just as you catch your

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breath, however, another person in distress comes downstream... followed by another and another and another. Rather than remaining downstream and exhausting yourself on the rescue of individuals already in distress, you travel upstream to find the source of the problem. You may discover a hole in a bridge or perhaps the lack of a protective fence on a cliff. You have changed, though, the calculus of what prevention means—rather than expending your resources and energy on rescuing people in crisis, you can now try to stop the crisis at its source. Saving victims in crisis and fixing the source of the crisis are both forms of prevention—as is helping victims the moment they fall into the river rather than waiting until they have been swept downstream—each simply occurs at different stages of the process of prevention. Clearly, focusing prevention efforts on the source of the crisis, before it happens, is more efficient and less costly than managing the consequences of the crisis once it has occurred. You may not stop all of the people from falling into the river, at least not right away, but—by addressing the root cause—you have decreased the risk and there will be far fewer people to rescue downstream.

This analogy is uncomfortably close to the real-life tragedy of thousands of bodies, as many as one hundred an hour, washing down the Kagera River into Lake Victoria in Uganda—the second largest body of fresh water in the world—at the height of the Rwandan genocide. Except, in that case, the bodies had already lost their struggle for life. At that point, addressing the root cause of the problem upstream fell secondary to the severe downstream consequences in Uganda. A May 21, 1994 news report cited "the difficulty of fighting off the wild animals and dogs feeding on the bodies" as well as the "acute health hazard" caused by the decaying corpses washing ashore in southern Uganda or onto islands in Lake Victoria. Villagers in the region were warned to boil drinking water and to cook all fish thoroughly in order to prevent epidemics of cholera and other diseases.

Following a population-based health model in which the aim is the prevention of the disease of genocide and other mass atrocities, we can envision a continuum of prevention strategies—primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary prevention is upstream prevention––fixing the hole in the bridge or constructing a protective barrier to prevent people from falling into the river. Upstream prevention is the "before" analysis of the longer-term governance, historical, economic, and societal factors that leave a country at risk for genocide and other mass atrocities and the inoculation avenues open to mitigating those risk factors. Secondary prevention is midstream prevention––the rescue of victims just as they hit the water but before they are swept further downstream. Midstream prevention "during" the crisis captures the immediate, real-time relief efforts—political, economic, legal, and military—that are direct crisis management tactics to slow, limit, or halt the mass violence. Finally, tertiary prevention is downstream prevention––the hopeful resuscitation of victims who were swept away because upstream or midstream prevention failed. Downstream prevention refers to the "after" efforts to foster resiliency by dealing with the acute long-term consequences of mass violence through pursuits of justice, truth, and memory to help stabilize, heal, and rehabilitate a post-genocide society. The strategies available to us for upstream prevention are far more numerous, and much less costly, than the available strategies for midstream

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prevention once genocide has broken out or, even more so, for downstream prevention for rebuilding after the genocide is over.

While this continuum may give us a helpful framework from which to approach prevention, we should remember that mass atrocities are often more cyclical than linear. So upstream, midstream, and downstream prevention efforts work in an interconnected and synergistic, rather than isolated, fashion. In addition, most conflicts are an intricate tangle of preconflict, midconflict, and postconflict at any one time. As a result, the defining element of an upstream preventive approach, for example, is not "when" it takes place but rather that it seeks to address the underlying causes of conflict. "In theory, interventions to prevent conflict upstream can be undertaken at any point during the conflict cycle, even at the same time as measures to address the symptoms of conflict are also being carried out." In short, these stages of prevention, and the measures involved in each, are complexly linked and state responsibility, buttressed by international assistance for capacity building, is threaded throughout all three stages of the continuum.

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In his concluding chapter to *The Drowned and the Saved*, his last completed work, Auschwitz survivor Primo Levi reminds us of the importance of genocide and mass atrocity prevention. Written more than 40 years after the end of the Holocaust, Levi writes: "It happened, therefore it can happen again: this is the core of what we have to say. It can happen, and it can happen everywhere." This quote is featured in the lobby of the information center at the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe in Berlin, Germany. Left out, however, is the next sentence: "I do not intend to nor can I say that it will happen." Although Levi was likely hedging his bets against the repetition of something so unthinkable—even as he admits in 1986 that "precursory signs loom before us" in several corners of the world—I believe he is also challenging us to recognize that even though genocide can happen again, it does not have to happen again. Genocide is not preordained, despite its persistent occurrence, as an inevitable reality of the human experience.

Over a quarter of a century later, in 2014, Adama Dieng echoed Levi's concern, as well as his hope: "We must accept that there is no part of the world that can consider itself immune from the risk of genocide and all regions and all States must build resistance to these crimes... We owe to them [the millions of men and women who have lost their lives to genocide] and to ourselves and future generations to realize a world free of genocide. We are still far from that, but we aim to make it happen." Although Levi and Dieng are separated by a vast crevasse of time, culture, and distance, together they push us to acknowledge our collective responsibility for doing what we can to prevent genocide from happening again. This training resource manual, by providing a wealth of learning materials to help expand our understanding of the scope and range of instruments and approaches to genocide and mass atrocity prevention, is an important step in advancing that collective responsibility.

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[1]These reasons are taken from United Nations, "Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes: A Tool for Prevention," (2014). pp.2

[2]Gareth Evans, The Responsibility to Protect: Ending Mass Atrocity Crimes Once and For All (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2008). pp.281

[3]This analogy is compiled from examples given by the University of Denver and the Institute for Work and Health (both accessed February 10, 2015)

[4]Donatella Lorch, "Thousands of Rwanda Dead Wash Down to Lake Victoria," accessed February 12, 2015 at http://partners.nytimes.com/library/world/africa/052194rwanda-genocide.html

[5]USAID, "Field Guide: Helping Prevent Mass Atrocities," (2015). pp.26

[6]Saferworld, "Upstream Conflict Prevention: Addressing the Root Causes of Conflict", (September, 2012). pp.2

[7]Quoted material is taken from Primo Levi, The Drowned and the Saved (New York, NY: Vintage International, 1988). pp.199

[8]Quoted material is taken from UN News Centre, http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49556 (December 9, 2014), accessed December 14, 2014.

Introduction

Background

Prevention is gaining tremendous worldwide attention, for example, by international, regional and national bodies and civil society organizations, as opposed to costly and lengthy post genocide and mass atrocity interventions. At the same time, contested political processes to access state power, resource disparities and perceptions of discrimination continue to foment instability and violent conflicts within or between states and communities in many parts of the world. These conditions adversely bear on human life, freedoms, development, peace, and account for the fragility of states and their capacity to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of mass atrocities and genocide.

The legal and practical approaches necessary to advance prevention also continue to evolve through various works by, for example, the United Nations, inter-governmental bodies like the Africa Union and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, universities, international and local civil society organizations.

To this end, AIPR conducted a baseline assessment to determine capacity gaps and training needs towards the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities in the Great Lakes Region. Participants in the assessment were members of national mechanisms for the prevention of genocide from Burundi, The Republic of Congo, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and South Sudan. Others were selected from non-governmental organizations, academia and media. Academic papers, media reports and commentaries on various post-conflict interventions by practitioners in this field were also reviewed.

At the regional level, it was clear that countries, although signatories to relevant international or regional instruments, there is lack of sufficient knowledge and capacity (logistics, human, structures, policies, institutional frameworks etc) to implement

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associated national and grassroots programs towards genocide and mass atrocity prevention. A number of instruments also reflect a lack of community level input, know-how on prevention, while others fall short of responding to coordination challenges.

At country level, it was observed that there are no clear policies developed to articulate or spell out country positions and institutionalized approaches to prevention. State-centric approaches were also found to be either out of touch with grassroots realities and lack legislation to support community level initiatives. This included, for example, lack of space for traditional and religious authorities to play prominent roles in prevention efforts, while their subjects also remain largely unaware of "how to prevent."

At the civil society level, relationships between international and domestic organizations with host governments remain negative and efforts by states towards protection of citizens often fail to engage and integrate CSOs. Many organizations were also found lacking in knowledge and skills about how prevention should look like at the local level. This is despite the fact that CSOs tend to have stronger connections with communities because the critical gaps they fill in service delivery. Thus they are, in most cases, better suited to work to reduce tensions yet lack the capacity to effectively engage and provide guidance to their governments or communities on prevention.

Information collected was analyzed and this manual has been developed after the initial assessment revealed a lack of comprehensive resources offering information that can guide genocide and mass atrocity work in the region. The findings were also categorized into thematic areas, reflecting on the unique regional needs, skills, and knowledge gaps that were identified.

