



INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR **THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT**

# **VOICES FROM CIVIL SOCIETY**

**GLOBAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT MASS ATROCITIES**





Credit: UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

## **A MESSAGE FROM THE ICRtoP SECRETARIAT**

In January 2012, at a prominent conference on the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP, R2P) organized by the Stanley Foundation, Carnegie Corporation and the MacArthur Foundation, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon declared 2012 as the *Year of Prevention*. He reminded that “the key to preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and other crimes against humanity lies within each society. These crimes occur far less often in places where civil society is robust, where tolerance is practiced, and where diversity is celebrated.” Echoing the Secretary-General’s remarks, the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) has published the second edition of *Voices* with the theme “**Global Efforts to Prevent Mass Atrocities**”.

Over the past year, with backlash over the conduct of military operations in Libya and the resultant inaction in Syria, the bulk of discussion on RtoP has regrettably skewed toward conflating the norm with military intervention. The primary focus of the Responsibility to Protect is the prevention of mass atrocities through capacity-building, international cooperation and early response to potential crises using a broad range of political, economic and humanitarian measures.

**NGOs, academia, think tanks, and regional and international networks work to prevent mass atrocity crimes by improving understanding of the norm and strengthening the political will and capacity of actors to protect populations.** This work is conducted

in an array of complementary sectors, including human rights, conflict prevention, peace and security, country-specific advocacy, humanitarian assistance, women’s rights, international justice and peacebuilding. This edition of *Voices* showcases the work of our partners worldwide, whose efforts include, for example: developing curricula and trainings on genocide prevention and RtoP; assisting lawyers and regional courts to assess capacity gaps; engaging parliamentarians to call for responses to at-risk situations; and building constituencies of genocide prevention leadership worldwide.

**As a global network of NGOs, the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect works to connect these groups and amplify their voices.** ICRtoP works to further understanding of the RtoP norm, consolidate support and normative consensus at the UN and within regional institutions, facilitate civil society engagement with global and regional policymakers, and mobilize civil society to push for action to save lives in RtoP country-specific situations.

These are only a few of the voices, and we would like to hear from others. Contact us at:  
**[info@responsibilitytoprotect.org](mailto:info@responsibilitytoprotect.org)**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### BUILDING CONSTITUENCIES OF SUPPORT FOR RtoP AND ATROCITIES PREVENTION

- Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect 5
- Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation 7
- United to End Genocide 8
- World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy 9

### ENHANCING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL JUSTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

- Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists 10
- From ICRtoP: Clarifying the Nexus of International Justice and the Responsibility to Protect 11
- Pan African Lawyers Union 12

### RESEARCH TO INFORM PRACTICE

- Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies 13
- Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies 14
- Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies 15
- Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular 16
- Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales 17
- The Stimson Center 18

### AWARENESS-RAISING: TOOLKITS, SYMPOSIUMS AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

- The Aegis Trust 19
- Canadian Lawyers for International Human Rights 20
- Genocide Alert 21
- Oxfam Australia 22
- West Africa Civil Society Institute 23
- World Federation of United Nations Associations 24

### ENGENDERING THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

- Global Action to Prevent War 26
- From ICRtoP: Women as Agents of Change in Preventing RtoP Crimes and Violations 27
- Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice 28
- From ICRtoP: Employing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Indicators for Early Warning 29

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### INFLUENCING POLICY TO STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO PROTECT

• Budapest Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities	30
• Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect	31
• Madariaga - College of Europe Foundation	32
• Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies	33
• <b>From ICRtoP: The Dual Role of Media: Preventive Tool or Instigator of RtoP Crimes</b>	34
• NATO Watch	35
• Prevention and Protection Working Group	36
• The Stanley Foundation	37

<b>ICRtoP Contact Information and Member List</b>	38
---	----

*\*\*In the PDF version of this document, this table of contents (TOC) is clickable. To return to the TOC at any point, click on the page header.*

*\*\*\*Please note the symbol  at the end of a column indicates that content continues on the following page. In the PDF version, you may click on this button to jump to continued content.*

# BUILDING CONSTITUENCIES OF SUPPORT FOR RtoP AND ATROCITIES PREVENTION

## ASIA-PACIFIC CENTRE FOR THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Developing a network of advocates through country programs; regional training seminars and consultations; extensive research on RtoP in the Asia-Pacific



Participants in the RtoP Conference organized by the Centre on 'Regional Capacity to Protect, Prevent and Respond: UN-Asia Pacific Strategy and Coordination. Credit: APCR2P

Building the capacity of states in preventing genocide and mass atrocities through research, training, and advocacy work is the core focus of the Asia Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (APCR2P). Specifically, the Centre engaged with various regional stakeholders through

Responsibility to Protect seminars and workshops over the past two years. In particular, its four country programmes in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand focus on raising awareness and building constituencies around RtoP as part of a bottom-up strategy in promoting the norm



at the domestic level. Through country programmes and sustained regional dialogue, the Centre hopes to develop a network of advocates that would contribute to greater commitment of states and non-state actors in this part of the world to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

“ **Through country programmes and sustained regional dialogue, the Centre hopes to develop a network of advocates that would contribute to greater commitment of states and non-state actors in this part of the world to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.** ”

In 2011, the Centre produced the following research reports: *Protecting the Responsibility to Protect: Canada, R2P, and the Need for Engagement in the Asia-Pacific Report* (June 2011); *The United Nations and Mass Atrocity Prevention: A Review of Current and Potential Capacity Report* (June 2011); *CSCAP Study Group Report on RtoP* (June 2011); *The Responsibility to Protect in Viet Nam: Challenges, Opportunities and Cases for Implementation* (Southeast Asia Working Paper) (May 2011); *The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the Responsibility to Protect: Report No. 2, Opportunities and Constraints* (Southeast Asia Working Paper) (March 2011); and *Legacies and Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities in the Asia-Pacific: A Workshop Report* (March 2011).



Plenary Session on ‘R2P: A Decade On’, with (from left) Ms. Evelyn Serrano (ICRtoP), Dr. Edward C. Luck (Special Adviser to UN Secretary General), Dr. Noel M. Morada (Executive Director, APCR2P), Dr. Simon Adams (Global Centre for R2P), and Professor Tim Dunne (Research Director, APCR2P). Credit: APCR2P

The Centre also published several R2P *Ideas in Brief*: “Regime Induced Displacement as an RtoP Challenge,” Vol. 2 No. 4 (Feb 2012); “Ethnic Minority Protection in Viet Nam: An R2P Challenge,” Vol. 1 No. 3 (2011); “Burma/Myanmar Spring: Surreal or so real?” Vol. 1 No. 2 (2011); and “Libya and the State of Intervention,” Vol. 1 No. 1 (2011).

For outreach and advocacy, the Centre conducted RtoP workshops and training seminars in Ulaanbataar, Mongolia (May 2011); Manila, Philippines for the government sector on “The Role of the Philippines in Promoting R2P” (June 2011); and in Zamboanga City, Philippines for human rights trainers in cooperation with the Philippine Council for Islam and Democracy (December 2011). It also co-organized a Seminar on RtoP and the Libyan Crisis at Pannasastra University in Phnom Penh and a regional consultation meeting in Phnom Penh on Evidentiary Guidelines on Manifest Failure in September 2011. It organized a RtoP workshop in Ha Noi, Vietnam on 6 April 2012, in cooperation with the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV). The Centre also organized a regional conference on “Responsibility to Protect, Prevent and Respond: UN-Asia Pacific Strategy and Coordination in Bangkok, Thailand on 17-18 May 2012, in cooperation with AusAID and Chulalongkorn University.

## AUSCHWITZ INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION

Creating a community of leaders committed to the prevention of genocide through the Raphael Lemkin Seminar program

In 2008, the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR) embarked on its mission of building a worldwide community of leaders committed, personally and professionally, to the prevention of genocide. AIPR's core program, the Raphael Lemkin Seminar for Genocide Prevention, operated in partnership with the United Nations Joint Office of the Special Advisers on Prevention of Genocide and Responsibility to Protect and the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, brings mid-level officials from states around the globe—working in ministries of justice or foreign affairs, or in their countries' human rights institutions—to the Holocaust site of Auschwitz in Poland for a week of intensive education and training. At each Lemkin Seminar, 20 to 25 women and men, selected for their dedication to the issue and their leadership potential, learn about the mechanisms of genocide and the policy approaches available to prevent it. Top scholars and experienced practitioners engage participants in discussion from the viewpoints of psychology, law, diplomacy, early warning, transitional justice, security sector reform, economic policy, media policy, military policy, and the Responsibility to Protect.

Lemkin Seminar alumni become members of 2PREVENT, an exclusive online forum through which AIPR updates policymakers on the latest developments in the field, so they can remain in contact with one another and continue to learn from, and share, the practices and policies they personally help to shape as they move forward in their careers.



Participants tour the grounds of Birkenau during the Auschwitz Institute's November 2011 Raphael Lemkin Seminar for Genocide Prevention. Credit: Alex Zucker/AIPR

In addition to its global Lemkin Seminar for government officials, AIPR ran a version of the seminar for two years for U.S. Army majors, in partnership with the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, focused on preventing mass atrocities during military operations. Currently AIPR is also preparing its first regional Lemkin Seminar, tailored to the needs and experiences of Latin America. This program—building on the March 2012 launch of the Latin American Network for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention, joining 18 countries throughout Central and South America, will add to the one-week seminar in Auschwitz an additional week-long seminar in South America. Observers from the African Union (AU) will also attend, with an eye to creating a regional Lemkin Seminar for the AU as well.

## **UNITED TO END GENOCIDE**

Building a sustainable activist movement to address threats of mass atrocities in Sudan, Syria, Burma, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; sounding alarm bells and advocacy directed at the United States government and investors

United to End Genocide is dedicated to preventing and ending genocide and mass atrocities worldwide. We sound the alarm and demand action, raising the voices of activists and survivors in front of our elected leaders so that silence and ignorance do not enable perpetrators of genocide or mass atrocities. We leverage the power of investors and public pressure to stop companies and governments that finance atrocities. We connect the voices of genocide survivors, students, community activists, faith leaders,

“ **We connect the voices of genocide survivors, students, community activists, faith leaders, artists, investors and human rights champions...**

artists, investors and human rights champions in the United States and worldwide because we believe the only way to prevent mass atrocities and to end genocide once and for all, is to build a large, powerful activist network—a sustainable movement.

