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
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...
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.
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...
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 baseline 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.
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.

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   o East African Community (EAC)
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iii. Responsibility to Protect (RtoP)
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iii. Working with Organs of the State: Institutions for Running the Affairs of the State
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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

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i. Planning and Implementation of Genocide Prevention
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iii. Dialogue, Mediation and Advocacy: Breaking the Barriers of Genocide Prevention
iv. Managing Actors’ Risks during Genocide Prevention
v. Building Partnerships for Genocide Prevention
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vii. Monitoring and Evaluation for Genocide Prevention

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i. Governance and Genocide Prevention
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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
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xi. Memorialization and Genocide Prevention

Conclusion
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


USAID, Preventing Genocide: Five Key Primers, September 2014

Mohammad Abed, Clarifying the Concept of Genocide, July 2006


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


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


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


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] 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

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


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


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


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


Edward C. Luck and Dana Zaret Luck The Individual Responsibility to Protect, in Sheri P. Rosenberg, Tibi Galis and Alex Zucker, Reconstructing Atrocity Prevention, Cambridge University Press, 2015


[Video] Raphael Lemkin and the Creation of the word “Genocide”, United to End Genocide

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

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

[Podcast] Steven L. Jacobs, Lemkin on Genocide, New Books Network, April, 2014
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


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


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


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)


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)


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


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,


African Union, Rwanda: the Preventable Genocide, 2000

Ben Kioko, The right of intervention under the African Union's Constitutive Act: From non-interference to non-intervention, 2003

Tim Murithi, *The African Union’s Transition from Non-Intervention to Non-Indifference: An Ad Hoc Approach to the Responsibility to Protect?*, 2009


Lindsay Alexander, Adam Higazi, James Mackie, Javier Niño-Perez and Andrew Sherriff, *Regional approaches to conflict prevention in Africa: European support to African processes*, October 2003


[Video] “*Prevention is Better Than Cure*” – Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Division, African Union Peace and Security Department, YouTube, November, 2013

**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)**

*Agreement Establishing the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)*

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


**Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN)**

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


Ambassador Liberata Mulamula (Executive Secretary of the ICGLR), *Genocide Prevention: Experience Of The International Conference On The Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)*, March 2010

*Recommendations of the ICGLR Committee on Genocide Prevention to the RIMC during the summit in December 2011*

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

The East African Community is composed of Uganda, the Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi and Rwanda. The Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community
came into force in 2000 following ratifications by the three original member states. Amongst other objectives, the EAC aims to promote peace, security and stability in the region.

East African Community (EAC), **Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community** (last amended 2007)

East African Community (EAC), **Protocol on Peace and Security**


United States Agency for International Development (USAID), *East Africa Regional Conflict and Instability Assessment (Final Report)*, March 2012

**SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)**


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


**UNITED NATIONS (UN)**

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.


Kofi Annan, Five Point Action Plan to Prevent Genocide, 2004

UN Human Rights Council, Prevention of Genocide, March 2013


Dr. Gregory H. Stanton, The Ten Stages of Genocide, 2013

United Nations, Prevention of Genocide, booklet


[Video] Eight Stages of Genocide as explained by Gregory H. Stanton, Genocide Watch, YouTube, December, 2010

[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.
United Nations Security Council (UNSC), Resolution 1674, 2006

United Nations Security Council (UNSC), Resolution 1653, 2006


Gareth Evans, The Responsibility to Protect: Consolidating the Norm, 2011

Gareth Evans, R2P: The Next Ten Years


United Nations, The role of regional and sub-regional arrangements in implementing the responsibility to protect (Report of the Secretary-General), June 2011

United Nations, Early Warning, Assessment and the Responsibility to Protect (Report of the Secretary-General), July 2010

United Nations, Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: Report of the Secretary General, 2009


Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, Tackling the Threat of Mass Atrocities in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Applying the Responsibility to Protect, May 2010


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.


