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Source of document: FOIA Request
Chief, FOIA/PA Unit
Criminal Division
Department of Justice
Room 803, Keeney Building
Washington, DC 20530-0001
Email: crm.foia@usdoj.gov

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U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Office of Enforcement Operations

Washington, D.C. 20530

VIA Electronic Mail

September 23, 2021

Request No. CRM-300494735

This letter responds to your Freedom of Information Act request dated August 1, 2015, for training materials and presentations of the DOJ Criminal Division's Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section, International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program, and the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training that include information on genocide and mass atrocities given within the last three years of the date of your request.

Please be advised that a search has been conducted in the appropriate Sections, (4) webinars and six hundred and ninety-three pages were located that are responsive to your request. After carefully reviewing the records responsive to your request, I have determined that two-hundred and eighty-five pages are duplicates, one hundred and sixty-six pages are appropriate for release in full, ten pages are appropriate for release in part and two hundred and thirty-two pages and (4) webinars are exempt from disclosure pursuant to:

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5), which concerns certain inter- and intra-agency communications protected by the deliberative process privilege and the attorney work-product privilege;

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6), which concerns material the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties;

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C), which concerns records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes the release of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties; and

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(E), which concerns records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes the release of which would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions.

Please be aware that the search located multiple copies of certain records. To ensure efficient processing of your request, a disclosure determination was made on only one copy of each record, which is indicated above. This Office also located records that are in Spanish, the English translation of those pages have been processed.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

You may contact our FOIA Public Liaison at the (202) 616-0307 for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, Room 2510, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

If you are not satisfied with the Criminal Division's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account on the following website: <https://foiastar.doj.gov>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

Sincerely,

M. Harris, For;

Amanda Marchand Jones

Chief

FOIA/PA Unit

Enclosures

Prosecuting Human Rights Violators in the United States

Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section
Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice



January 2015

HUMAN RIGHTS



- In 2010, two units in the Criminal Division, the Office of Special Investigations and the Domestic Security Section were combined to create the Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section.
- OSI – successful with pursuit of Nazi war criminals since 1979.
- DSS – various international violent crimes, including some human rights prosecutions
- HRSP – 3 portfolios: HR Violations, Human Smuggling, International Violent Crime
- Why? To consolidate and increase DOJ prosecutions of HRVs
 - To show DOJ commitment to domestically prosecute HRVs here in the US, and to collaborate with prosecutors/investigators throughout the world to identify HRV and hold them accountable for atrocities they've committed
- HRV cases include torture, war crimes, genocide, or use or recruitment of child soldiers, even if these activities occurred outside the United States.
- I will describe some of our human rights investigations in a moment.

Substantive Federal Human Rights Crimes

- **GENOCIDE**, 18 USC 1091
- **TORTURE**, 18 USC 2340
- **WAR CRIMES**, 18 USC 2441
- **FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION**, 18 USC 116
- **USE or RECRUITMENT of CHILD SOLDIERS**, 18 USC 2442



There are two types of laws that allow HRVs to be prosecuted here in U.S. courts.

•The first category of laws are those specifically targeting human rights violations:

•**Genocide** (18:1091) – enacted in 1988 (in US or US national), later amended in 2007 (LPR and brought to/ found in jurisdiction); 2009 (present in)

•**Torture** (18:2340/2340A): enacted in 1994 (perpetrator is present in; or outside US if perpetrator is US national)

•**War Crimes** (18:2441): enacted in 1996. Perp or V is US Armed Forces; Perp or V is US national

•**Recruitment/Use of Child Soldiers** (18:2442) – enacted in 2008; Prohibits the recruitment or use of children under the age of 15; Present in.

•**Female Genital Mutilation**, (18:116) enacted in 1996, amended in 2013; prohibits female genital mutilation in the United States on females under 18 years old; and the transport or attempted transport from the U.S. for the purpose of performing female genital mutilation on a person younger than 18.

•**Two major prosecutions: Taylor and Green:**

Roy Belfast, aka, "**Chucky Taylor**", the son of convicted **Charles Taylor** example of a conviction under the Torture Statute. Born in the US and therefore a citizen.

He was arrested entering the United States in 2006 and later prosecuted by the Department of Justice for torture in a federal district court in Florida.