The Resource Manual

This online resource manual contains a collection of some of the existing resources that regional and national mechanisms can learn from and use as reference materials to gain insight into the nature and practice of prevention. The resources are in the form of legal and other instruments from the UN and regional bodies, research papers, recommendations, best practices and lessons learned, and reports from other forms of interventions in conflict situations.

Methodology

During the compilation of this manual, a range of qualitative research methods was employed including document reviews and group discussions. While conducting the base line assessment focus group discussions, document reviews and structured interviews were conducted with key informants in this field both in the Great Lakes Region and other areas of the world. Extensive desk and internet based research was used for the compilation of the actual resource manual.

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Who will use the Resource Manual?

The main objective of the manual is to provide an extensive and comprehensive list of learning resources, including legal instruments, scholarly articles, reports from international and civil society organization, governments, etc. Therefore the resources will be used by a variety of audiences including;

- State and civil society leaders and policy makers
- Religious and traditional leaders
- Program officers, trainers and facilitators
- Women, youth and the general public

Note for use of the Manual

This is a manual containing some of the existing resources already developed and published by authors as indicated by the links provided. It is not a one-stop center for approaches, answers or guidelines to the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities. Users are therefore advised to use these resources as a starting point towards further research and training, or as reference material while undertaking their own work. The information contained should as much as possible to adapted to the unique circumstances and needs the user may encounter.

Prevention of genocide and mass atrocities is a multilayered approach running throughout the pre-, mid-, and post-conflict cycle. It is therefore advisable to conduct a local needs assessment to determine the most appropriate preventive intervention i.e. depending on whether the level of conflict. That way, these resources can be helpful during analysis, imaging an intervention, or identifying suitable partnerships and collaboration towards any preventive work.

Layout of the Resource Manual

Chapter 1: The Practice of Genocide Prevention

i. Genocide and Prevention as Concepts, their Process and Possible Indicators
ii. What is Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention and How to Prevent

Chapter 2: Genocide Prevention and the State: Roles and Approaches

i. Establishing and Managing National Structures
ii. Application of International/Regional Instruments and Norms
    o African Union
    o Inter governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
    o International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)
    o East African Community (EAC)

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- o Southern African Development Cooperation (SADC)
- o United Nations (UN)
- o Responsibility to Protect (RtoP)
- o International Criminal Court (ICC) and other Specialized Tribunals
  iii. Working with Organs of the State: Institutions for Running the Affairs of the State e.g. the Executive, Parliament, Judiciary, Military and the Police
  iv. Working with Local Governments: County, Sub – County, Parish and Village Council/Committees

Chapter 3: Genocide Prevention and the Civil Society: Roles and Approaches

- i. Working with Political Organizations
- ii. Working with Religious Leaders and Institutions
- iii. Working with Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's)
- iv. Working with Traditional Leaders
- v. Working with Women and Youth
- vi. Working with Minorities and Grassroots Communities

Chapter 4: Approaches to Early Warning and Early Response: Application and Management

- i. Existing Early Warning and Early Response Frameworks for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention: Lessons Learned and Best Practices
- ii. Working with the State and Civil Society towards Early Warning
- iii. Data Collection, Analysis and Verification for Early Warning and Early Response
- iv. Documentation and Reporting for Early Warning and Early Response
- v. Working with State and Civil Society towards Early Response
- vi. Working with International and Regional Organizations for Early Warning and Early Response
- vii. Limitations of Early Warning and Early Response: Options of Redress

Chapter 5: Skills for Handling of Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention

- i. Planning and Implementation of Genocide Prevention
- ii. Leadership and Communication Skills for Genocide Prevention
- iii. Dialogue, Mediation and Advocacy: Breaking the Barriers of Genocide Prevention
- iv. Managing Actors' Risks during Genocide Prevention
- v. Building Partnerships for Genocide Prevention
- vi. Managing Gender Sensitivity during Genocide Prevention
- vii. Monitoring and Evaluation for Genocide Prevention

Chapter 6: Thematic Issues

i. Governance and Genocide Prevention
ii. Victims and Perpetrators after Genocide and Mass Atrocities
iii. Land Conflicts and Genocide Prevention
iv. Elections and Genocide prevention
v. Advocating for Genocide Prevention: Lessons Learned
vi. The Judiciary and Genocide Prevention
vii. Technology and Genocide Prevention
viii. The Media and Genocide Prevention
ix. Reconciliation and Genocide Prevention
x. Traditional Methods of Conflict Prevention
xi. Memorialization and Genocide Prevention

Conclusion

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Chapter 1: The Practice of Genocide Prevention

Genocide and mass atrocity prevention is a collective enterprise, where the knowledge and implementation of relevant interventions must be realistic and sustainably practical. This occurs through the application of relevant policies, social, political and economic reforms, education and training, public awareness and sensitization, and other projects targeting vulnerable groups. It is done by states, organizations and individuals with a clear commitment to prevention at international, regional, national and grassroots levels.

In the practice of prevention, the above differentiation helps in the articulation of complementary roles that together should demonstrate a shared responsibility to prevent between levels of actors. This is because crimes of genocide and mass atrocities require various operational and legal approaches to produce different but complementary experiences and institutional responses to protect vulnerable communities and victims in potential or actual contexts of genocide or mass atrocities.

The following resources help to explain genocide and prevention as concepts, articulate associated processes, risk factors, and indicators, and provide experiences of prevention as a practice from a human rights, security, justice and peacebuilding perspectives. Other experiences contain lessons learned from early warning systems, including data collection and verification challenges that may compromise effective prevention. Other resources focus on how to prevent by providing practitioners, policy makers and citizens with policy options, guidelines and practices for effective implementation of prevention, including the Responsibility to Protect, are made available in the following chapters.

i. Genocide and Prevention as Concepts, their Process and Possible Indicators

Scott Straus, Identifying Genocide and Related forms of Mass Atrocity, October 2011

Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, Compilation of Risk Factors and Legal Norms for the Prevention of Genocide, 2011

Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, Manual on Human Rights and the Prevention of Genocide, 2015

USAID, Preventing Genocide: Five Key Primers, September 2014

Mohammad Abed, Clarifying the Concept of Genocide, July 2006

Moolakkattu Stephen John, **The Concept and Practice of Conflict Prevention A Critical Reappraisal**, January 2005

Alex J. Bellamy and Stephen McLoughlin, **Preventing Genocide and Mass Atrocities: Causes and Paths of Escalation**, June 2009

David Scheffer, "**Genocide and Atrocity Crimes**," Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2006, Vol. 1: Iss. 3: Article 3

MAJ Stephen Matthew Wisniew, **Early Warning Signs and Indicators to Genocide and Mass Atrocity**, 2012

Sheri P. Rosenberg, **Genocide Is a Process, Not an Event**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2012, Vol. 7: Iss. 1

Peter Wallensteen and Frida Möller, **Conflict Prevention: Methodology for Knowing the Unknown**, Uppsala Peace Research Paper No 7

Erik Melander and Claire Pigache, **Conflict Prevention: Concept and Challenges**, 2007

Rhiannon S. Neilsen, **'Toxification' as a More Precise Early Warning Sign for Genocide than Dehumanization? An Emerging Research Agenda**, Genocide Studies and Prevention, An International Journal, 2015, Vol. 9: Iss. 1. pp.83-95

Robert I. Rotberg (ed), **Mass Atrocity Crimes: Preventing Future Outrages**, Brookings Institute Press, 2010

Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, **Compilation of Risk Factors and Legal Norms for the Prevention of Genocide**, 2011

Frank Chalk, **'Genocide in the 20th Century': Definition of Genocide and their Implications for Prediction and Prevention**, Holocaust Genocide Studies (1989) 4 (2): 149-160

Róisín Hinds and Becky Carter, **Indicators for Conflict, Stability, Security, Justice and Peacebuilding**, June 2015

Barbara Harff, **No Lessons Learned from the Holocaust? Assessing Risks of Genocide and Political Mass Murder since 1955**, American Political Science Review Vol. 97, No. 1 February 2003

Birger Heldt, **Mass Atrocity Early Warning Systems: Data Gathering, Data Verification and Other Challenges**, March 2012

Dimitri Semenovich, Arcot Sowmya and Benjamin E. Goldsmith, **Predicting the Onset of Genocide with Sparse Additive Models**, 2012