**Understanding the International Criminal Court**, International Criminal Court


Andreas Zimmermann, *The creation of a Permanent International Criminal Court*

Vera Gowlland-Debbas, “Legal and judicial systems and the prevention and punishment of genocide: Where are we today?”, January 2008

Is the International Criminal Court (ICC) targeting Africa inappropriately?, Panel Discussion, ICCForum.com

The International Center for Ethics, Justice, and Public Life (Brandeis University), Symposium on the Legacy of International Criminal Courts and Tribunals in Africa: With a focus on the jurisprudence of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, February 2010

United States Institute of Peace, Rwanda: Accountability for War Crimes and Genocide, Report, January 1995

Human Rights Watch (HRW), Making the International Criminal Court Work: a handbook for implementing the Rome Statue, September 2001


Chris Mahony, Witness Protection in Africa, Institute for Security Studies (ISS), 2010

United States Institute of Peace, Building the Iraqi Special Tribunal Lessons from Experiences in International Criminal Justice, June 2004


Memorandum of Understanding Between the East African Community (EAC) and the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR) on Cooperation on the Prevention of Genocide and Other Mass Atrocities, The Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation, May, 2016

iii. Working with Organs of the State: Institutions for Running the Affairs of the State e.g. the Executive, Parliament, Judiciary, the Military and the Police


Vera Gowlland-Debbas, Legal and judicial systems and the prevention and punishment of genocide: Where are we today?, Seminar paper on the prevention of Genocide, 21 January 2009
Republic of South Africa, *Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act 34 of 1995*


Hollie Nyseth Brehm, Christopher Uggen, and Jean-Damascène Gasanabo, *Genocide, Justice and Rwanda's Gacaca Courts*, Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 2014

Institute of Global Policy, *Government statements on the Responsibility to Protect Africa Region 2005-2008*


International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), *Complementarity in Action: Lessons Learned from the ICTR Prosecutor’s Referral of International Criminal Cases to National jurisdictions for trial*, 2015


UN Human Rights Council,  Report by OHCHR, OSAPPG, and Secretary General on Prevention of Genocide


Preventing Incitement: Policy Options for Action, Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, United Nations


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

Martha Mutisi, Local Conflict Resolution in Rwanda: The case of abunzi mediators, Integrating Traditional and Modern Conflict Resolution Experiences from selected cases in Eastern and the Horn of Africa, 2012


Joseph Siegle and Patrick O'Mahony, *Assessing the Merits of Decentralization as a Conflict Mitigation Strategy*, 2006


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

*The Agahozo – Shalom Youth Village*
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 United States Genocide Prevention Taskforce, *Early Prevention: Engaging Before the Crisis*


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


**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


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

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)
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

Volker Boege, *Traditional Approaches to Conflict Transformation – Potentials and Limits*, 2006

Jérôme Tubiana, Victor Tanner, and Musa Adam Abdul-Jalil, *Traditional Authorities’ Peacemaking Role in Darfur*, United States Institute of Peace, November 2012


v. Working with Women and Youth

Women


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


World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP), Responsibility to Protect, Empowering Women in the Prevention of Genocide

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


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


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


Valerie Norville, The Role of Women in Global Security, United States Institute of Peace (2011),


**Global Grassroots: Conscious Social Change for Women**


**Youth**


Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP), *Youth and Violent Conflict: Society and Development in Crisis? A Strategic Review with a special focus on West Africa*, April, 2005


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

Mercy Corps, *Youth and Conflict: Best Practices and Lessons Learned*

USAID, *Youth and Conflict: A Toolkit for Intervention*, 2005

Marc Sommers and Stephanie Schwartz, *Dowry and Division: Youth and State Building in South Sudan*, (USIP), November 2011

Marc Sommers and Peter Uvin, *Youth in Rwanda and Burundi: Contrasting Visions*, United States Institute of Peace (USIP), October 2011
Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Engaging Youth to Build Safer Communities: A Report of the CSIS Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project, August, 2006


Fabien Dushimirimana, Vincent Sezibera & Carl Auerbach, Pathways to Resilience in Post-genocide Rwanda: A Resources Efficacy Model, 2014

Anna Larson and Noah Coburn, Youth Mobilization and Political Constraints in Afghanistan: The Y Factor, USIP, January, 2014

Marc Sommers and Stephanie Schwartz, Dowry and Division Youth and State Building in South Sudan, USIP, 2011

Stephanie Schwartz, The Dynamic Role of Youth in Post – Conflict Reconstruction: Lessons from Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo and Kosovo, Wesleyan University, 2008

Stephanie Schwartz, Youth and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Agents of Change, USIP Press, May 2010 (Book)

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

Neven Knezevic and W. Glenn Smith, Peacebuilding Education and Advocacy in Conflict-Affected Contexts Programme, UNICEF, June, 2015

vi. Working with Minorities and Grassroots Communities

Sarah Cliffe, Scott Guggenheim and Markus Kostner, Community-Driven Reconstruction as an Instrument in War-to-Peace Transitions, August, 2003

International Peace Academy, Empowering Local Actors: The UN and Multi-Track Conflict Prevention