Currently, United to End Genocide is focusing our efforts on Sudan, Syria, Burma, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In March 2012 we organized an event at the Sudanese Embassy in Washington, DC to protest continued blocking of humanitarian aid to hundreds of thousands of people in danger of starvation in Sudan. George Clooney, several Members of the United States’ Congress, Martin Luther King III, NAACP’s president Benjamin Jealous, United to End Genocide President Tom Andrews, and other human rights leaders were arrested in a civil disobedience action, garnering widespread media attention that is helping raise awareness and pressure the U.S.

government to respond more aggressively to the crisis.

In April 2012, United to End Genocide’s president traveled to Burma to meet with representatives of ethnic minorities and refugees and bring back their stories to raise awareness about the Burmese military’s continued assaults against civilians in ethnic minority regions.

We have been campaigning for an arms embargo and cutting off of weapons supplies that have enabled the Syrian regime to target civilians. In just 2 weeks, we generated 20,000 letters to U.S. Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta asking him to cancel U.S. contracts with a Russian state-owned arms company providing weapons to the Syrian regime

On the Democratic Republic of Congo, United to End Genocide’s student-led organization, STAND, organized conflict-free campus efforts on 97 U.S. campuses throughout 2011-12, and organized speaking tours and conferences to raise awareness about what is happening in the DRC.

Finally, United to End Genocide has worked to promote improved mass atrocity prevention efforts within the U.S. government through the Atrocities Prevention Board announced by President Obama in November 2010.

Born out of the efforts of the Save Darfur Coalition and Genocide Intervention Network, United to End Genocide will continue to mobilize political will, change the economic calculus of governments and corporations, and push the international community to take the steps necessary to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

## WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT-INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL POLICY

Developing NGO networks to promote prevention of mass atrocities, rule of law, and accountability

The World Federalist Movement–Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP) has a long history of leadership and innovation in working to protect civilians from the threat of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity; increase access to justice; facilitate transparency in governance; and promote the application of the rule of law. Our primary focus is on strengthening the structures and capacities of international organizations to work effectively in these areas, while promoting the development of norms, policies and practices that allow meaningful global action.

To achieve its goals, WFM-IGP works with and helps to develop international civil society networks, who then partner strategically with like-minded governments and international organizations. The two largest networks of NGOs that WFM-IGP has been instrumental in developing are the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) and the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC).

As a founding Steering Committee member and host of the International Secretariat of the ICRtoP, WFM-IGP works to build the global civil society network that promotes the advancement of the Responsibility to Protect. ICRtoP brings together non-governmental organizations from around the world to raise awareness of RtoP, consolidate support for the norm among the UN, governments, regional institutions and civil society, and serve as a catalyst for institutional development and action to protect populations from mass atrocities.

WFM-IGP also hosts the Secretariat of the CICC, which includes more than 2,500 civil society organizations from



(From right-to-left) Then Prosecutor-elect Fatou Bensouda, CICC Convenor William Pace, Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo and Richard Dicker, Human Rights Watch, at the ICC-NGO biannual roundtable meetings in The Hague in 2012. Credit: CICC

150 countries. As a result of the CICC's strategic regional and national campaigns to extend the reach of justice and rule of law around the world, 121 countries have now ratified the Rome Statute and joined the International Criminal Court. CICC efforts also had a measurable impact on developments in the Middle East/North Africa in recent years as the Coalition worked with civil society members on the ground and then interim government officials to maximize key human rights efforts and move positive action forward.

In addition, WFM-IGP's International Democratic Governance program works to increase the transparency and accountability of international institutional decision making, advocate for more democratic and inclusive systems of governance, and mobilize civil society participation in intergovernmental and transnational institutions.

# ENHANCING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL JUSTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

## **KENYAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS**

Strengthening international criminal justice in East Africa, transitional justice in Kenya and legislation to ensure free and fair elections in 2012



A camp for Internally Displaced Persons near Mount Elgon, Embakasi, Kenya. Credit: ICJ-Kenya

in East Africa, supporting transitional justice in Kenya, putting in place the foundation for free and fair elections in 2012, and engaging in strategic public interest litigation.

ICJ-Kenya's East African International Criminal Justice Initiative focuses on empowering stakeholders to engage effectively with international criminal justice processes at the policy, legislative and implementation levels. The program has trained lawyers, judges, and members

The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya) has worked for more than half a century in Kenya and across the African continent to promote a culture of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The organization believes that these fundamental principles are the cornerstones of the Responsibility to Protect, because their presence mitigates the incentives for the use of violence and mass atrocities. Since the post-election violence, which gripped Kenya at the end of 2007 and beginning of 2008, ICJ-Kenya has been a leader in promoting these goals strategically so as to prevent the recurrence of violence.

In this regard, ICJ-Kenya is engaged in a number of project areas directly related to the Responsibility to Protect. These include promoting international criminal justice

of civil society across East Africa in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. ICJ-Kenya's transitional justice initiatives focus on supporting key processes within Kenya such as the truth commission, domestic prosecutions of perpetrators of post-election violence, International Criminal Court prosecution of those most responsible for crimes against humanity during the post-election violence, and developing a reparations policy framework for victims of the violence.

In order to ensure that the next Kenyan elections are free from violence, ICJ-Kenya is working with multiple stakeholders to review legislation related to elections and to promote issues-based debate, as opposed to the use of ethnic polarization. Part of this strategy involves working

with a broad coalition to bring televised Presidential debates to the Kenyan public. ICJ-Kenya also litigates in the domestic courts to enhance judicial remedies. Specifically, ICJ-Kenya has brought a case on behalf of persons who were displaced during the post-election violence and has

also litigated to obtain a judicial order to arrest Sudanese President Omar al Bashir if he arrives in Kenya. These cases highlight the use of non-violent processes to remedy human rights violations and to promote accountability for those who engage in mass atrocities.

## **From ICRtoP: Clarifying the Nexus of International Justice and the RtoP**

International and regional justice mechanisms and institutions contribute to the prevention of and response to threats of mass atrocities by ending impunity, deterring would-be perpetrators, and delivering justice to victims. These institutions work to ensure accountability for massive human rights violations and establish a basis for sustainable peace and reconciliation.

Justice mechanisms have been employed at all levels in the context of country-specific situations to try individual perpetrators, regardless of rank or title, responsible for crimes under the RtoP framework. The International Criminal Court, regional judicial bodies—such as the African Court for Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court for Human Rights—as well as international criminal tribunals, special courts and commissions investigate cases where populations are at risk, and can indict, try and sentence individual perpetrators.

State governments, the United Nations (UN), regional and sub-regional bodies, and civil society organizations are all crucial actors in promoting accountability and addressing political and operational challenges to judicial mechanisms. National authorities can ratify statutes and/or founding documents and protocols and support the effective deliverance of justice by meeting their obligations, including full cooperation

with the decisions of tribunals and courts at the international and regional levels. States can also work to introduce national legislation against the four crimes under the RtoP framework, making them punishable in domestic courts of law. UN bodies and regional and civil society organizations strengthen justice mechanisms by monitoring their operation and providing legal and research support as well as alerting actors to potential crises, and calling for referrals of situations to international and regional courts. These actors can also encourage and cooperate with national initiatives to ensure accountability for mass atrocities.

Debate has arisen over how conducive the pursuit of justice and accountability amid ongoing mass atrocities is to peacefully resolving crises; the so-called peace and justice debate. State cooperation with judicial mechanisms is another critical issue, as seen in the case of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir who, despite being wanted by the ICC for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, has travelled widely, including to three States Parties to the Rome Statute, without being arrested. Finally, the cost of operations and the pace of proceedings draw criticism to judicial bodies as seen in the case of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo—a Congolese warlord found guilty by the ICC in 2012 of conscripting and using child soldiers—which, though a milestone as this was the first verdict issued by the Court, took six years to adjudicate.

## **PAN AFRICAN LAWYERS UNION**

Exploring the role of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights in ensuring accountability for crimes committed in Libya; working to extend the jurisdiction of the proposed African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights to include atrocity crimes



PALU Executive Committee Members during its Northern African Regional Seminar on African Human Rights Protective Systems. Credit: PALU

The Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU), as the umbrella association of African Lawyers and Law Societies in Africa, effectively engages the various organs and institutions of the African Union (AU) and of the regional economic communities (RECs) in Africa.

Primarily focused on ensuring the realization of the complex mandate of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, PALU has participated in or monitored the various cases brought before this forum. For instance, PALU has requested to be granted the status of *amicus curiae* in the case against the Great Socialist Republic of Libya, originally brought before the African Commission, to determine the responsibility of the State in the mass atrocities committed on its territory in 2011. This is a prime example on how we

can effectively combine the principles and mandate of the Responsibility to Protect in traditional justice settings, such as Courts of law, to develop guidelines for its future implementation.

PALU was contracted by the AU to draft the Protocol to extend the jurisdiction of the proposed African Court of Justice and Human and People's Rights to include international crimes such as genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and mass atrocities. The Protocol will, amongst others, include unconstitutional change of government, a crime created by the African Charter on Democracy, Elections

and Good Governance which came into force in February 2012. PALU has extensively studied and discussed this draft Protocol and other mechanisms, to develop consensus amongst lawyers, human rights defenders and legal scholars, and propose a cohesive plan of action to contribute to the protection of civilians.

PALU is also involved in analysing the complementary between the African Court and the African Commission, to further the relations between these two key organs within the African Governance Architecture and African Human Rights Strategy, and develop clear mechanisms that would deepen and widen the impact of referrals as exemplified by the above-mentioned Libya case.