Saferworld, **Measuring Peace from 2015: An Indicator Framework at Work**, March 2015

Benjamin E. Goldsmith, Charles Robert Butcher, Dimitri Semenovich, and Arcot Sowmya, **A Two-Stage Approach to Predicting Genocide and Politicide Onset in a Global Dataset**, March 2012

Scott Straus, What Is Being Prevented? Genocide, Mass Atrocity, and Conceptual Ambiguity in the Anti-Atrocity Movement, in Sheri P. Rosenberg, Tibi Galis and Alex Zucker, **Reconstructing Atrocity Prevention**, Cambridge University Press, 2015

Alexander L. George, **Strategies for Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution: Scholarship for Policy-making**, American Political Science Association, Vol. 33, No. 1, 2000

Alex Bellamy, **Reducing Risk, Strengthening Resilience: Toward the Structural Prevention of Atrocity Crimes**, The Stanley Foundation, April, 2016

Okey Uzoechina, **"State Fragility" and the Challenges of Development in West Africa: Moving from Reaction to Prevention**, ALC Research Report No. 3, August, 2008

Jennifer M. Welsh and Serena K. Sharma, **Operationalizing the Responsibility to Prevent**, Oxford Institute for Ethics, Law, and Armed Conflict

[Podcast] United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, **Voices on Genocide Prevention**, iTunes

[Podcast] Marshall Poe, **New Books in Genocide Studies**, iTunes

[Podcast] Scott Straus, **Fundamentals of Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention**, New Books Network, July, 2016

[Podcast] Hasia R. Diner, Gerald Gahima, Chuck Meyers, Kathleen Z. Young, **Genocide Conference Panel 1: "Defining the 'Crime without a Name'"**, The University of Chicago's International and Area Studies Multi Media Outreach Source, April 5, 2008

[Podcast] Dr. Helen Fein, **Genocide-Causes and Prevention**, Global Impact, 2010

ii. What is Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention and How to Prevent

Carnegie Commission, **Preventing Deadly Conflict**, 1997

Gareth Evans (International Crisis Group), **What We Know about Preventing Deadly Conflict: A Practitioner's Guide**, January 2006

Francis M. Deng, **Strategies for Preventing Genocide and Mass Atrocities**, Talking Points at the All-Party Group for the Prevention of Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity, May 2010

Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes: A Tool for Prevention, United Nations, 2014

United States Institute of Peace (USIP), **Preventing Violent Conflict (toolkit)**, February 2009

Dr. Gregory Stanton, **How Can We Prevent Genocide?** , Speech given at the Raphael Lemkin Centenary Conference, London, 18 October 2000

Matthew C. Waxman (Council on Foreign Relations), **Intervention to Stop Genocide and Mass Atrocities**, October 2009

Citizen Security Project, **Preventing Genocide in Juba: An Agenda for Peace in South Sudan**, Africa Policy Institute, May 2014

Building Peace Forum, **Preventing Deadly Conflict**, September 2013

International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect, **Preventing Mass Atrocities: An Agenda for Policy Makers and Citizens**

Ruben Reike, Serena Sharma and Jennifer Welsh, **The Strategic Framework for Mass Atrocity Prevention**, 2013

Lars Brozus, **Improving Mass Atrocities Prevention: Guidelines for Effective and Legitimate Implementation of the Responsibility to Protect**, December 2012

Michael S. Lund, **Conflict Prevention: Theory in Pursuit of Policy and Practice**

Alex J. Ballamy, **Mass Atrocities and Armed Conflict: Links, Distinctions, and Implications for the Responsibility to Prevent**, February 2011

Robert Muggah and Natasha White, **Is There a Preventive Action Renaissance? The Police and Practice of Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Prevention**, February 2013

Seminar Report, **UNITAR Peace and Security Series: Preventing Genocide**, April 2007

Gareth Evans (International Crisis Group), **Preventing Deadly Conflict and the Problem of Political Will**, October 2002

Elizabeth S. Rogers. "Using Economic Sanctions to Prevent Deadly Conflict" CSIA Discussion Paper 96-02, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, May 1996

Renata Dawn, Conflict Prevention, SIPRI Yearbook 2002: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security, 2002

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Marie V. Gilbert, The EU in West Africa: From Development to Diplomatic Policy?, in Eva Gross and Ana E. Juncos, EU Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management: Roles, Institutions and Policies, Routledge, 2011

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[Video] Preventing Genocide, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, YouTube, March, 2014

[Video]Francis Deng, Preventing Genocide, Foreign Policy Association, YouTube, September, 2016

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Chapter 2: Genocide Prevention and the State: Roles and Approaches

The scale and depth of genocide and mass atrocity crimes afflicted on victim communities by individual perpetrators may be facilitated by the protective shield of the state. National policies, the judiciary, security sector, political ideology, systems and structures of the state can shield, but can also function to prevent these crimes.

This chapter contains resources covering a range of initiatives, instruments and other approaches to guide engaging states and state actors towards being able to prevent genocide and mass atrocities at communal, national and regional/international levels. The resources outlined under this chapter focus on establishing and managing national structures and committees, strategies for developing relevant national policies, best practices and new tools for policy makers to prevent and respond to genocide and mass atrocities. More resources are also provided that contain strategies and approaches to the domestication and application of international instruments, genocide and mass atrocity risk assessments, analysis, and other various UN, African Union and regional instruments that can be applied to contribute to prevention. The chapter also highlights approaches to working with government structures, especially local governments at county, sub-county, parish and village levels.

i. Establishing and Managing National Structures

Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR), National Mechanisms for the Prevention of Genocide and other Atrocity Crimes: Effective and Sustainable Prevention Begins at Home, 2015

Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi, "The Regional Fora: A Contribution to Genocide Prevention from a Decentralized Perspective"

James P. Finkel, Atrocity Prevention at the Crossroads, Assessing the Presidents Atrocity Prevention Board after Two Years, September 2014

Latin American Network for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention, Annual Report, 2014

Herb Hirsch, "The Genocide Prevention Task Force: Recycling People and Policy", Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2009, Vol. 4: Iss. 2

Henry C. Theriault, **"The Albright-Cohen Report: From Realpolitik Fantasy to Realist Ethics"** Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2009, Vol. 4: Iss. 2

International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect, **"Domesticating RtoP and the Prevention of Atrocities: How can Civil Society Engage with Existing National Initiatives?"**, April 2014

Genocide Prevention Advisory Network (GPANet), **Guiding Principles of the Emerging Architecture aiming at the Prevention of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity**, 2012

John Norris and Annie Malknecht, **Atrocities Prevention Board Background, Performance and Options**, Center for American Progress, 2013

Walter Delrio, Diana Lenton, Marcelo Musante, and Marino Nagy, **"Discussing Indigenous Genocide in Argentina: Past, Present, and Consequences of Argentinean State Policies toward Native Peoples"**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2010, Vol. 5: Iss. 2: Article 3

The Stanley Foundation, **Atrocity Prevention and US National Security: Implementing the Responsibility to Protect** , 2010

Alan J. Kuperman, **"Wishful Thinking Will Not Stop Genocide: Suggestions for a More Realistic Strategy"**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2009, Vol. 4: Iss. 2

Freedom House, **Preventing Atrocities: Five Key Primers**, 2014

The International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP), **Latin America and the Caribbean**

Rwanda National Commission for the Fight Against Genocide (CNLG)

Martin Mennecke, **"Genocide Prevention and International Law"**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2009, Vol. 4: Iss. 2

National Directorate on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, **National Mechanism for Prevention of Genocide**, Ministry of Defense of Argentina

The Global Raphael Lemkin Seminar for Genocide Prevention Series Alumni Meeting (Arusha Meeting), **Best Practices and New Opportunities in Genocide Prevention: Governmental Action, Technology and Regional Context** , 2013

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The White House Fact Sheet: A comprehensive strategy and new tools to prevent and respond to atrocities, Presidential Study Directive 10 (PSD-10), 2011

United to End Genocide, **The United States Atrocity Prevention Board (APB)**

Madeline K. Albright and William S. Cohen,**"Preventing Genocide: a blueprint for US policy makers"**, US Genocide Prevention Taskforce, 2008

Conflict Trends 2016/1, African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes, May 2016

Kwesi Aning and Frank Okyere, **Responsibility to Prevent in Africa: Leveraging Institutional Capacity to Mitigate Atrocity Risk**, The Stanley Foundation, January, 2015

[Video] **Charting the U.S. Atrocities Prevention Board's Progress**, Council on Foreign Relations, YouTube, March, 2015

ii. Application of International/Regional Instruments and Norms (AU, IGAD, ICGLR, EAC, SADC,UN, R2P and ICC)

AFRICAN UNION

In 2001, member states signed into effect the Constitutive Act establishing the African Union. The AU aims to promote the human rights of the African People and peace, security and stability in the continent. Article 4 (h) of the constitutive act also reaffirms the norm of 'responsibility to protect' in regards to the prevention of genocide and crimes against humanity.