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


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

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


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*


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


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


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


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


**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


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


### 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


**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

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 Collection and Analysis of Genocides in Multiple Defined 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


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


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?
• 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


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


v. Working with State and Civil Society towards Early Response


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

Gareth Evans, Responding to Mass Atrocity Crimes: The Responsibility to Protect after Libya, Speech, October, 2011

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


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


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),


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

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


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


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


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


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


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**


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


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


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


**iv. Managing Actors' Risks During Genocide Prevention**

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


**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


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


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


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


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

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


vii. Monitoring and Evaluation for Genocide Prevention


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


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


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

Dr. Tobias Debiel and Ulf Terlinden, *Promoting Good Governance in Post Conflict Societies: A discussion paper*, GTZ, 2005

Gerald Gahima “Reestablishing the rule of law and encouraging good governance [in Rwanda]”, 2002

Filip Reyntjens, *Constructing the truth, dealing with dissent, domesticating the world: governance in post genocide Rwanda*, African Affairs 1 – 34, 2010


Department for International Development (DFID), *Governance and Conflict Indicators Report*, 2011


Ben Kiernan, *Genocide and Democracy in Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge, the U.N., and the International Community*, Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 1993

**ii. Victims and Perpetrators after Genocide and Mass Atrocities**

Human Rights Center UC Berkeley School of Law, *Bearing Witness at the International Criminal Court: an interview survey of 109 witnesses*, June 2014


Binaifer Nowrojee, “Your Justice is Too Slow” Will the ICTR Fail Rwanda’s Rape Victims?, November 2005

Isaura Zelaya Favela (Lewin Fellow, Dartmouth College), *Treatment of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Post-Genocide Rwanda*, July 2009


Judy Barsalou, *Trauma and Transitional Justice in Divided Societies*, United States Institute of Peace, April 2005

International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) – Uganda, *“Reparations for Northern Uganda: Addressing the Needs of Victims and Affected Communities”*, 2012


Dr. Gregory Stanton, *Creation of a Victims Register by the ECCC*, Genocide Watch

Avocats Sans Frontières and Justice and Reconciliation Project, *Victim’s views on the draft transitional justice policy for Uganda: Acholi Sub – Region*, Victim Consultation, June 5, 2013


Phil Clark and Nicola Palmer, *Testifying to Genocide: victims and witness protection in Rwanda*, The Redress Trust


Owen C. Pell and Kelly Bonner, Corporate Behavior and Atrocity Prevention: Is Aiding and Abetting Liability the Best Way to Influence Corporate Behavior?, in Sheri P.
iii. Land Conflicts and Genocide Prevention

Jean Bigagaza, Carolyne Abong and Cecile Mukarubuga, "Land Scarcity, Distribution and Conflict in Rwanda", in Scarcity and Surfeit: The Ecology of Africa's Conflicts, ISS Africa

Erica Gaston and Lillian Dang, Addressing Land Conflict in Afghanistan, United States Institute of Peace, June 2015

Peter Van der Auweraert, Institutional Aspects of Resolving Land Disputes in Post-conflict Societies, November 2013

Laura A. Young and Korir Sing'Oei, Land, Livelihoods and Identities: Inter-community Conflicts in East Africa, Minority Rights Group International, 2011


Shinichi Takeuchi and Jean Marara, Conflict and Land Tenure in Rwanda, Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA), 2009

Stephen Brosha, The Environment and Conflict in the Rwandan Genocide

Centre for Advance Study (CAS), Justice for the Poor? An Exploratory Study of Collective Grievances over Land and Local Governance in Cambodia, October 2006

Deininger Klaus, Selod Harris and Burns Anthony, The Land Governance Assessment Framework: Identifying and Monitoring Good Practice in the Land Sector, World Bank 2012
iv. Elections and Genocide prevention


Joe Paden, Religion and Conflict in Nigeria: Countdown to the 2015 Elections, United States Institute of Peace (USIP), February 2015

Claire Elder, Susan Stigant, and Jonas Claes, Elections and Violent Conflict in Kenya: making prevention stick, United States Institute of Peace, 2014


Trixie Akpedonu, Ben Lumsdaine and Aminata Sow, Keeping the peace: Lessons learned from preventive action towards Kenya’s 2013 elections, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform Paper No. 10, December 2013


v. Advocating for Genocide Prevention: Lessons Learned

Independent Inquiry on the 1994 Rwandan Genocide


Dr. Gregory Stanton, Preventing Genocide, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Powerpoint Presentation