## RESEARCH TO INFORM PRACTICE

### BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO SCHOOL OF LAW, PROGRAM IN HOLOCAUST AND HUMAN RIGHTS STUDIES

Developing a common standard to assess information to guide the application of RtoP

The Human Rights Program at Cardozo Law completed a two-year research project led by Professor Sheri Rosenberg, with significant contributions from Dr. Ekkehard Strauss and Daniel Stewart entitled “The Responsibility to Protect: A Common Standard.” This research clarifies and addresses several normative concerns embedded within the Responsibility to Protect, systematically develops a common standard to assess incoming information in respect of the norm’s application and guiding principles for applying the standard, as well as rigorously assesses the benefits of adopting a common standard for implementing RtoP; including norm legitimacy, efficient allocation of resources and strategic mid-term prevention.

Academics and policy makers alike have been working to strengthen the understanding and appropriate application of RtoP. A widely-accepted standard with criteria to guide its application will assist in the effort of preventing atrocities and protecting populations by promoting the full continuum of RtoP, targeting application of limited resources, legitimizing the norm, and reducing uncertainty.

While it is universally agreed that the best form of protection is prevention, the lack of common standards of assessment at early stages is one factor contributing to the continued association of RtoP with military intervention. Common standards that span the full range of protection will help to ensure prevention is promoted and has a greater likelihood of success.

“While it is universally agreed that the best form of protection is prevention, the lack of common standards of assessment at early stages is one factor contributing to the continued association of RtoP with military intervention.”

Given the constraints on time and resources that stakeholders can direct to address mass atrocities, a common standard of assessment concerning which situations will benefit most from international assistance will ensure the most effective allocation of those limited resources.

A unified, common standard will add a level of transparency, credibility and accountability to the deliberations over the application of RtoP to a given situation which will, ultimately, result in greater consistency in outcomes of State action and norm legitimacy. A common standard of assessment, while open to interpretation by all parties will, at a minimum, require parties to explain their reasoning from a common reference point. Actions as well as decisions not to take a certain course of action will be seen as more legitimate when standards are successfully applied.



A common standard, along with guiding principles, will increase the likelihood that all relevant stakeholders (including States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations) will focus discussion on appropriate action, and reduce the depth and

duration of debate that is centered on whether a situation would benefit from the application of the RtoP.

The Program looks forward to the next phase of this project.

## **CENTRE FOR NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY STUDIES**

Research project seeking to promote understanding of RtoP and introduce entry points for its operationalization in Asia through consultations, field research and publications



Civil society groups provide significant assistance to civil parties in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) trials. These civil applicants of Case 002 have just been given a briefing by the Khmer Institute for Democracy (KID), Phnom Thom, 27 August 2011. Credit: Lina Gong/NTS Studies

The Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies located in the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, conducts research and produces policy-relevant publications on a range of NTS issues in the Asia-Pacific. The Centre includes an Internal and Cross-Border Conflict programme that investigates the dynamics of internal conflicts, human security and multi-level and multilateral approaches to conflict management in the region. As an emerging norm to prevent and stop mass atrocity crimes in conflicts as well as

peace time, the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP) is also one of the core research areas of this programme.

Since 2009, the Centre has led a research project on RtoP, which seeks to promote an understanding of the norm and introduce possible policy entry points for its operationalization in Asia. Project activities, including a regional consultation in 2010 and two subsequent policy dissemination meetings in the region to facilitate discussion and debate on the norm in 2011, culminated in the publication of two conference reports respectively in March and May 2011 that summarised the discussions in the two dissemination meetings, and a special issue on RtoP in the peer-reviewed academic journal, *The Pacific Review*, in March 2012. The issue comprised journal articles written by RtoP study group members on case studies of RtoP in Thailand, China, Japan and Indonesia, as well as the opportunities and constraints for the principle in the region.

In addition, centre researchers conducted field research in Thailand, Myanmar, and Cambodia, investigating how RtoP is perceived, promoted, and operationalised in the region. Based on the field research findings, one *Peace Review* academic journal article and two in-house publications were produced in late 2011, highlighting the potential of civil



society groups to act as regional champions of RtoP in Asia. These works explored the UN-backed international war crimes trial in Cambodia and argued that the fundamental value underpinning the tribunal in Cambodia converges with the ethos of RtoP. A third in-house publication released in February 2012 investigated RtoP's traction in Southeast Asia, identified key stakeholders in the region, and offered pathways forward. A forthcoming publication will focus on the role of civil society organisations in the implementation of RtoP in Asia.

In order to advance understanding and awareness of RtoP, the Centre has also invited eminent RtoP experts and advocates to give talks to researchers as well as students of

international studies. These contributors include Francis Deng, Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, and Gareth Evans, Co-Chair of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty that first advanced RtoP in 2001.

Although RtoP was endorsed by the UN members in the 2005 World Summit, it is still a new concept in the Asia-Pacific where a majority of countries still hold a traditional understanding of sovereignty. The Centre for NTS Studies has served as a bridge between the policy and academic communities to enhance understanding and awareness of RtoP in the region through its activities.

## CENTRE FOR PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

Research and advocacy projects to explore challenges in grounding RtoP in Asia; furthering discussion on a United Nations Emergency Peace Service

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPACS), based at the University of Sydney, conducts research and advocacy projects that consider the roles of local, national, regional and international actors in preventing and addressing human rights violations and structural violence as a means of building peace with justice in Africa and the Asia-Pacific.

Since 2008, CPACS has co-convened events in Sydney and Jakarta on the challenges and opportunities facing the international community, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, in preventing crimes in the framework of the Responsibility to Protect. The workshop and conference in Sydney centred on the international community's failures to move quickly and effectively to prevent gross human rights violations, and the political, legal, ethical and practical responses to this shortcoming. The workshop in Jakarta explored practical, political and cultural resources and obstacles to enhancing

regional and United Nations-based peacekeeping capabilities as well as the protection of civilians in conflict. It also addressed how the RtoP could be grounded in Asian languages, norms and institutions in order to increase the support it enjoys.

From the Sydney conference, CPACS Director, Associate Professor Jake Lynch, edited a special edition of the scholarly journal, *Global Change, Peace and Security* (Vol 20, No 3), and has since developed his analysis of the RtoP, in principle and in practice, in scholarly articles and reviews. The two most recent examples are his article in the forthcoming edition of the *International Journal of Peace Studies*, Vol 16 No 2, 'Responsibility to Protect after Libya', and his Review Essay in the current edition of the *Australian Journal of International Affairs* (Vol 66, No 2), 'Conflict interventions: the case for a multi-disciplinary approach'.



Since 2007, CPACS has been involved in the project for the creation of a UN Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS) in collaboration with the New York-based NGO, Global Action to Prevent War. UNEPS is a proposal for a standing, multidimensional peacekeeping service that would have the mandate to prevent and halt crimes within the RtoP framework, which could provide the international community with another tool to operationalise Pillar Two. Staff at CPACS have conducted interviews with military, political and non-state actors on their attitudes towards the UNEPS proposal as well as RtoP, highlighting how the UNEPS proposal and the norm can be best conceived

and advocated to increase their support. A PhD student at CPACS, Annie Herro, recently submitted a thesis examining the attitudes towards the proposed UNEPS as well as the potential to strengthen and develop different UN-based civilian capacities to prevent mass atrocities.

Additional research, conducted by Dr. Wendy Lambourne and PhD candidate James Tonny Dhizaala, focuses on how transitional justice can contribute to reconciliation and peacebuilding after mass violence, and looks at processes and structures of reconciliatory governance and transformative relational spaces that allow for the peaceful resolution of conflict.

## **CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y EDUCACIÓN POPULAR**

### Commemorating victims and documenting and denouncing different types of human rights violations committed in Colombia

The Center of Research and Popular Education (CINEP), through its Human Rights and Political Violence Database, has been working on commemorating victims and documenting and denouncing different types of violations committed in Colombia. The overall objective of the Human Rights and Political Violence Database (the Database) is to provide a service to victims, highlighting actions that violate their fundamental human rights, and reduce their vulnerability by bringing these events to public attention and exerting moral pressure so that they are not repeated. Since 1987, the Database has documented and reported Colombia's most serious violations of human rights.

The gathering, systematization, and dissemination of the information on human rights violations is the fundamental basis for the design and implementation of measures aimed at protecting victims. One of the saddest cases in recent Colombian history is the phenomenon of the "False

Positives" cases, which are those reported officially by Military and Police forces as results of operations against insurgent groups, for example death in combat, but which are revealed later as abuses against the civil population, mainly as extrajudicial execution. The Database has documented 951 cases and 1,741 victims, from 1984 to June of 2011; meanwhile, the national public prosecutor's office estimates and is investigating more than 1,500 cases and almost 3,000 victims.

In the context of this situation CINEP has prepared a series of special reports to raise awareness about these cases, which has contributed to a significant reduction of "False Positive" cases. In 2008 the scandal was made public, via the media, the international community, and the Colombian population. Consequently, the national government had to design and implement measures with the military and police forces to reduce and prevent this kind of violation. Within these reports, CINEP also offered



recommendations on this issue so that it never happens again.

Since then, these special reports have become a reference point for media and groups involved in the creation of public opinion, so that the public is aware, not only of these cases and their victims, but also of all the advances and setbacks in terms of the measures that the national government has undertaken regarding these violations. In addition, various institutions and government have consulted these reports

in drafting documents about the human rights situation in Colombia, including the British Government and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The Colombian government has also referenced the special reports in public debates. These factors demonstrate the importance of all the information that CINEP has accumulated with the Database project and how it can be used by actors at the local, regional, national and international levels.

## COORDINADORA REGIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES ECONÓMICAS Y SOCIALES

Academic contest for RtoP research; publication features RtoP from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective; journal presentations throughout Latin America

In 2003, the Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (CRIES) began the process of building a strong regional network for the prevention of violence and armed conflict in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) as part of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict's (GPPAC) worldwide initiative, which CRIES helped found. CRIES is also a founding organization of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP), launched in 2009.

Within Latin America, the RtoP principle is not widely recognized or understood among civil society, governments, and students of law and social sciences, thus underlining the importance of civil society efforts to promote and raise awareness of RtoP. In an effort to enhance understanding of the norm amongst these actors, CRIES, in partnership with the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect, invited undergraduate and graduate students from universities in Latin America and the Caribbean to participate in an academic contest that rewarded the best research on the norm. The selected article was included



Launch of Pensamiento Propio No.35 on 3 July at the Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales in Buenos Aires. Credit: CRIES

in Issue Number 35 of the academic journal, *Pensamiento Propio*, edited and published by CRIES, which focused on fostering further discussion on RtoP in Latin America. This issue of *Pensamiento Propio* aimed to bring together contributions on different positions regarding RtoP, from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective in order to deepen the debate on the principle and its applicability.