Organization of African Unity (OAU), **Constitutive Act of the African Union**, July 2000,

Organization of African Unity (OAU), **African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights ("Banjul Charter")**, June 1982

African Union, **African Union Non Aggression and Common Defense Pact**, January 2005

African Union, **Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union**, 2002

African Union, **Rwanda: the Preventable Genocide**, 2000

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IGAD CEWARN Thematic and Country Specific Reports Relating to Peace and Security Issues

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES REGION (ICGLR)

The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) was founded in 2004 with the main objective of consolidating peace and security and to prevent the occurrence of international crimes (including genocide) in the Great Lakes Region. In November 2004, the twelve member states of the ICGLR effectively signed the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. The Pact includes 10 Protocols, 4 programmes of action with 33 priority projects and is available **here** (last amended 2012).

The ten legally binding protocols are:

- Protocol on Non-aggression and Mutual Defense in the Great Lakes Region
- Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance
- Protocol on Judicial Cooperation
- Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination
- Protocol Against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources
- Protocol on the Specific Reconstruction and Development Zone
- Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children
- Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons
- Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons
- Protocol on the Management of Information and Communication

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Cecilia Hull, Emma Skeppström and Karl Sörenson, **Patchwork for Peace: Regional Capabilities for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa**, 2011

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SADC, **Declaration and Treaty of the Southern African Development Community** (1992)

SADC, **Protocol on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation**

SADC, **Strategic Indicative Plan for the organ on Politics, Defense and Security Co Operation**, Revised Version, 2010

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In 2004, the then Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan appointed a Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide and subsequently established the Office of the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. The mandate and work of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide is complimentary to the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect.

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UN Human Rights Council, **Resolution 7/25 – 'Prevention of Genocide'**

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Deborah Mayersen, **Current and Potential Capacity for the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities within the United Nations System**, 2010

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[Video] **Outreach Programme on the Rwanda Genocide and the United Nations**

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

In 2004, the then Secretary General of the United Nations appointed a Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect. The work of the advisor would compliment the mandate of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. The international norm of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) recognizes that the primary duty to protect citizens from genocide lies with the state but also reaffirms the duty of the international community, international and regional organization. In accordance with her mandate, the Special Adviser submits **reports on varied themes** to the Secretary General.

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[Video] Humanitarianism and the R2P doctrine: A Conversation with Professor Gareth Evans, ANU TV, YouTube, October, 2013

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC) and other Specialized Tribunals

The Rome Statue establishing the International Criminal Court came into force in 2002 after ratification by 60 member states. The Court is permanently located in the Hague, the Netherlands and is mandated to prosecute the most serious crimes of international concern including: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression. Although, the court does not undertake preventative measure, the mere existence of the Court is a powerful deterrent.

UN General Assembly, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (last amended 2010), 17 July 1998

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Andreas Zimmermann, The creation of a Permanent International Criminal Court

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iv. Working with Local Governments: County, Sub – County, Parish and Village Council/Committees

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Rachael Diprose and Ukoha Ukiwo, **Decentralization and Conflict Management in Indonesia and Nigeria**, Crises Working Paper No. 49, February 2008

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Elliott D. Green, **Decentralization and conflict in Uganda**, Conflict, Security and Development 8 (4), 2008. pp. 427-450

A list of organizations both International and Indigenous, working in the genocide prevention field

The Agahozo – Shalom Youth Village

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Chapter 3: Genocide Prevention and Civil Society: Roles and Approaches

The visibility and influence of the civil society, in form of legally or otherwise constituted organizations or groups to advance the wellbeing of targeted communities, continues to grow worldwide. A number of these non-state actors are working in the field of peace building and have gradually become vital "people-centered" voices that provide alternative explanations to "state-centered" discourses emanating from genocide and mass atrocity situations.

This chapter provides resources concerning working with the civil society involving political, religious, traditional and non-governmental organizations, and those working with vulnerable groups like women, youth, minorities and grassroots communities. The resources highlight various roles and approaches towards genocide and mass atrocity prevention, including engaging in early prevention, interfacing with the state and political leaders in governance and democratization processes, violence prevention and peace building. They also cover faith-based and traditional approaches to mediation, conflict transformation, reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction.

Towards the end, the chapter focuses on working with women, youth, and minorities, as some of the most vulnerable groups that are often specifically affected by genocide and mass atrocity crimes. This section also highlights resources discussing the preventive roles they can play in leadership, security, social integration, building safer and resilient communities.

i. Working with Political Organizations

The Centre for Conflict Resolution, **The Peace-building Role of Civil Society in Central Africa**, 2006

The United States Genocide Prevention Taskforce, **Early Prevention: Engaging Before the Crisis**

Samuel Atuobi, [State-Civil Society Interface in Liberia's Post-Conflict Peacebuilding](#), KAIPTC Occasional Paper No. 30, November 2010

Robert Melson, ["Churchill in Munich: The Paradox of Genocide Prevention"](#), Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2008, Vol. 3: Iss. 3

Benjamin Reilly and Per Nordlund, [Political Parties in Conflict-Prone Societies: Regulation, Engineering and Democratic Development](#), United Nations University Press, 2008

Matthias Bjørnlund, ["'When the Cannons Talk, the Diplomats Must Be Silent': A Danish Diplomat in Constantinople during the Armenian Genocide"](#) Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2006, Vol. 1: Iss. 2

Ernesto Verdeja, ["On Situating the Study of Genocide within Political Violence"](#) Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2012, Vol. 7: Iss. 1

ii. Working with Religious Leaders and Institutions

[Forum on the role of religious leaders in preventing incitement that could lead to atrocity crimes (Fez Declaration)](#), Fez, Morocco, 24 April, 2015

[The Role of Religious Leaders in Preventing Incitement that could lead to Atrocity Crimes (Fez Plan of Action)](#), Fez, Morocco, 24 April, 2015

Susan Hayward, [Religion and Peacebuilding: Reflections on Current Challenges and Future Prospects](#), United States Institute of Peace, 2012

Christopher Tuckwood, [Engaging Religion in the Prevention of Genocide](#),

United States Institute of Peace, [Catholic Contributions to International Peace](#), 2001

David Steele, [A Manual to Facilitate Conversations on Religious Peacebuilding and Reconciliation](#), USIP

Susan Hayward, [Averting Hell on Earth Religion and the Prevention of Genocide](#), USIP, 2010

United States Institute of Peace, [Can Faith-Based NGOs Advance Interfaith Reconciliation? The Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina](#), 2003

Michelle G. Garred and Sister Joan D. Castro, [Conflict-Sensitive Expressions of Faith in Mindanao: A Case Study, Journal of Religion, Conflict and Peace](#), 2011, Vol 4 (2)

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Michael Kalin and Niloufer Siddiqui, **Religious Authority and the Promotion of Sectarian Tolerance in Pakistan**, USIP, 2014

Frida Kerner Furman, **Religion and Peace building: Grassroots Efforts by Israelis and Palestinians, Journal of Religion, Conflict and Peace**, 2011, Vol 4 (2)

United States Institute of Peace, **Faith-Based NGOs and International Peacebuilding** , 2001

Susan Hayward, **Religion and the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocity**,Politorbis, 2009, Nr. 47 – 2

David Smock, **Religion in World Affairs its Role in Conflict and Peace**, USIP, 2008

Dr. Sara Silvestri et James Mayall, **Le rôle de la religion dans les conflits et la consolidation de la paix**, The British Academy, septembre, 2015

iii. Working with Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's)

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Rosemarie McNairn, **Building capacity to resolve conflict in communities: Oxfam experience in Rwanda, Gender & Development**, 2004, 12:3, 83-93

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There are a number of Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) working in the genocide/mass atrocity prevention field. These NGO's distributed across the globe

provide for various resources and programs on prevention. Below is a comprehensive list of NGO's with a link to their resource page:

Amnesty International

All Party Parliamentary Group for the Prevention of Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity

Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR)

Center for Peacebuilding (CIM), Bosnia and Herzegovina

Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)

Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (CRIES)