Michael Pryce, How to Prevent a Mass Atrocity, Genocide Watch

Elihu D. Richter, Commentary on Genocide: Can We Predict, Prevent, and Protect?, Journal of Public Health Policy, 2008

Samantha Power, Stopping Genocide and Securing “Justice”: Learning by Doing, 2002

[Podcast] Dr. Gerald Caplan, “Genocide Prevention and the International Community: A Fable for Our Time?”

vi. The Judiciary and Genocide Prevention


Amaka Megwalu and Neophytos Loizides, Dilemmas of Justice and reconciliation: Rwandans and the Gacaca courts
vii. Technology and Genocide Prevention

United Nations, Resolution 41/65 Principles Relating to the Remote Sensing of the Earth from Space, 3 December 1986

Kelly McKone, Maria J. Stephan, and Noel Dickover, Using Technology in Nonviolent Activism Against Repression, United States Institute of Peace (USIP), January 2015

International Evidence Locker, Medical College of Wisconsin


Mark S. Ellis, Bridging Technology and Law to Bring Perpetrators of Atrocities to Justice, The Huffington Post 09/06/2015,

Rory Cellan–Jones, EyeWitness App Lets Smartphones Report War Crimes, 8 June 2015, BBC News,

Daniel Stauffacher, Willian Drake, Paul Currion and Julia Steinberger, Information and Communication Technology for Peace: The Role of ICT in Preventing, Responding to and Recovering from Conflict, United Nations ICT Task Force, 2005


Richa Sehgal, Ushahidi, Initiative on Violence Against Women, 2014


Yale University, Genocide Studies Program
Amnesty International USA (AIUSA) and American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), *Eyes on Darfur Project*


**Satellite Images**

- **Boko Haram**, Nigeria
- **Darfur**, Sudan
- **Aleppo**, Syria


**The Satellite Sentinel Project**

Viola Gienger, *Detecting Looming Border Conflicts Using Satellites*, United States Institute of Peace, September 2013,


**viii. The Media and Genocide Prevention**


Maureen Taylor and Theo Dolan, *Mitigating Media Incitement to Violence in Iraq: A Locally Driven Approach*, United States Institute of Peace (USIP), March 2013,
Jean-Paul Marthoz (CPJ Senior Adviser), What is the Media's Role in Preventing Genocide, Huffington Post 06/07/2012,


Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), NGO Media Outreach: Using the Media as an Advocacy Tool, September 2003

Unites States Institute of Peace, User Guidelines for Preventing Media Incitement to Violence in Iraq: Elections Edition

Theo Dolan, Countering Hate Speech in South Sudan through Peace Radio, United States Institute of Peace, May 2014

[Video] Media and Genocide Prevention: What Have We Learned from Rwanda?, Voice of America, 2014

ix. Reconciliation and Genocide Prevention


UNIFEM (now UNWOMEN), Securing the Peace: Guiding the International Community towards Women’s Effective Participation throughout Peace Processes, October, 2005

John Prendergast and David Smock, Post Genocidal Reconciliation: Building Peace in Rwanda and Burundi, United States Institute of Peace, 1999


Pierre Hazan, Morocco: Betting on a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, United States Institute of Peace, July 2006


Tim Murithi and Allan Ngari (eds), The ICC and Community-Level Reconciliation: In-country Perspectives Regional Consultation Report, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, 2011


The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) and the Kofi Annan Foundation, “Challenging the Conventional: Can Truth Commissions Effectively Strengthen Peace Processes?”, June, 2014


x. Traditional Methods of Conflict Prevention

Dr. Ashad Sentongo and Andrea Bartoli, Conflict Resolution under the Ekika System of the Baganda in Uganda, Excerpt from Integrating Traditional and Modern conflict
resolution experiences from selected cases in Eastern and Horn of Africa, Africa Dialogue Monograph Series NO. 2/2012, African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes


UNESCO, *The Role of Culture in Peace and Reconciliation*, April 2013,

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistant (IDEA), *Traditional Justice and Reconciliation after Violent Conflict: Learning from African Experiences*, 2008


Jacqueline Wilson, *Local Peace Processes in Sudan and South Sudan*, United States Institute of Peace, 2014

**xi. Memorialization and Genocide Prevention**


**Genocide Memorials**, Genocide Archive of Rwanda

Kigali Genocide Memorial, *Testimonies and Confessions from Perpetrators*

**Judicial Archives from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)**

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, *The Holocaust Survivors and Victims Resource Center*

**Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum**

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.

Contact Us

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