The issue, which was published in spring 2012, included analysis of the government positions of Argentina, Brazil, and



Venezuela, covering not only the position of some of the most important regional players, but also representing the different positions on the subject within LAC. Authors examined RtoP from a global perspective, highlighting the achievements that have occurred since the norm's first articulation in 2001, as well as discussed the role of civil society in advancing and consolidating RtoP. The journal includes the Brazilian

note *Responsibility while Protecting: elements for the development and promotion of a concept*, with articles by contributors reflecting on the proposed concept. To allow for further discussion on the topics included in this issue and to increase awareness on the norm a series of presentations of the Journal will be held at universities throughout the region in the fall of 2012.

## **THE STIMSON CENTER**

Research to improve international efforts to develop effective prevention and response mechanisms through conceptual, legal and practical advances

For a number of years, the Stimson Center's Future of Peace Operations program has worked on the prevention of, response to, and accountability for mass atrocities against civilian populations. Within this program, the Civilians in Conflict (CIC) project seeks to expand and improve international efforts to develop effective prevention and response mechanisms by advancing concepts, laws, and practices that contribute to the elimination of violence against civilians when, if, and how the international community prevents and responds to crises and recommends appropriate and timely mechanisms of international intervention where civilians suffer from physical violence or are denied access to essential services. Additionally, the project works to improve international prevention and response mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of consent-based and non-consensual international interventions (e.g. political mediation, economic incentives, and peacekeeping operations).

The CIC project supports these objectives through influential, independent research. This includes traveling to conflict-affected areas to conduct primary research, as well as convening policymakers and practitioners, including military

and civilian leaders, academics, NGOs, and communities under threat, to identify challenges and solutions.

The project's previous work has included providing policy recommendations and technical solutions to the United States government, the United Nations, and the African Union. Examples of these efforts include contributions to the U.S. Genocide Prevention Task Force; an unprecedented UN-commissioned independent study on the protection of civilians in UN peacekeeping; and proposed doctrinal principles and guidance for military operations mandated to protect.

CIC is currently working on a research initiative to explore how civil society, conflict-affected communities and international stakeholders, including peacekeeping operations, can use focus groups and surveys to identify threats and monitor changes in the security situation. The initiative will be undertaken in conflict-affected areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan to identify strategies that could more effectively link the voices of vulnerable communities to UN peacekeeping operations' comprehensive strategies to protect civilians.

# AWARENESS-RAISING: TOOLKITS, SYMPOSIUMS AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

## THE AEGIS TRUST

Prevention through commemoration, documentation, survivor support, and education at the Kigali Genocide Memorial; advocacy in United Kingdom and European Union on Sudan

The Aegis Trust is an international non-governmental organization which works to prevent genocide and crimes against humanity. We urge policy-makers to protect those at risk of genocide, build case files to bring suspected perpetrators of mass atrocities to account, provide support to survivors of genocide and memorialize the victims of past genocides.

Aegis manages, on behalf of the Government of Rwanda, the Kigali Genocide Memorial, a permanent memorial to the victims of Rwanda's 1994 genocide that also provides hope and education for the future. Here we run projects for commemoration, documentation, survivor support, as well as education projects designed to help prevent mass violence. We aim to foster a deeper understanding of the reasons why the Responsibility to Protect is necessary for a safer future, drawing on the testimonies and experiences of genocide survivors as well as from documents and recordings in our specialist documentation centre.

Being based at the memorial reminds us each day of the appalling human consequences when the international community fails to uphold its Responsibility to Protect those at risk of genocide and crimes against humanity. It gives an imperative for Aegis to be committed to helping to uphold the principles enshrined in RtoP, in order to prevent such tragedies occurring in the future. Many world leaders attend the Kigali Genocide Memorial, where the



We aim to foster a deeper understanding of the reasons why the RtoP is necessary for a safer future, drawing on the testimonies and experiences of genocide survivors.



opportunity is taken to bring attention to the individual and collective duty to protect those most at risk.

Presently, few groups are currently in need of protection more than the people of the border and neglected areas of Sudan, where conflict and human rights abuses are contributing to an ongoing crisis. Aegis has recently been joined by ex-UN Chief in Sudan, Dr. Mukesh Kapila, who put the spotlight on Darfur in 2004. As Aegis Trust's Special Representative he travelled with Aegis CEO, Dr. James Smith, to visit the Nuba people of Southern Kordofan in March 2012. With attacks on civilians in the Nuba Mountains of Sudan looking disturbingly similar to those in Darfur, we help focus attention on this new wave of violence. Dr. Kapila has provided interviews for global media networks and met with decision makers in both the UK Parliament and European Union in order to discuss potential solutions and the role of RtoP in addressing the violence.

## **CANADIAN LAWYERS FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

Year-long symposium in Canada to mark 10 years after ICISS involving outreach with the public and on university campuses and engagement with leading human rights advocates

Canadian Lawyers for International Human Rights (CLAIHR) is a strong supporter and advocate of the Responsibility to Protect and has been promoting human rights and raising awareness within Canada and abroad for more than 18 years. Over the past year CLAIHR has been increasing its collaboration with other advocates, through outreach with the public, on university campuses and engagement with leading human rights advocates and speakers.

“ Over the past year CLAIHR has been increasing its collaboration with other advocates, through outreach with the public, on university campuses and engagement with leading human rights advocates and speakers. ”

In May 2011, CLAIHR became the first Canadian non-governmental organization to join the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP). CLAIHR looks forward to working with this global network to promote the principles of RtoP and the wide range of preventative measures it affords.

CLAIHR launched its year-long symposium to mark the 10th anniversary of the RtoP in fall 2011. The kick-off

launch event featured an incisive talk by Michael Ignatieff, former Canadian Leader of the Opposition and a leading academic, author and journalist who played an integral role in the formation of the norm's doctrine as a member of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), which released its report on the Responsibility to Protect in 2001. His talk, held at the University of Toronto, included discussion about receiving input on RtoP and its application from states around the world.

Other recent activities included participation by CLAIHR president Jillian Siskind in a discussion, also held at the University of Toronto, on RtoP in the context of the NATO intervention in Libya. CLAIHR's student chapter at the University of Ottawa hosted the 8th Annual Global Generations Conference: *The Way Forward for Responsibility to Protect*. CLAIHR has also contributed to human rights publications and is increasingly active online in its commentary and through social media.

CLAIHR will close its year-long RtoP symposium in late September with an evening featuring two highly respected guest speakers—Canadian Senators Roméo Dallaire and Art Eggleton. Senator Dallaire is former force commander of UNAMIR, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and author of *Shake Hands with the Devil*, a stirring chronicle of the Rwandan genocide. Senator Eggleton is a former defence minister of Canada.

## GENOCIDE ALERT

First German language web portal on RtoP; convening of conference on Germany's capacity to implement RtoP; advocacy to stop mass violence in Sudan, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Discussions in Germany after the intervention led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Libya revealed that the Responsibility to Protect has been a little known concept in the German public as well as among foreign policy experts and politicians in Germany. In 2011 Genocide Alert therefore launched the first ever German language portal on the Responsibility to Protect: [www.schutzverantwortung.de](http://www.schutzverantwortung.de). The website's goal is to provide information on RtoP, its beginnings, history and application to a German speaking public and create a non-partisan platform for discussion on RtoP in Germany and the world. The section "Debating RtoP" on the website provides space for articles that relate to RtoP and Germany as well as current events, interviews and conference outcomes relating to RtoP. Recently, Genocide Alert has published interviews with the German international law professor Claus Krefß on the legality of various options of the international community in Syria and an interview with the former German minister for development and SPD parliamentarian Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul on Germany and RtoP. Genocide Alert itself contributes to the discussion on RtoP in Germany by regularly publishing articles and analysis by its members on specific RtoP situations as well as the conceptual questions on RtoP. On May 10th, 2012 Genocide Alert, supported by the ICRtoP, organized a panel discussion on the question how Germany can contribute to further operationalize the Responsibility to Protect. The panel, that included participants from the Foreign Office, parliament, academia and civil society discussed in how far Germany has supported the emerging norm so far and what it can do to increase its support.



Participants of the May 2012 panel discussion on Germany's support to RtoP in Berlin. Credit: Genocide Alert

Genocide Alert is working to achieve an increased awareness and understanding of the Responsibility to Protect in Germany to ensure that German policies are adequate to prevent mass atrocities. To that end, Genocide Alert is calling for an institutionalized national mechanism that would increase coordination and improve information gathering on potential mass atrocities between agencies in both the executive and legislative.

Genocide Alert is also active with regard to the particular country situations in Sudan, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In 2011, Genocide Alert drew attention to the ongoing violence in the Nuba Mountains in Sudan. In the run-up to the elections in the DRC in November 2011, Genocide Alert published an open letter to members of parliament and called for an increase in German support of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO), the sending of election observers and a strengthening of the security sector reform process. Currently, Genocide Alert is working on impunity in DRC in cooperation with the UK-based NGO "Save the Congo."

## **OXFAM AUSTRALIA**

International conference facilitates dialogue between NGOs, technology specialists and UN representatives to deepen understanding of civil society's role in early warning and response

Oxfam Australia partnered with the Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, the International Coalition for RtoP and AusAID to host the *Early Warning for Protection* conference in Cambodia in November 2010. The conference involved civil society organisations, NGOs, technology specialists, United Nations (UN) representatives and others from thirty countries around the world. The conference aimed to facilitate dialogue and information exchange between these diverse actors to deepen understanding about the role that civil society actors can play in preventing mass atrocity crimes through early warning and early response. The project was based on the understanding that while states bear the Responsibility to

An evaluation of the project conducted by Kate Sutton, an independent protection specialist, demonstrated that participants had increased understanding of the potential to support community self-protection mechanisms to prevent mass atrocity crimes as a result of attending the conference. Dr. Edward Luck, Special Adviser to the UN Secretary General on RtoP, noted that the Cambodia conference had contributed to an increased focus on community self-protection mechanisms in international debate on RtoP.