Genocide Prevention Advisory Network (GPANet)

Genocide Prevention Now (GPN)

Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (GCR2P)

Genocide Watch

Human Rights Watch (HRW)

Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS)

International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)

International Crisis Group (ICG)

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The Genocide Studies Program at **Yale University's MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies**

The International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP)

The Enough Project

The Jacob Balustien Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights (JBI)

The Stanley Foundation

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

United to End Genocide

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iv. Working with Traditional Leaders

Roger Blench, Selbut Longtau, Umar Hassan and Martin Walsh, **The Role of Traditional Rulers in Conflict Prevention and Mediation in Nigeria**, as prepared for DFID Nigeria, November 2006,

Martha Mutisi, **The Abunzi Mediation in Rwanda: Opportunities for Engaging with Traditional Institutions of Conflict Resolution**, October 2011

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia, **The Role of Religious and Traditional Institutions during Conflict and in Peacebuilding**,Fall 2011-Spring 2012, Volume 5, Issue 1 and 2

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Olarinan Olusula and Arigu Aisha, **Traditional Rulers and Conflict Resolution: An Evaluation of Pre and Post-colonial Nigeria**, 2013

v. Working with Women and Youth

Women

UN Security Council, **Security Council Resolution 1325**, 2000, October, 2000

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, now known as UNWOMEN), **CEDAW and Security Council Resolution 1325: A Quick Guide**

Joseph Vess, Gary Barker, Sanam Naraghi-Anderlini, and Alexa Hassink, **The Other Side of Gender: Men as Critical Agents of Change**, USIP, December, 2013

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Gender and Post-Conflict: Promoting the Participation of Women in Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Conference Report, 22 June 2011

Susan Mcay, **Reconstructing Fragile Lives: Girls' Social Reintegration in Northern Uganda and Sierra Leone**, 2004,

Megan MacKenzie, **Securitization and Desecuritization: Female Soldiers and the Reconstruction of Women in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone**, 2009

Naomi R. Cahn, **Women in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Dilemmas and Directions**, 2006, William & Mary Journal of Women and the Law Vol. 12, Iss. 2

U.S. Civil Society Working Group, **Expert Statement for the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**

Isobel Coleman, **Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Importance of Women's Participation,** Testimony before the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, 2004

Mary Michele Connellan, **Unloading "The Protection of Vulnerable Groups" and Considering Gender: When the Vulnerable Protect the Vulnerable**, Paper for presentation at the Fourth Global International Studies Conference 2014, August 2014

Christiane Agboton Johnson, **Peace and Security: Women's leadership in conflict prevention and resolution in the Sahel Region: Half the sky**, April, 2013

Elisa von Joeden–Forgery, **Gender and the Future of Genocide Studies and Prevention**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2012, Vol 7 (1)

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Anuradha Chakravarty, **"Inter-ethnic Marriages, the Survival of Women, and the Logics of Genocide in Rwanda"** , Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2007, Vol. 2: Iss. 3,

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Global Grassroots: Conscious Social Change for Women

Charting a New Course, Thought for Action Kit: Women Preventing Violent Extremism, The United States Institute of Peace, May, 2015

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Youth

African Union (AU), **The African Youth Charter**, 2006

Henrik Urdal, **A Clash of Generations? Youth Bulges and Political Violence**, International Studies Quarterly, 2006, Iss. 50, No. 3

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Freedom C. Onuoha, **Why do youth join Boko Haram?**, United States Institute of Peace (USIP), June 2014,

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Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), **Engaging Youth to Build Safer Communities: A Report of the CSIS Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project**, August, 2006

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Ellie Keen, **Right to Remember: A Handbook for Education on Young People on the Roma Genocide**, Council of Europe, 2014

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Theo Dolan and Christine Mosher, **Radio's Power for Peace Among South Sudan's Youth**, USIP, August 2013

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Lori Garcia-Alix and Robert K. Hitchcock, "A Report from the Field: The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples—Implementation and Implications", Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2009, Vol. 4: Iss. 1

Diana Vinding and Robert K. Hitchcock, "A Chronology of Important Events in the Genocides and Rights of Indigenous Peoples", Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2009, Vol. 4: Iss. 1

Rachel Anderson Paul, Grassroots mobilization and Diaspora politics: Armenian Interest Groups and the Role of Collective Memory, Nationalism and Ethnic Politicas, Vol. 6 (1)

Katherine Elinghaus, "Biological Absorption and Genocide: A Comparison of Indigenous Assimilation Policies in the United States and Australia", Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2009, Vol. 4: Iss. 1

Walter Delrio, Diana Lenton, Marcelo Musante, and Marino Nagy, "Discussing Indigenous Genocide in Argentina: Past, Present, and Consequences of Argentinean State Policies toward Native Peoples" Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2010, Vol. 5: Iss. 2

Arthur Molenaar, Gacaca: Grassroots Justice after Genocide: The key to reconciliation in Rwanda?, Africa Studies Center, Lieden 2005

Evariste Karangwa, Pol Ghesquière and Patrick Devlieger, The Grassroots Community in the Vanguard of Inclusion: the Post-genocide Rwandan Prospects, International Journal of Inclusive Education, 2007, Vol 11 (5-6)

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Chapter 4: Approaches to Early Warning and Early Response: Application and Management

Early warning systems help to provide accurate, timely and useful information for identifying and tracking escalation of hostilities towards genocide and mass atrocities. Prevention occurs when results from assessment of risks are utilized to develop and implement relevant policies, tools, projects and other interventions, early enough to transform relationships, respond to root causes, and de-escalate the conflict. The following are some of the resources that can guide working with the states, international and regional organizations, and the civil society to achieve early warning, and to be able to provide early responses. The resources provide a range of systems and approaches that can be incorporated into policies and programs tailored for preventing violence and mass killings.

Particularly, the resources cover conceptual and empirical dilemmas of early warning and early response, and also observations, best practices and lessons learnt from application of associated systems. They also include case studies that indicate strategies, methodology and possible tools for early warning in genocidal conditions, including unique perspectives on gender-based and community level approaches. Information is also provided on approaches to qualitative and quantitative data collection, analysis and verification, documentation and reporting. Finally the resources contain guidance on limitations of EW and ER, and offer some recommendations and options for redress.

i. Existing Early Warning and Early Response frameworks for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention: Lessons Learned and Best Practices

Frederick Barton, Karin von Hippel, Sabina Saqueina and Mark Irvine, **Early Warning? A Review of Conflict Prediction Models and Systems**, Center for Strategic and International Studies, February, 2008

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Lawrence Woocher, **Developing a Strategy, Methods and Tools for Genocide Early Warning**, prepared for the Office of the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, September, 2006

Yale University, **Patterns of Conflict and Cooperation in Liberia (Part 2): Prospects for Conflict Forecasting and Early Warning**

Birger Heldt, **Risks, Early Warning and Management of Atrocities and Genocide: Lessons from Statistical Research**, 2009, Politorbis, Vol. 47, No. 2. pp. 65-70

Helena Puig Larrauri and Tim Receveur, **Nigeria Special Report: Early Warning and Early Response in Plateau State**, Build Up and PeaceTech Lab

Jessica Leaning and Patrick Meier, **Community-Based Conflict Early Warning and Response**, The Harvard Humanitarian Initiative for Humanity United, May, 2008

Brigitte Rohwerder, **Conflict Early Warning and Early Response**, 2015

Rhiannon S. Neilsen, **"'Toxification' as a More Precise Early Warning Sign for Genocide than Dehumanization? An Emerging Research Agenda"**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2015 Vol. 9: Iss. 1

UNWOMEN, **Gender-Responsive Early Warning: Overview and How-to Guide**, October 2012

MAJ Stephen Matthew Wisniew, **Early Warning Signs and Indicators to Genocide and Mass Atrocity**, School of Advanced Military Studies, United States Army Command and General Staff College, 2012

Charles R. Butcher Benjamin E. Goldsmith Dimitri Semenovich and Arcot Sowmya, **Understanding and Forecasting Political Instability and Genocide for Early Warning**, Australian Responsibility to Protect Fund, the Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect and the University of Queensland, 2012

Barbara Harff, **No Lessons Learned from the Holocaust? Assessing Risks of Genocide and Political Mass Murder since 1955**, American Political Science Review, 2003, Vol. 97, No. 1

Anna Mateeva, **Early Warning and Early Response: Conceptual and Empirical Dilemmas, European Centre for Conflict Prevention**, September 2006