The evaluation also found that a significant percentage (66%) of the sampled participants made positive changes to individual or agency policy and practice to apply recommendations or learning from the project. These included follow-up events to explore issues raised in the conference, increased advocacy to national authorities around mass atrocity crime prevention, increased engagement between NGOs and volunteer and technical communities around crisis mapping for conflict early warning, and the incorporation of RtoP or prevention of mass atrocity crimes more generally into established training programs.

Recommendations from the evaluation included fostering new and established networks interested in learning about and operationalising RtoP, and enabling continued dialogue and collaboration amongst diverse stakeholders on practical approaches to prevention. Civil society and NGOs should work together to map out, document and share learnings on what early warning activities designed for the prevention of mass atrocities might look like on the ground for future practice and advocacy.

“ **The project was based on the understanding that while states bear the Responsibility to Protect, the range of approaches required to make prevention of these crimes a reality will invariably involve civil society and NGOs working directly with communities at risk.** ”

Protect, the range of approaches required to make prevention of these crimes a reality will invariably involve civil society and NGOs working directly with communities at risk. A summary of outcomes and issues for further exploration arising out of the conference is available from the Oxfam Australia website.

## WEST AFRICA CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTE

Toolkit development and pilot training for civil society and multi-dimensional peace support personnel in West Africa



Participants at the 3-day pilot training on the Responsibility to Protect for civil society actors and multidimensional peace support personnel in West Africa organised by WACSI, KAIPTC and GIZ from June 5-7 2012 in Accra Ghana. Credit: WACSI

To promote and increase awareness of the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP) in West Africa, the West Civil Society Institute (WACSI), a member of the Steering Committee of the International Coalition on the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP), convened the seventh in the series of regional policy roundtables for civil society, entitled “Global Consultative Roundtables on the Responsibility to Protect: West African Perspectives” in Accra, Ghana, in July, 2008. This was done in collaboration with the World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP), and with the support of the Open Society Initiative of West Africa (OSIWA) and Fredreich Ebert Stiftung

(FES). The deliberations focused on the promotion and progress of RtoP implementation and its implications for West Africa. A key challenge identified by participants was the predominant lack of understanding by civil society in West Africa of the RtoP concept, its historical context and intent, and how to engage with it, stymieing their effective engagement with policy makers to promote and implement the RtoP ideals in their countries.

In response to this, WACSI, as a regional civil society capacity development Institute developed, with the support of the ICRtoP Secretariat, a context-specific (localised) RtoP training toolkit to fill the knowledge gap and provide



practical information on how civil society can mobilise and push for concrete measures in West Africa to prevent and halt the atrocities that the RtoP seeks to address.

The toolkit addresses many topics, including the norm's origins and development; current international debates and trends on RtoP; the regional responsibility to protect alongside how organisations such as ECOWAS can adopt RtoP; civil society's role in implementing RtoP in West Africa; challenges for implementing the norm; opportunities for RtoP as a

governance and security tool in West Africa; and the potential for building a regional and global coalition on RtoP.

The toolkit was piloted in June 2012, in a 3-day training program co-organised by WACSI and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center (KAIPTC), another member of the ICRtoP. Participants focused on enhancing the content of the toolkit, drawing on various contexts and experiences, to inform the final production and publication of the teaching tool.

## **WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS**

Widespread information sharing on RtoP through toolkits and trainings for UNAs; Dag Hammarskjöld symposiums reflect on questions of sovereignty and intervention

Motivated by the desire to ensure we live up to our promise of “never again,” WFUNA launched a 3-year program to support the Responsibility to Protect—engaging and encouraging civil society to mobilize and push for the political will in their country and internationally to prevent, and act, in the face of mass atrocities. WFUNA's program empowers civil society with tools for holding governments accountable in the face of mass atrocities; it increases knowledge and awareness of the Responsibility to Protect; expands media coverage and the political debate surrounding RtoP issues; and provides effective methods for information dissemination and advocacy. The basic element of the program involves a number of processes of communication and information sharing to increase the dialogue and interaction amongst our target groups—United Nations Associations (UNAs), civil society, the academic community, media and politicians—through which they are able to grapple with the issue.

WFUNA's project began working with three UNAs—UNA-Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), UNA-Armenia, and

UNA-Georgia in 2011—active in areas considered world trouble spots and with vested interest in increasing civilian protection. Toolkits were developed and translated into five languages to allow UNAs to engage, coordinate and increase the participation of the academic community, journalists and politicians to raise awareness and knowledge of RtoP.

Within a couple of months of the launch of the program, UNA-Armenia was working with eight universities to include RtoP in the syllabi and increase academic work and discussion on the norm; media in DRC reported on the work of UNA-DRC and the RtoP debate in the UN General Assembly; 12+ journalists in DRC and Armenia had been trained on RtoP; and eight articles, two radio telecasts and one TV show and a mini-film had been produced on RtoP. Moreover, representatives from over 50 NGOs in these countries were trained on and began advocating for RtoP.

WFUNA also engages other regions, holding symposiums in Kenya, China and Venezuela to commemorate the life of



Dag Hammarskjöld while reflecting on the RtoP norm and the role of the UN in conflict prevention. The symposiums provided opportunities for members of civil society, the academic community, media and politicians to engage in the debate on sovereignty and intervention and discuss how to strengthen the implementation of RtoP. To date over 15 UNAs have actively been involved in raising awareness on RtoP through WFUNA's program.

WFUNA plans to expand work in Latin American, Asia and East Africa. The inclusion of additional UNAs into the program will ensure increased inter-regional and cross-regional dialogue on RtoP. UNAs and their networks will be able to share information as well as work together to raise awareness around the world. WFUNA believes civil society engagement will increase pressure on States to respect international law and their commitment to civilian protection under the RtoP norm,



WFUNA Dag Hammarskjöld Symposium: Youth from UNA-Uganda, UNA-Tanzania and UNA-Kenya discussion the importance of R2P in East Africa 2011. Credit: WFUNA

and develop stronger institutions and conflict prevention structures. This in turn strengthens the UN international framework to prevent conflict.

## **ENGENDERING THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT**

### **GLOBAL ACTION TO PREVENT WAR**

Integrating gender perspectives into the RtoP framework and its tools for implementation



Participants during a four-day event series on 'Complementing the 'Third Pillar' of RtoP: Supporting Balanced and Robust Responses to the Threat of Mass Atrocities' held at UN Headquarters in June 2012. Credit: GAPW

Global Action to Prevent War's (GAPW) program on the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP) stresses the need to ensure robustness at all levels of prevention, prior to any deliberations by the Security Council that could lead to direct intervention in a sovereign state. Our program also highlights the need to guarantee that the widest range of regionally-based civil society, academic, and diplomatic voices are engaged in discussions on prevention and implementation. We encourage and promote engagement with actors in civil society, government, and the UN Secretariat who focus on complementary security issues (such as small arms policy) beyond the important but narrow mandates of RtoP. We

also promote engagement of all parts of the UN system as partners in evaluating the UN's prevention 'toolkit' to help ensure fairness and transparency in the system, provide more rapid and nuanced response, and help narrow the gap between expectation and performance in all areas of atrocity crime prevention.

GAPW also works to ensure women's full participation in all aspects of prevention and in direct 'last resort' action to halt the threat of mass atrocities by providing capacity support to governments. In preparation for the 'third pillar' dialogue this year, GAPW co-convened a group of UN agency



representatives and NGOs in New York for a preliminary discussion on how better to integrate gender perspectives into the RtoP framework and its tools for implementation. Discussion focused not strictly on women as part of vulnerable groups, but also as agents who make significant contributions in the prevention of and protection from mass atrocity crimes. Participants acknowledged that much of the attention has been academic and more focus could be placed on policy to increase the robustness of the links, and create a broader network of actors who can increase collaboration between the RtoP and Women, Peace and Security (WPS) communities. As such, we developed a Background Concept Note (Note) to highlight how the connections between WPS

and RtoP have been referenced in the recent history of RtoP, and to provide recommendations to strengthen these links.

The Note argues that the RtoP framework could be further enhanced as a security framework by incorporating women's perspectives as agents of change, who can make significant contributions in the prevention and protection of mass atrocities. The Note also calls for more research to understand when instances of conflict-related sexual violence can amount to mass atrocity crimes and how RtoP would apply in such situations. The goal of this Note is to stimulate discussion and aid practitioners and diplomats who are working on these issues, especially as they prepare their policy positions on the 'third pillar' dialogue.

## **From ICRtoP: Women as Agents of Change in Preventing RtoP Crimes and Violations**

The United Nations (UN) has increasingly recognized the leadership position of women in preventing and resolving conflict, including at the 1995 World Conference on Women through the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPA) as well as in UN Security Council Resolutions (SCR) 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), which call for greater participation of women at all levels of decision-making. Despite this, there is a gap in the number of women participating in prevention, protection, and rebuilding in a conflict setting.

Operational measures must be taken to engender the Responsibility to Protect so as to ensure the full participation and representation of women within the norm's framework. Important benchmarks include:

- Equal representation in conflict prevention and resolution as well as rebuilding efforts, including through increased leadership positions at all levels of decision-making;
- Enhanced involvement in mediation and peace processes, including in the negotiations and drafting of peace accords and constitutions;
- Inclusion in civilian and military protection capacities in United Nations peace operations, including in security sector reform (SSR) efforts and training initiatives in conflict settings;
- Participation in accountability processes seeking justice during or in the aftermath of conflict, such as criminal proceedings and/or truth and reconciliation commissions.

## **JOAN B. KROC INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE**

Building peace through local projects to strengthen women peacemakers, youth leaders and human rights defenders



Legal empowerment efforts in the indigenous community of Pamesebal, Quiché, Guatemala. Credit: Institute for Peace and Justice

The Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ), based at the University of San Diego, works to build peace with justice by strengthening women peacemakers, youth leaders and human rights defenders, and developing innovative approaches to peacebuilding. The institute has international and local programs that draw on the RtoP concept and work to prevent mass atrocities.