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Simon-Skjodt, Center for the Prevention of Genocide, **Early Warning Signs of Genocide in Burma**, 2015

Madhawa Palihapitiya, **Early Warning, Early Response: Lessons from Sri Lanka**, Alliance for Peacebuilding, September, 2013

Jennifer Leaning, Early Warning for Mass Atrocities: Tracking Escalation Parameters at the Population Level, in Sheri P. Rosenberg, Tibi Galis and Alex Zucker, **Reconstructing Atrocity Prevention**, Cambridge University Press, 2015

Ernesto Verdeja, **Predicting Genocide and Mass Atrocities**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2016, Vol. 9: Iss. 3

Fred Grünfeld Wessel Vermeulen, **Failures to Prevent Genocide in Rwanda (1994), Srebrenica (1995), and Darfur (since 2003)**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2009, Vol. 4: Iss. 2

Dr. Gregory Stanton, **Early Warning**, Encyclopedia of Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity, Thomson-Gale, 2005

[Video] **Genocide: A Preventable Crime-Understanding Early Warning of Mass Atrocities-Press Conference**, UN Web TV, January, 2014

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ii. Working with the State and Civil Society towards Early Warning

International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect, **Civil Society and R2P**

Richard Batley and Claire Mcloughlin, **State Capacity and Non-state Service Provision in Fragile and Conflict-affected States**, February, 2009

Martina Fischer, **Civil Society in Conflict Transformation: Strengths and Limitations**, Berghof Foundation

John Mark Opoku, **West African Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System: The Role of Civil Society Organizations**, KAIPTC Paper, No. 19, September, 2007

Socheata Poeuv, **Genocide Prevention and Cambodian Civil Society**, February, 2009

Thelma Ekiyor, **The Role of Civil Society in Conflict Prevention: West African Experiences**, The Complex Dynamics of Small Arms in West Africa, 2008

David-Ngendo Tshimba, **A Continental Conflict Prevention Mechanism on the Horizon? An Assessment of the Early Warning System in Africa**, Thinking Africa, February, 2014

iii. Data Collection, Analysis and Verification for Early Warning and Early Response

Human Rights Data Analysis Group (HRDAG)

Françoise Roth, Tamy Guberek and Amelia Hoover Green, **Using Quantitative Data to Assess Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Colombia: Challenges and Opportunities**, *Bogotá, Colombia: Corporación Punto de Vista & Benetech Technology Serving Humanity*, March 2011

Romesh Silva and Jasmine Marwaha, **Collecting Sensitive Human Rights Data in the Field: A Case Study from Amritsar, India**, University of California at Berkeley and Ensaaf, August 2011

Romesh Silva, **Quantitative Data Analysis of Large-scale Human Rights Violations: An Example of Applied Statistics at the Grassroots**, Human Rights Data Analysis Group, February, 2013

Department of International Development (DFID), **Tools for Measurement, Monitoring and Evaluation: Making Conflict, Crime and Violence Data Usable**, March 2013

Jack A. Goldstone, **Using Quantitative and Qualitative Models to Forecast Instability**, United States Institute of Peace, March 2008

Andrew J. Marx, **A New Approach to Detecting Mass Human Rights Violations Using Satellite Imagery**, August 2013

Alexander Austin, **Early Warning and The Field: A Cargo Cult Science?**, Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management, 2011

Megan Price and Patrick Ball, Big Data, **Selection Bias, and the Statistical Patterns of Mortality in Conflict**, SAIS Review of International Affairs, 2014, Volume 34, Number 1. pp. 9-20

German Development Institute and UNDP, **User's Guide on Measuring Fragility**

Henrik Lundin, Crisis and Conflict Prevention with an Internet Based Early Warning System, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Sweden

Birger Heldt, **Mass Atrocities Early Warning Systems: Data Gathering, Data Verification and Other Challenges**,Folke Bernadotte Academy, March, 2012

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Chad Hazlett, **"New lessons learned? Improving genocide and politicide forecasting"**,
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Philip Verwimp, **A Quantitative Analysis of Genocide in Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda**,
Catholic University of Leuven, May, 2001

Search for Common Ground, **Conflict Scan Guidance Notes**, March 2015

Israel W. Charny, **Worksheet for Describing and Categorizing a Genocidal Event: Data
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Subcategories** (with **worksheet**), GenocidePreventionNow, December, 2012

The Practical Use of Early Warning and Response in Preventing Mass Atrocities and
Genocide: Experiences from the Great Lakes Region. Ashad Sentongo in Sheri P.
Rosenberg, Tibi Galis and Alex Zucker, **Reconstructing Atrocity Prevention**, Cambridge
University Press

The Argentinean National Mechanism for the Prevention of Genocide: A Case Study in
Contemporary Preventive Institution-Building. Ramiro Riera in Sheri P. Rosenberg, Tibi
Galis and Alex Zucker, **Reconstructing Atrocity Prevention**, Cambridge University Press,
2015

Deconstructing Risk and Developing Resilience: The Role of Inhibitory Factors in
Genocide Prevention. Deborah Mayersen in Sheri P. Rosenberg, Tibi Galis and Alex
Zucker, **Reconstructing Atrocity Prevention**, Cambridge University Press, 2015

Le projet d'alerte précoce, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

[Vidéo] **National Violence Outbreak Early Warning System in Kenya**, Google Tech Talks,
March, 2011

iv. Documentation and Reporting for Early Warning and Early Response

HURIDOCS is an international NGO helping human rights organisations use information
technologies and documentation methods to maximise the impact of their advocacy
work. HURIDOCS have created various manuals to aid in documentation of human rights
violations. Below is the list of manuals:

- A tool for Documenting Human Rights Violations: **HURIDOCS Events Standard
  Formats**

- **Micro-Thesauri**

- **What is Documentation?**

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- Media Monitoring, Information Scanning and Intelligence

- HURIDOCS Standard Formats for the Recording and Exchange of Bibliographic Information concerning Human Rights

- How to Record Names of Persons

New Tactics, **Documenting Violations: Choosing the Right Approach**, September, 2009

Patricia A. Gossman, **Documentation and Transitional Justice in Afghanistan**, United States Institute of Peace (USIP), September 2013

Brittany L. Card and Isaac L. Baker, **"GRID: A Methodology Integrating Witness Testimony and Satellite Imagery Analysis for Documenting Alleged Mass Atrocities"**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2014, Vol. 8: Iss. 3

Megan Price and Patrick Ball, **Data Collection and Documentation for Truth- Seeking and Accountability**, Syria Justice and Accountability Centre, January, 2014

UNDP, USAID AND IPI, **New Technology and the Prevention of Violence and Conflict**, April 2013

James Waller, **Confronting Evil: Engaging Our Responsibility to Prevent Genocide**, pp. 135 – 210 Oxford University Press, 2016

v. Working with State and Civil Society towards Early Response

U.S. Army War College's Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI), **Mass Atrocity Response Operations (MARO) Handbook** and **2010 Revised Edition**

Oxfam Australia, **Early Warning for Protection: Technologies and Practice for the Prevention of Mass Atrocity Crimes**, Outcome Document, May, 2011

Stephen F. Burgess, **"Comments on the Mass Atrocity Response Operations (MARO) Handbook"** Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2011, Vol. 6: Iss. 1

Clingendael Institute of International Relations, **Conflict Prevention and Early Warning in the Political Practice of International Organizations**, February, 1996

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Paul van Tongeren and Christine van Empel (eds), European Centre for Conflict Prevention, **Joint Action for Prevention Civil Society and Government Cooperation on Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding**, Issue Paper 4, December, 2007

vi. Working with International and Regional Organizations for Early Warning and Early Response

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), **Protocol on the Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for IGAD Member States**,

Herbert Wulf and Tobias Debiel, **Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanisms: Tools for Enhancing the Effectiveness of Regional Organisations? A comparative Study of the AU, ECOWAS, IGAD, ASEAN/ARF and PIF**, London School of Economics (LSE), May, 2009

Taskforce on the EU Prevention of Mass Atrocities, **The EU and the Prevention of Mass Atrocities: an Assessment of Strengths and Weaknesses**, 2013

Katja H. Christensen, **Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism in the Horn of Africa: IGAD as a Pioneer in Regional Conflict Prevention in Africa**, October, 2009

Birikit Terefe Tiruneh, **Establishing an Early Warning System in the African Peace and Security Architecture: Challenges and Prospects**, KAIPTC Occasional Paper No. 29, September, 2010

vii. Limitations of Early Warning and Early Response: Options of Redress

Klaas Van Walraven, **Early Warning and Conflict Prevention: Limitations and Possibilities**, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, (Book),

Organisation for Economic Co – Operation and Development (OECD), **Preventing Violence, War and State Collapse: The Future of Conflict Early Warning and Response**, 2009

Gregory H. Stanton, **The Rwandan Genocide: Why Early Warning Failed**, Journal of African Conflicts and Peace Studies, Vol. 1 Issue 2, September, 2009

Megan Price and Patrick Ball, **The Limits of Observation for Understanding Mass Violence**, Canadian Journal of Law and Society, June, 2015

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Chapter 5: Skills for Handling of Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention

Strengthening the knowledge and skills to analyze and manage interventions in genocidal and mass atrocity situations is at the heart of effective prevention programs and projects. Experts, state and non-state actors engaging in efforts to develop associated policies, laws and projects should understand the whole of the conflict process they are dealing with, to be able to determine and appropriately manage the necessary interventions. Skills in prevention should guide state, community and civil society leaders to be conflict sensitive and to integrate preventive measures in social, political and economic development initiatives. The aim is to prioritize prevention of escalation of hostilities and being able to terminate protracted conflict processes through well-tailored programming and management processes.