Most recently, the IPJ started a project in Kenya, with local partners Cissta Kenya and Chemchemi Ya Ukweli,

to prevent violence in the upcoming electoral cycle. The project aims to encourage dialogue, build cooperation and create space for reconciliation, and has been implemented in three vulnerable communities in Nairobi: Mathare, Korogocho and Kibera.

In Quiché, Guatemala, the IPJ collaborates with the Barbara Ford Peace Center (CBF) to assist indigenous peoples in exercising their civil and political rights, enhancing local justice processes and strengthening the rule of law. In Quiché,



the legacy of dysfunctional or inefficient justice processes has continued since Guatemala's decades-long armed conflict ended in 1996, and the public has little confidence in the state to provide justice or security. Thus, the IPJ's project with CBF uses non-traditional legal empowerment approaches to mobilize participation in justice processes.

The West African Human Rights Training Initiative is a regional partnership between the IPJ, the Open Society Initiative for West Africa and leading human rights organizations in the Mano River region to help prevent renewed violence and promote the consolidation of a just peace in West Africa. The partnership aims to strengthen the ability of civil society organizations to pressure their governments for reform and accountability through a three-step training process of human rights investigation, report writing and advocacy.

In the over 10-year Nepal Peacebuilding Initiative, the IPJ has utilized a "whole community" approach to help build peace in the country, which is emerging from a decade-long civil war that ended in 2006. The past few years in particular have been focused on building trust and strengthening relations between communities and the security sector, including work with local partners to provide negotiation and communication trainings to enable problems to be solved at the local level before escalating to a national scale.

Locally in San Diego, the IPJ raises awareness about RtoP principles by hosting prominent policymakers, practitioners and academics in the field through its Distinguished Lecture Series. Previous lecturers have focused on the prevention of mass atrocities and the role of RtoP in conflict management, including Louise Arbour, Lloyd Axworthy, Jan Eliasson and Gareth Evans. Their lectures are available online and in print.

## **From ICRtoP: Employing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Indicators for Early Warning**

Alongside the recognition of the important role of women in prevention, protection, and rebuilding has been the increased awareness that contemporary conflict and post-conflict situations affect women differently from men. In his three reports on the Responsibility to Protect, published in 2009, 2010 and 2011, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon reiterated that rape and other forms of sexual violence could amount to crimes against humanity, war crimes, or constitutive acts with respect to genocide, and that gender-based violence was an early warning indicator of mass atrocities. Although dialogue, public statements, and institutional advancements are important, gender-based violence continues largely unabated, with information and resources necessary to understand why being limited or unavailable. Progress must be made on the ground, namely:

- Gender-based indicators should be employed to provide early warning for threats of mass atrocities;
- UN and regional-level peace operations must provide training for civilian, military and police components to be aware of gender-based violence indicators and knowledgeable of how conflict affects men and women differently;
- Ending impunity for violence committed against women should also be met with vigorous resolve at all levels of governance.

These gaps must be filled to foster a better understanding of the "global risk" of violence against women, and to ensure more effective prevention when RtoP crimes are threatened.

# **INFLUENCING POLICY TO STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO PROTECT**

## **BUDAPEST CENTRE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PREVENTION OF GENOCIDE AND MASS ATROCITIES**

Establishing a taskforce to assess and guide the European Union's capabilities to prevent mass atrocities

With the Treaty of Lisbon, the European Union (EU) has taken strategic steps towards pooling its instruments and enhancing the culture of prevention and the responsibility to protect. The creation of the European External Action Service and the High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy augment the EU's potential to become more active, coherent and effective in this crucial area.

On this basis, the Foundation for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities has established a Task Force for the improvement of EU capabilities to prevent mass atrocities, chaired by Professor Christoph O. Meyer (King's College London) and Professor Karen E. Smith (London School of Economics) and made up of leading European academics, experts and practitioners. The

Task Force will contribute to the EU's continued efforts to translate its general commitment to the responsibility to protect into practice and strengthen prevention of genocide and mass atrocities within its foreign policy.

Building on the lessons of the report "Preventing genocide —A blueprint for U.S. Policymakers" prepared by the U.S. Genocide Prevention Task Force in 2008, this Task Force combines research with consultations from practitioners in EU institutions and governments. The initiative will review and assess the existing tools of the EU as well as develop practical policy recommendations to optimize timely and adequate EU responses to emerging threats of mass atrocities, spotlighting prevention as a priority for the EU and its Member States.

These aims follow the premise that the prevention of mass atrocities requires a comprehensive and multilateral approach involving a wide array of analytical, diplomatic, economic, legal and military instruments, which should be built and applied in an integrated system. These aspects are being explored by five expert teams concentrating on improving the EU's performance in early warning; pre-crisis engagement; preventive diplomacy; intervention; and international cooperation. The Task Force will produce a 'Report on EU prevention of Mass Atrocities', which will be released at a public event in December 2012 and presented directly to the European External Action Service and other key decision makers in EU institutions and governments.

“ **The Task Force will contribute to the EU's continued efforts to translate its general commitment to the responsibility to protect into practice and strengthen prevention of genocide and mass atrocities within its foreign policy.** ”

## GLOBAL CENTRE FOR THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Generating policy options for crisis situations; advancing the national RtoP “focal points” initiative; West African regional forum to assess ECOWAS capacity to implement the norm

Through research and advocacy, the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect promotes the universal acceptance and effective implementation of the norm of the Responsibility to Protect, supporting governments, the United Nations, NGOs and international institutions to become effective advocates for RtoP and meet their obligation to protect populations from the threat of mass atrocities.

The Global Centre’s work on populations at risk seeks to ensure that effective action is taken when mass atrocity crimes occur, or are threatened, and to foster greater conceptual clarity on what fulfilling the Responsibility to Protect means in particular situations. Starting in January 2012, the Global Centre released its first issue of the R2P Monitor, a bi-monthly publication that provides policy makers with analysis on situations where populations are at a risk as well as an assessment of international efforts to prevent and respond.

The Global Centre’s advocacy efforts on mobilizing action to protect populations include high-level meetings with UN Ambassadors and UN officials, open statements and press releases on what preventive and protective action is needed in particular country situations, as well as private meetings to discuss policy options and recommendations. For example, in response to the 2011-2012 crisis in Syria, the Global Centre convened a private meeting of UN experts, NGOs and think tanks to discuss policy options available to the international community to halt and avert mass atrocities in Syria. The Global Centre further expanded its advocacy to

include consistent engagement with the media through interviews and op-eds.

A key achievement of the Global Centre in the past year has been to launch and advance an initiative aimed at institutionalizing RtoP at the national level by asking governments to appoint a RtoP Focal Point. A RtoP Focal Point is a senior level official within the government tasked with the promotion and effective implementation of long-term RtoP oriented policies as well as supporting international cooperation through a formal network. The first meeting of the network of RtoP Focal Points was hosted by the Global Centre in association with the governments of Costa Rica, Denmark and Ghana in May 2011. The second meeting will be held in September 2012 with the government of Australia joining the initiative as the fourth co-host.

This year the Global Centre also launched a project aimed at assessing and building regional capacities to prevent mass atrocities, convening the first regional forum with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The workshop provided an opportunity to critically assess the effectiveness of ECOWAS institutions and policies in preventing and responding to mass atrocities. Lessons will be transferred via other regional meetings.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has called for 2012 to be the year of prevention, the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect will continue its effort to build capacities and urge governments to act nationally, regionally and internationally to save lives.

## **MADARIAGA - COLLEGE OF EUROPE FOUNDATION**

Brussels-based workshop and e-book on the challenges of RtoP's "Third Pillar Approach" provides input for upcoming General Assembly dialogue



Franziska Brantner, Member of the European Parliament. Credit: Madariaga-College of Europe Foundation

The "Operationalising the RtoP: The Challenges of the Third Pillar Approach" workshop was held in Brussels on 26 April 2012. The one-day workshop followed a Call for Papers in January 2012 which invited scholars, policy-makers and civil society representatives to submit papers on methods and policy options to enhance the legitimacy and consistency of the third pillar approach and to improve the effectiveness of RtoP's civilian and military tools to prevent and halt mass atrocities.

The selected papers looked at issues such as trust-building, capacity-building, the lessons-learned from the NATO-led Libya intervention, civil protection doctrines, China's relationship with RtoP, the implications of regionalising RtoP, the EU's ability to react rapidly to crisis situations, the

role of business in RtoP responses and the gender dimensions to capacity-building and use.

Building on the advanced release of a policy brief and the collection of papers, the workshop brought together approximately 80 participants from civil society, academia and the policy community to discuss the legitimacy and effectiveness of various pillar three capacities and to look at specific country cases. The workshop will be followed by a report documenting the contributions of speakers and participants. All of the publications will be circulated widely within the UN and regional organisations.

By publishing the collection of papers and organising the workshop, the partners seek to provide policy and scholarly input to the upcoming UN General Assembly informal interactive dialogue on the Third Pillar of RtoP to be held in 2012. This is important because the dialogue will precisely and concretely discuss the third pillar implementation toolbox to prevent and respond to threats of mass atrocities. The workshop was not concerned with the conceptual nature of the pillar itself, but rather on the range of peaceful and military measures and tools used for implementation.

The workshop was co-organised by the Madariaga – College of Europe Foundation, Global Action to Prevent War, the Global Governance Institute and the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect.

## MONTREAL INSTITUTE FOR GENOCIDE AND HUMAN RIGHTS STUDIES

Launch of a Media Monitoring Project following conference on role of media in preventing and responding to threats to populations; policy recommendations for Canadian government and parliament

The Will to Intervene (W2I) Project of the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies (MIGS) at Concordia University organized a large conference in Montreal in October 2011 examining “The Promise of the Media in Halting Mass Atrocities” to mark the 10th Anniversary of the Responsibility to Protect. This event featured keynote and plenary talks by former Prime Minister of Canada Paul Martin, Senator Roméo Dallaire, and Member of Parliament Irwin Cotler, as well as presentations by such luminaries from the world of new and old media as Andre Pratte, editor of *La Presse*, the largest French-language daily in North America; Mona Eltahawy, renowned for her reporting from Cairo’s Tahir Square, and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio hosts, Carol Off and Rick McInnes-Ray.

MIGS’ Early Warning Media Monitoring Project caught the attention this year of researchers at New York University, who proposed a partnership among MIGS, Columbia University’s New Media Task Force and the Stand By Task Force to train and coordinate a group of volunteers in crisis mapping technology. MIGS staff and volunteers participated in a crisis mapping initiative focusing on the elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in December 2011, and MIGS staff members are preparing for the Task Force’s next deployment by participating in new online training exercises. MIGS’s Media Monitoring Project continues to collect and share data and analyze the content of reports from domestic news outlets in 15 countries at risk of mass atrocity crimes, scouring their media reports for warning signs of hate speech, uncovering omissions of key information on peace accords, and highlighting increases in government censorship and control of the press.

The Media Monitoring Project also provides key information to engage policy makers with W2I’s recommendations for new policies to operationalize the Responsibility to Protect within the Canadian government, and work closely on Parliament Hill in Ottawa with the Canadian All-Party Parliamentary Group for the Prevention of Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity (GPG).



MIGS staff and interns at “The Promise of the Media in Halting Mass Atrocities: A Conference to Mark the 10th Anniversary of the Responsibility to Protect” on 20-21 October 2011. Credit: Tristan Brand

MIGS continues to be the only university-based institute in Canada conducting research on RtoP and the mobilization of domestic political will to prevent mass atrocities. In order to make “never again” a reality, MIGS educates on the prevention of mass atrocities by offering targeted policy briefings and training sessions for professionals from a wide range of disciplines. In the past year, MIGS staff contributed to training diplomats at the United Nations at a session organised by the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, journalists at the Stanley Foundation and the Thompson Reuter Foundation’s “Reporting International Security and Terrorism” conference, medical doctors and student residents enrolled in the McGill Humanitarian Studies Initiative, and lawyers at a conference organized by the Canadian Centre for International Justice.

## **From ICRT to RtoP: The Dual Role of Media: Preventive Tool or Instigator of RtoP Crimes**

The media, which includes newspapers, magazines, journals, radio, and television, can play an important role in the prevention of mass atrocities. Journalists frequently bear witness to situations in which civilians are at risk of atrocity crimes or other serious human rights abuses, and therefore use media as an outlet to the world to inform and catalyze preventive action. The rapid growth of social media, including Twitter, Facebook, and Youtube, has allowed individuals to share content that can be viewed by the world over. These rapid and accessible communication channels were used by witnesses to report human rights violations committed by government forces and pro and anti-regime armed groups during the political uprisings throughout the Middle East and North Africa over the past two years. The media can also be used to call for calm in situations where mass atrocities are threatened, as exemplified by the work of a Kenyan telecommunications company which, during the 2008 election, sent text messages urging restraint and filtered hateful messages.

However, a dichotomy also exists concerning the role the media can play: While it serves to inform and invoke preventive action, it can also be manipulated in support of disputing parties or oppressive governments to incite mass atrocities. The hate-filled radio broadcasts in Rwanda incited and fueled the 1994 genocide, illustrating a chilling example of the use of media to facilitate such egregious crimes. In a February 2011 nationally televised broadcast, former Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi threatened to hunt down political protestors in Benghazi, Libya “house by house” and referred to the civilians as “cockroaches”, heightening the imminent threat to populations. Media may also be employed to obscure the facts of escalating or ongoing violence as seen in Syria in June 2011 when much of the country’s internet network and phone service was shut down amid the government’s crackdown on civilian protests. This disruption hindered protestors’ ability to communicate and organize as well as report on the situation on the ground.

To strengthen the preventive role of the media, several additional challenges must be addressed, including verifying, analyzing and disseminating the large amount of information coming from eye-witnesses. Information in reports of atrocities may also be misconstrued or inaccessible if not translated into the working languages of recipients. Access is another barrier; media outlets must be granted entry to and freedom of movement within countries where such crimes are threatened or occurring to assist in obtaining and reporting on facts. Once within a nation in conflict, the safety of reporters and journalists must be ensured while reporting. Finally, cases of incitement must be reported and countered, including by spreading messages that encourage diversity and urge restraint. Ensuring that citizens in all countries can access and participate in independent and fair media from a broad range of perspectives may also help discourage and mitigate the effects of the manipulation of media.

## NATO WATCH

Advocating for more openness, transparency and accountability within NATO; calling on NATO to develop a comprehensive approach to prevent mass atrocities

NATO Watch is an independent, not-for-profit 'virtual' network of informed citizens ("NATO Watch Associates"), who are monitoring the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in public life and advocating for more openness, transparency and accountability within the 28 member-state alliance. In addition to our 'watch dog' role, we are also promoting a progressive reform agenda within the alliance based on human security and the rule of law.

Our third 'shadow NATO summit' in Washington DC fell in May 2012, coinciding with the NATO Chicago Summit. One of the expert panels explored lessons from NATO's Libya mission, including its impact on the Responsibility to Protect. In the lead-up to and during NATO's mission in Libya, NATO Watch published regular briefing papers and analyses on Operation Unified Protector and sought to ensure that the alliance did not lose sight of its mandate to protect civilians in the conflict. Following the mission's conclusion, we continue to advocate for a full and transparent 'lessons learned' evaluation within NATO, as well as call on the allies to properly investigate allegations of civilian casualties from coalition military activities.

We are also developing a Citizens' Charter for NATO Reform (for launch in autumn 2012), which will include language calling on NATO to implement the Responsibility to Protect, recognizing that the main emphasis should be on non-military preventive measures. However, preventing or halting genocide may, at times, require the non-consensual use of force. NATO is a capable potential actor for genocide response, with some experience and willingness to lead multinational forces in areas where violence is escalating.

In our earlier advocacy work (Citizens Declaration of Alliance Security, 2009; Citizens Strategic Concept, 2010) we have argued that preventing genocide and mass atrocities should be a priority for NATO and not merely an idealistic add-on to the core collective defence agenda. Any deployment of NATO's military assets under RtoP should be in accordance with international law, which, in turn, means that the UN Security Council must authorise it.



**Any deployment of NATO's military assets under RtoP should be in accordance with international law.**



In our future analysis and advocacy in support of the Charter for NATO Reform, we expect to further elaborate on how NATO should develop a comprehensive approach to genocide prevention, including improved early warning mechanisms, early action to prevent crises, timely diplomatic responses to emerging crises, greater preparedness to employ NATO military assets in UN peacekeeping operations, and action to strengthen global norms and institutions. In particular, we believe that NATO should establish a RtoP Committee to analyse threats of genocide and mass atrocities; develop military guidance on genocide prevention and response; and incorporate guidelines into alliance doctrine and training (through, for example, a genocide prevention standardization agreement). NATO should also provide capacity-building assistance to international partners who are willing to take measures to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

## **PREVENTION AND PROTECTION WORKING GROUP**

NGO network influencing mass atrocities prevention policy and engaging Atrocities Prevention Board in the United States

The Prevention and Protection Working Group (PPWG) is a coalition of human rights, religious, humanitarian, anti-genocide, peace and other organizations dedicated to improving U.S. government policies and civilian capacities to prevent violent conflict, mass atrocities and protect civilians threatened by such crises. Since the fall of 2008, the Friends Committee on National Legislation has coordinated the PPWG. The coalition leverages the strength of its diverse partners, including humanitarian and human rights organizations with feet on the ground in countries at risk; DC-based advocacy organizations that know how the government works and can identify policy gaps; think tanks providing detailed policy solutions to bridge gaps; and grassroots advocacy organizations with a history of influencing government action.

Development Review (QDDR) elevates conflict-prevention policies and operations in the State Department, as reflected in the proposal for a new Assistant Secretary and Bureau for Crisis and Conflict Operations (CCO). Presidential Study Directive 10 established a standing interagency body on mass atrocities prevention and directs relevant government agencies to conduct a review of existing gaps and capacities to prevent such violence. In a speech at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in April 2012, President Obama formally established the Atrocities Prevention Board. The Prevention and Protection Working Group mobilized media outreach and educated grassroots constituents before and after the speech.

Still, significant gaps and challenges remain. The QDDR and PSD 10 processes have developed along separate tracks, without clear integration among the new structures related to preventing violent conflict. Congress has not been proactively engaged in creating these policies, which could inhibit the long-term success of these developments. Further, adequate funding for prevention capacities remains a continuing challenge, enhanced by a tightened budget environment.

In the past year, PPWG has expanded its membership, developed key relationships with Administration officials, influenced significant policy developments, and held successful educational events for policymakers. As the new Atrocities Prevention Board is established and key recommendations of the QDDR are implemented, the year ahead will bring myriad advocacy opportunities to ensure that these new structures are successfully institutionalized beyond any one Administration.

“ **The year ahead will bring myriad advocacy opportunities to ensure that new structures are successfully institutionalized beyond any one Administration.** ”

Following unanimous Senate passage of a resolution (S. Con. Res. 71) calling for a comprehensive U.S. strategy to prevent mass atrocities, the Obama Administration took concrete steps in 2011 to establish structures and processes aimed at early prevention. The 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and

## THE STANLEY FOUNDATION

Policy analysis on pre-crisis prevention; international conference to assess global dynamics on RtoP; fostering strategic dialogue among United States government actors on atrocity prevention

As a policy-focused operating foundation that promotes multilateral solutions to global problems, the Stanley Foundation supports full implementation of the Responsibility to Protect as a cohesive policy framework to prevent and respond to genocide and other mass atrocity crimes. It seeks to identify effective approaches to atrocity prevention, develop tools for international support and capacity building, and promote greater international coordination in mobilizing mechanisms for prevention and response.