The following resources provide knowledge drawn from a range of disciplines e.g. management science, political science, international relations, psychology, and non-traditional processes e.g. needs assessment, early warning and response, to guide towards the necessary skills and approaches to prevention of genocide and mass atrocities. The resources also focus on both structural and relational elements and approaches to planning and management of prevention, and in that way provide a holistic guide to implementing all-inclusive interventions that are informed by all factors in the conflict situation.

To this end, the areas covered by the resource include planning and implementation of prevention, leadership and communication skills, dialogue, mediation and advocacy, managing actors' risks during prevention, building partnerships for genocide prevention, managing gender sensitivity during prevention, and monitoring and evaluation of prevention.

i. Planning and Implementation of Genocide Prevention

Luc Reychler, **Proactive Conflict Prevention: Impact assessment?**, International Journal of Peace Studies

SaferWorld, **Introduction**, Conflict-sensitive approaches to development, humanitarian assistance and peace building: tools for peace and conflict impact assessment, January 2004

SaferWorld, **Conflict Sensitive Planning**, Conflict-sensitive approaches to development, humanitarian assistance and peace building: tools for peace and conflict impact assessment, Chapter 3, Module 1, January 2004

Samuel Atuobi, **Implementing the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework: Prospects and Challenges**, Policy Brief 3/2010, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, 2010

USAID, **Conducting Conflict Assessment: A Framework for Strategy and Program Development**, April 2005

CDA Collaborative Learning Projects, **The "Do No Harm" Framework for Analyzing the Impact of Assistance on Conflict: A Handbook**, Revised April, 2014

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), **Elections and Conflict Prevention: A Guide to Analysis, Planning and Programming**, August, 2009

Kathleen Kuehnast, Manal Omar, Steven E. Steiner, and Hodei Sultan, **Lessons from Women's Programs in Afghanistan and Iraq**, March 2012

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), **Better Programming Initiative**, 2003

CARE International, **Applying Conflict Sensitivity at Project Level – Case Study 1 CARE International Kenya's SWEETENING JUSTICE PROJECT**

[Video] Crisis Management Initiative (CMI), **Foresight for conflict prevention in the Middle East, Key Drivers of Conflict in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon**, December, 2012

Guide d'analyses du conflit, UN System Staff College

James Waller, **Confronting Evil: Engaging Our Responsibility to Prevent Genocide**, pp. 211 – 278, Oxford University Press, 2016

ii. Leadership and Communication Skills for Genocide Prevention

Beatrix Schmelzle, **Training for Conflict Transformation – An Overview of Approaches and Resources,**

Dirk Sprenger, **The Training Process: Achieving social impact by training individuals? How to make sure that training for conflict transformation has an impact on conflict transformation**, Berghof Research Center, June, 2005

United Nations, **Building Capacities for Public Service in Post-Conflict Countries**, 2007

Alastair J. McKechnie, **Building Capacity in Post – Conflict Countries**, March 2004,

Simon Fisher, Dekha Ibrahim Abdi, Jawed Ludin, Richard Smith, Steve Williams and Sue Williams, **Working with Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action**, Zed Books, 2000

Gilbert M. Khadigala and Terrence Lyons, **The Challenges of Leaderships in Post Conflict Transitions: Lessons from Africa**, 2006

Elisa Lopez Lucia, **Capacity Building in the Ministry of Interior in Fragile and Post-conflict Countries**, GSDRC, 2015

HPM C'Leod, **The Role of Political Leadership in Post Conflict Recovery: The Case of Sierra Leone**, George Mason University, School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, 2006

Deborah Mancini-Griffoli and André Picot (Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue), **Humanitarian Negotiation: A handbook for securing access, assistance and protection for civilians in armed conflict**, October 2004

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), **Capacity Development in Post Conflict Countries**, 2010

Ron Kraybill, **Facilitation Skills for Interpersonal Transformation**, Berghof Foundation, Revised August, 2004

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), **Leadership and Change in Post-Conflict States: A Case Study of Liberia**, 2010

Partners for Democratic Change, **Strengthening Women's Leadership in Post Conflict Environment**

[Video] **Mobilizing the Will to Intervene: Leadership and Action to Prevent Mass Atrocities**, United States Institute of Peace, YouTube, September, 2009

iii. Dialogue, Mediation and Advocacy: Breaking the Barriers of Genocide Prevention

United Nations, **Guidance for Effective Mediation**, September 2012

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Hans J. Giessmann and Oliver Wils, **Seeking Compromise? Mediation Through the Eyes of Conflict Parties**, Berghof Foundation, 2010

Norbert Ropers, **From Resolution to Transformation: The Role of Dialogue Projects**, Transforming Ethnopolitical Conflict, 2004

EU-US Technical Dialogue and Increased Cooperation in Crisis Management and Conflict Prevention, **Work Plan**, March, 2008

International Alert: Women Waging Peace, **Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace: A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action**, 2004,

European Union, **Concept on Strengthening EU Mediation and Dialogue Capacities**, November 2009

European Union, **Strengthening National Capacities for Mediation and Dialogue: National Dialogue Platforms and Infrastructures for Peace**, November 2012

European Union, **Mediation and Dialogue in Transitional Processes from Non-state Armed Groups to Political Movements/Political Parties**, November 2012

European Peace building Liaison Office (EPLO), **EPLO Statement on the European Union's Role in Dialogue and Mediation**, October 2009

Mark Barwick, **Before the Unspeakable Occurs: Dialogue and the Prevention of Mass Atrocities**, January 2015

Budapest Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities, **Dialogue as a Tool for Addressing Mass Atrocities**

Hannes Siebert, **National Peace and Dialogue Structures: Strengthening the Immune System from Within instead of Prescribing Antibiotics**, in Barbara Unger, Stina Lundström, Katrin Planta and Beatrix Austin (eds). Peace Infrastructures – Assessing Concept and Practice. Berghof Handbook Dialogue Series No. 10. Berlin: Berghof Foundation, December, 2012

Elazar Barkan, Historical Dialogue and the Prevention of Atrocity Crimes, in Sheri P. Rosenberg, Tibi Galis and Alex Zucker, **Reconstructing Atrocity Prevention**, Cambridge University Press, 2015

iv. Managing Actors' Risks During Genocide Prevention

Larissa Fast, **Security and Risk Management for Peace Building Organizations**, Berghof Foundation, 2014

CARE, **Benefits/Harm Handbook**, September, 2001

Jeremy Levitt, **Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution: Africa – Regional Strategies for the Prevention of Displacement and Protection of Displaced Persons: The Cases of OAU, ECOWAS, SADC and IGAD**, 2001

Department for International Development (DFID), **Conducting Conflict Assessment: Guidance Notes**

Forum on Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER), **Conflict Analysis and Response Definition: Abridged Methodology**, April, 2001

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), **Conflict Prevention in Resource Rich Economies**, December, 2011

Jolyon Ford, **Engaging the Private Sector in Africa's Peaceful Development**, Policy Brief 55, Institute for Security Studies (ISS), June, 2014

v. Building Partnerships for Genocide Prevention

Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships (BRSP) and Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), **Experiences from the Field: UNDP-CSO Partnerships for Conflict Prevention**, July, 2005

Ulrike Hopp and Barbara Unger, **Time to Learn: Expanding Organizational Capacities in Conflict Settings**, January, 2009