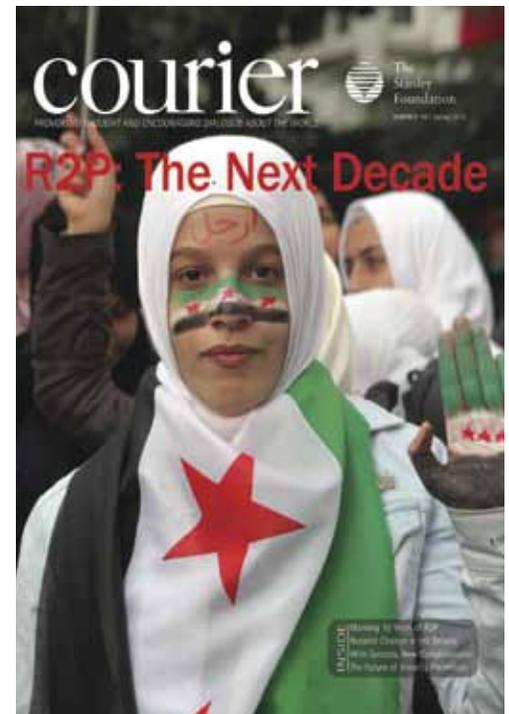
The Stanley Foundation focuses its policy analysis on pre-crisis prevention, striving to isolate how the international community can most effectively support states to build the capacity to protect their populations from atrocity violence. In particular, the Stanley Foundation has sought to foster greater clarity on the complex relationship between conflict and atrocity prevention, as highlighted in a policy analysis brief by Professor Alex Bellamy, *Mass Atrocities and Armed Conflict: Links, Distinctions and Implications for the Responsibility to Prevent*.

On January 18, 2012, the Stanley Foundation, in partnership with the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the MacArthur Foundation, convened figures critical to the historical and contemporary evolution of the Responsibility to Protect for a policy conference entitled, *R2P: The Next Decade*. The dialogue's more than 200 participants focused on the current state of the principle and considered the evolving global dynamics that will frame, drive, and challenge policy development in the years ahead.

The Foundation continues to support implementation of the full RtoP framework, particularly its preventive elements, at the national level. In line with these objectives, the Foundation has provided opportunities for strategic dialogue among US government actors mandated to es-

tablish an Atrocities Prevention Board to improve policy approaches to atrocity risks. It has also partnered with the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect to co-convene a preparatory workshop for the second official meeting of the RtoP Focal Points Network.

Over the next year, the Stanley Foundation will continue to encourage greater and more substantive dialogue on the key elements of pre-crisis atrocity prevention, as well as the most effective and appropriate policy responses to imminent and unfolding crises.



*Courier* Cover Image, Issue 74. Credit: The Stanley Foundation

## **Current Members of ICRtoP**

Act for Peace (Sydney, Australia)  
Aegis Trust (London, United Kingdom)  
Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (Brisbane, Australia)  
Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (New York City, USA and Poland)  
Canadian Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (Toronto, Canada)  
Canadian Lawyers for International Human Rights (Toronto, Canada)  
Center for Euro-Atlantic Studies (Belgrade, Serbia)  
Centre for Media Studies & Peace Building (Monrovia, Liberia)  
Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (Sydney, Australia)  
Centro de Investigacion y Educacion Popular (Bogota, Colombia)  
Citizens for Global Solutions (Washington, DC, USA)  
Coalition for Justice and Accountability (Freetown, Sierra Leone)  
Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (Buenos Aires, Argentina)  
Droits Humains Sans Frontieres (Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo)  
East Africa Law Society (Arusha, Tanzania)  
Fundacion para la Paz y la Democracia (San Jose, Costa Rica)  
Genocide Alert (Köln, Germany)  
Global Action to Prevent War (New York, USA)  
Human Rights Watch (New York, USA)  
Human Rights Network Uganda - HURINET (Kampala, Uganda)  
Initiatives for International Dialogue (Davao city, Philippines)  
International Crisis Group (Brussels, Belgium)  
International Refugee Rights Initiative (New York, USA and Kampala, Uganda)  
Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (Nairobi, Kenya)  
Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Accra, Ghana)  
Minority Rights Group International (London, United Kingdom)  
Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies (Montreal, Canada)  
NATO Watch (Ross-shire, United Kingdom)  
Oxfam International  
Pan Africa Lawyer's Union (Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia)  
Permanent Peace Movement (Beirut, Lebanon)  
Réseau de Développement et de Communications de la Femme Africaine (Bamako, Mali)  
Semillas para la Democracia (Asuncion, Paraguay)  
The Sentinel Project for Genocide Prevention (Toronto, Canada)  
STAND Canada (Toronto, Canada)  
The Stanley Foundation (Muscatine, USA)  
United Nations Association of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa, DRC)  
United Nations Association of Denmark (Copenhagen, Denmark)  
United Nations Association of Spain (Barcelona, Spain)  
United Nations Association of Sweden (Stockholm, Sweden)  
United Nations Association of the United Kingdom (London, United Kingdom)  
United to End Genocide (Washington, DC, USA)  
West Africa Civil Society Forum (Abuja, Nigeria)  
West Africa Civil Society Institute (Accra, Ghana)  
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (Accra, Ghana)  
Women's Refugee Commission (New York, USA)  
World Federalist Movement-Canada (Ottawa, Canada)  
World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy (New York, USA and The Hague, Netherlands)  
World Federation of United Nations Associations (New York, USA and Geneva, Switzerland)

## Get Involved

- Subscribe to our **listserv**: [www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/subscribe](http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/subscribe)
- Find us on **Facebook**: [www.facebook.com/icrtop](http://www.facebook.com/icrtop)
- Follow us on **Twitter**: [www.twitter.com/icrtop](http://www.twitter.com/icrtop)
- Read our **blog**: [www.icrtopblog.org](http://www.icrtopblog.org)
- Become an **NGO Supporter**: [www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/join-the-coalition](http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/join-the-coalition)
- Support our work: [www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/donate](http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/donate)

For more information, please contact:

### **International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP)**

708 Third Avenue, 24 Floor, New York, NY 10017

Tel: +1-646-465-8523 Fax: +1-212-599-1332

Email: [info@responsibilitytoprotect.org](mailto:info@responsibilitytoprotect.org)

Website: [www.responsibilitytoprotect.org](http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org)

The ICRtoP is a global network of non-governmental organizations dedicated to advancing the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP or R2P) at the international, regional, sub-regional and national levels.

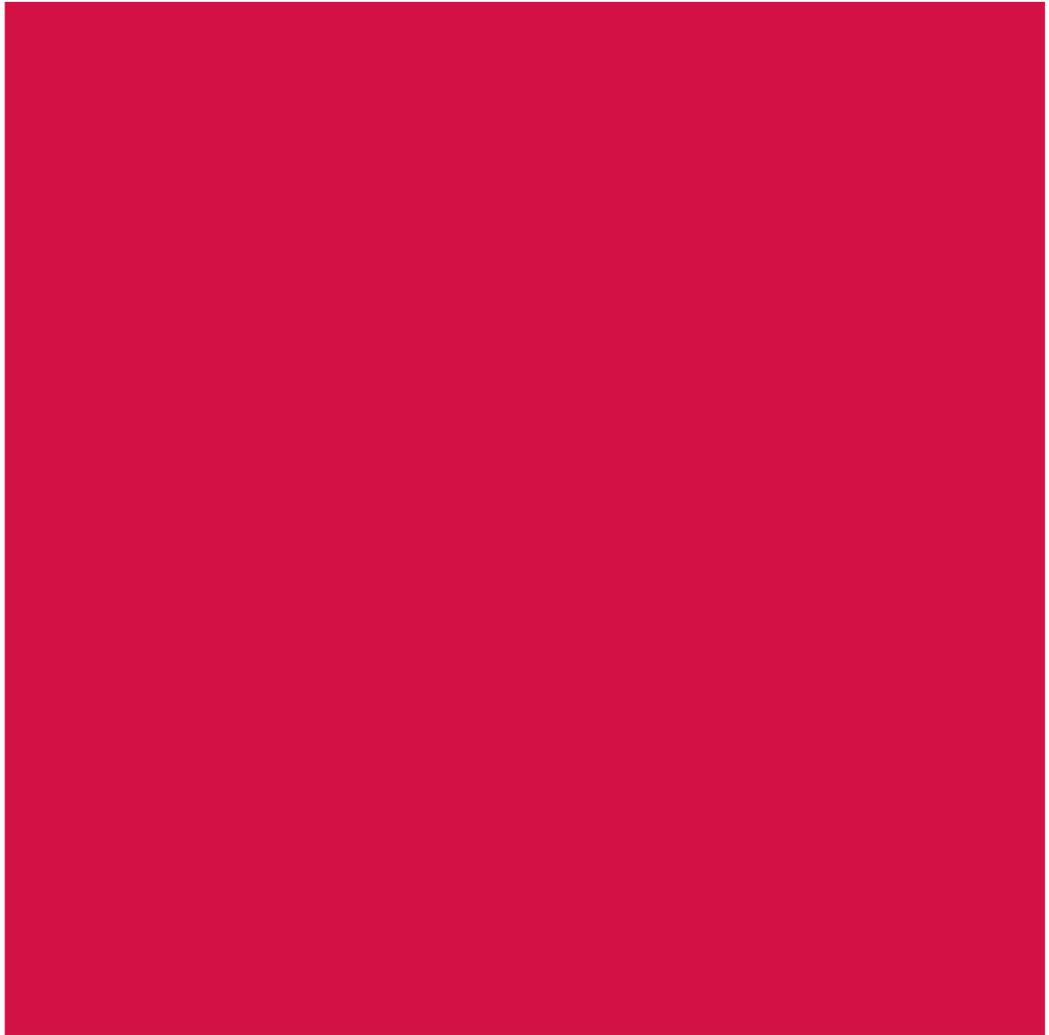
## GLOBAL PARTNERS

The International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect is deeply appreciative of the generous support provided by all of its partners and donors from around the globe. Major funding has been provided by the Arsenault Family Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Oak Foundation, as well as by the governments of Australia, the Netherlands and Sweden, and a number of individual donors.

**If you would like more information about how you can support our work, please visit our website at [www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/donate](http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/donate) or contact us by phone at +1.646.465.8527 or via email at [development@responsibilitytoprotect.org](mailto:development@responsibilitytoprotect.org).**

***Voices from Civil Society* was made possible with the generous support of the Australian Agency for International Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect and should not be taken to reflect the views of any donors or partners.**





# ICRtoP

INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR **THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT**

708 Third Avenue, 24 Floor, New York, NY 10017

Tel: +1-646-465-8523 Fax: +1-212-599-1332

[info@responsibilitytoprotect.org](mailto:info@responsibilitytoprotect.org)

[www.responsibilitytoprotect.org](http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org)