Abikök Riak, **The Local Capacities for Peace Project: the Sudan Experience**, Development in Practice, Volume 10, Numbers 3 & 4, August, 2000

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, **Issues Paper for the Session on Partnerships and Civil Society: Roles and Capabilities in Conflict Prevention and Peace building**, October, 2004

Zhang Chun and Mariam Kemple-Hardy, **From conflict resolution to conflict prevention: China in South Sudan**, CPWG Briefing 1, SaferWorld, March, 2015

Martina Fischer, **Civil Society in Conflict Transformation: Strengths and Limitations**, in Austin, M. Fischer, H.J. Giessmann (eds.), Advancing Conflict Transformation, The Berghof Foundation, 2011

Martina Fischer, **Civil Society in Conflict Transformation: Ambivalence, Potentials and Challenges**, October, 2006

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Huma Hider, **Community-based Approaches to Peacebuilding in Conflict-affected and Fragile Contexts**, Issues Paper, November, 2009

Vladimir Bratic and Lisa Schirch, **Why and When to Use the Media for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding**, December 2007,

Saferworld, **Partnerships in Conflict Prevention: China and the UK (Issue 2)**

Friedrich Glasl and Rudi Ballreich, **Team and Organizational Development as a Means for Conflict Prevention and Resolution**, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, Issue Paper 6, December, 2007

vi. Managing Gender Sensitivity during Genocide Prevention

Elisa Von Joeden-Forgery, **Gender and the Future of Genocide Studies and Prevention**, Genocide Studies and Prevention: An International Journal, 2012, Vol. 7: Iss. 1: Article 10

Gabriele Zdunnek, **Gender-Sensitivity and Gender-Blindness in Conflict Early Warning Systems – with a Case Study on the Niger Delta Region (Nigeria)**, PeaceWomen, August 2010

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, **Focus on Gender and Peace-building: Gender and Conflict-sensitive Program Management**

United States Institute of Peace (USIP), **Gender, War and Peace Building**

European Union, **Women's Participation and Gender**, Fact Sheet, November 2012,

Tatjana Sikoska and Juliet Solomon, **Introducing Gender in Conflict Prevention: Conceptual and Policy Implications**, UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), 1999

UN-INSTRAW, Institute for Security Studies, and FAHAMU, **Gender, Peace and Security in Africa**, African Leadership Centre, Nairobi, Kenya, May 2012

Cilja Harders, **Gender Relations, Violence and Conflict Transformation**, Beghof Foundation, 2011

Kimberly Theidon, Kelly Phenicie and Elizabeth Murray, **Gender, Conflict, and Peace Building: State of the field and lessons learned from USIP Grantmaking**, 2011

Nada Mustafa Ali, **Gender and Statebuilding in South Sudan**, December 2011

USAID, **Implementation of the United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**, August 2012

Sofie Ospina, **Is Resolution 1325 making a difference?**, Alliance For Peacebuilding, March, 2014

Donald Stienberg, **The Role of Men in Engendered Peacebuilding**, Alliance For Peacebuilding, March, 2014

Valerie M. Hudson, **Secure Women, Secure States**, Alliance For Peacebuilding, March, 2014

Dewi Suralaga, **Why Peace Depends on Women**, Alliance For Peacebuilding, March, 2014

Maxwell C.C. Musingafi, Emmanuel Dumbu and Patrick Chadamoyo, **Gender Dynamics and Women in Conflict Situations and Post Conflict Recovery: Experiences from Africa**, 2013

Elisa Von Joeden-Forgey, Gender, Sexualized Violence, and the Prevention of Genocide, in Sheri P. Rosenberg, Tibi Galis and Alex Zucker, **Reconstructing Atrocity Prevention**, Cambridge University Press, 2015

[Podcast] Amy Randall, **Genocide and Gender in the Twentieth Century: A Comparative Survey**, New Books Network

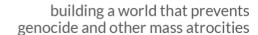## vii. Monitoring and Evaluation for Genocide Prevention

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), **Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities**, Factsheet, 2008

Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction Network, **Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) Handbook**, Version 2.2, September, 2005

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), **Guidance for Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities: Working Draft for Application Period**, 2008

Cheyanne Scharbatke-Church, **Evaluating Peacebuilding: Not Yet All It Could Be**, Berghof Foundation

Mark Hoffman, **Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment Methodology**, Berghof Foundation, Revised August, 2004

Department for International Development (DFID), **Working Effectively in Conflict-affected and Fragile Situations**, Briefing Paper I: Monitoring and Evaluation, March 2010

Kenneth Bush, **A Measure of Peace: Peace And Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) Of Development Projects In Conflict Zones**, 1998

United Nations, **Guidelines for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in Conflict Prevention and Recovery Settings**

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), **Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results**, 2009

Melanie Kawano-Chiu, **The Future is Now: Evaluation and Impact in the next two decades,** Alliance For Peacebuilding, September, 2014

N. Dabelstin, **Evaluating the International Humanitarian System: Rationale, Process and Management of the Joint Evaluation of the International Response to the Rwanda Genocide**, Disasters, 1996, vol. 20, Iss. 4. pp.287–294

Alex J. Bellamy and Adam Lupel, **Why We Fail: Obstacles to the Effective Prevention of Mass Atrocities**, New York: International Peace Institute, June, 2015

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Chapter 6: Thematic Issues

Situations of genocide and mass atrocities contain a complex relationship between historical, social, political and cultural factors on which mass killings and other crimes intended to destroy a group are predicated. The emerging multi-level and multi-dimensional genocide prevention architecture around the world seeks to craft complementary solutions to disable these key factors from being exploited to mobilize for violence, and to create awareness and sensitivity about them.

This chapter contains various resources organized under thematic areas to provide a conceptual and operational terrain to help shape possible interventions to terminate genocidal processes. For example, considering the role of the state in existing cases of organized, deliberate, and targeted mass killings, the resources cover rule of law, economic conditions of especially peasants, governance and conflict indicators, democracy, etc.

Other themes covered through a prevention perspective include land and electoral conflicts, human rights, advocacy and treatment of victims and perpetrators after genocide and mass atrocities, and the roles of the judiciary, technology, media, traditional methods, and memorization in genocide prevention. The resources considered under reconciliation provide lessons learned and recommendations towards prevention, especially from truth-seeking commissions (e.g. in Rwanda and Kenya).

i. Governance and Genocide Prevention

Center for Conflict Resolution, **Security and Governance in the Great Lakes Region**, July 2015

Centre for Governance, Peace, and Security: Actualizing a Preventative Approach

Dr. Marta Martinelli, **Governance Assistance in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Options for European Union Engagement**, Open Society International

Lauren Hutton, **Internal and External Dilemmas of Peacebuilding in Africa**, Institute for Security Studies, ISS Paper 250, January 2014

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Conclusion

This resource manual has attempted to provide learning materials to help expand understanding of the scope and range of instruments and approaches to genocide and mass atrocity prevention. AIPR recognizes and appreciates the works and contributions of individuals, institutions, organizations, and efforts of all involved that have made it possible to develop and publish these resources. We are hopeful that organizing them into a single resource and presenting them thematically will make easy reference for governments, international organizations, national mechanisms and civil society organizations to guide the development and implementation of more effective interventions towards prevention.

AIPR works to build a world that prevents genocide and mass atrocity crimes. Sustained application of the tools, frameworks and other guidelines contained in these resources, and sharing of experiences in how they contribute to guide practitioners towards effective prevention will help create a more informed and effective genocide and mass atrocity prevention community. We are also hopeful that partnerships, networks and collaborations between users and producers of these resources will emerge to expand the practice of prevention across disciplines and fields of works.

The next phase in this effort is to develop a Training Manual for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention. In lieu of the provision of thematically organized genocide prevention resources, this Training Manual will provide more detailed, narrative instruction taking into account lessons learned from the application of this Training Resource Manual. We therefore encourage and invite users of this resource manual to exchange ideas and to give feedback to AIPR about identified gaps, needs, priorities and how to best to customize the Training Manual to develop skills and improve effectiveness of prevention efforts especially in vulnerable and victim communities. Please use the contacts provided on this website for such communication and other relevant opinions.

In this regard, regional, country and community-specific experiences and observations will be most appreciated, to ensure the next step captures and is well tailored to appropriately respond to the needs of each working environment. For example, the type

of curriculum for short courses for government officials, civil society and community leaders, as well as training courses for practitioners in the field of genocide and mass atrocity prevention.

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