Trial established that, while the head of the Liberian Anti Terrorist Unit from 1999-2003, he was involved in atrocious acts of torture, including "burning victims with molten plastic, lit cigarettes, and scalding water; severely beating victims with firearms; cutting and stabbing victims; and shocking victims with an electrical device."

Sentenced to 97-years imprisonment

and killed an

Steven Green was a former U.S. Army soldier station in Iraq in 2006 who, as part of a group of soldiers, raped

sentenced to life in

Iraqi girl and murdered her parents and six year old sister. Following a trial, he was convicted in 2009 and prison.

Immigration/Naturalization Offenses

- **NATURALIZATION FRAUD, 18 USC §1425**
- **VISA FRAUD, 18 USC § 1546**
- **CIVIL DENATURALIZATION, 8 USC § 1451**

•Immigration and Naturalization Fraud -- Options for pursuing potential criminal prosecutions where the substantive statutes are inapplicable; for example, where the conduct occurred prior to the statute being passed by Congress.

•We have an option to pursue the fraud **criminally**, or, if the statute of limitations has passed, we can pursue a **civil denaturalization**.

•The fraud can occur on the immigration form -- Asylum, Adjustment of Status, Naturalization form, Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and during the interview with the CIS official or in court with the Immigration Judge.

•FRAUD cases --the Government must show that the defendant **"knowingly lied" under oath while applying for an immigration benefit to enter or remain in the U.S.; the lie must also be material**

•Important to highlight that ICE, through its administrative removal process may be able to remove targets from the US via the immigration court route.

Challenges to Human Rights Prosecutions

- Lapse of time/date of statute enactment
- Foreign evidence
- Reluctant/fearful witnesses
- Resource intensive
- Foreign language: witnesses/documents

These cases are **challenging**. Oftentimes, the crimes were committed years or decades ago. **Evidence** is difficult to locate. It is hard to **identify witnesses**. As a general rule, cannot compel witnesses to testify through a subpoena, so we rely on witnesses to voluntarily participate.

Strategies

- Outreach and Tip-Lines
- Cooperation with NGOs
- Extradition for Foreign Prosecution
- Atrocities Prevention Board (APB)

EXTRADITION

Whenever it is possible, it is (DOJ policy that a defendant face justice in the jurisdiction where the crimes were committed. The Sulejman Mujagic case shows how we work closely with foreign jurisdictions on achieving justice for human rights crimes. Of course, we always work through our embassies on these issues.

Atrocities Prevention Board (APB)

- Whole-of-government approach
- Better anticipate, understand, and counter atrocity threats
- Oversee institutional changes that will make U.S. government more nimble and effective
- Make our military and civilian workforce better equipped to prevent and respond to atrocities
- Ensure that key decision-makers receive early warning and hear dissenting views

In 2012, President Obama declared that “preventing mass atrocities and genocide is a core national security interest and a core moral responsibility” of the U.S. The APB is an interagency Board that was created to identify emerging atrocity threats, identify gaps in U.S. laws and policies to prevent and respond to atrocities, and strengthen our early warning system.

The APB consists of representatives from the Depts. of State, Defense, Treasury, Justice, Homeland Security, as well as the Joint Staff, USAID, the US Mission to the United Nations, and members of the intelligence community. The DOJ representative to the Board is Assistant AG Leslie Caldwell.

U.S. Law Enforcement Partners



Our human rights teams work closely with other U.S. agencies in prosecution human rights crimes, including FBI, ICE and the Department of State.

- We partner with the U.S. Attorney's Offices across the U.S.
- We engage regularly with State/Global Criminal Justice and US Embassies throughout the world.

We work closely with DHS (ICE) and FBI.

The Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center (HRVWCC) uses the knowledge and expertise of agents, attorneys, intelligence specialists, criminal research specialists and historians who are collectively collocated.

The ICE Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit handles immigration cases, both for administrative removals and criminal prosecutions. ICE HRVWCU also creates Watch List and visa ban records for purported human rights violators living outside of the U.S.

The FBI's Genocide and War Crimes Unit is DOJ's investigative arm for substantive human rights cases. They also coordinate with foreign law enforcement to track persons indicted for war crimes by international tribunals.

U.S. law enforcement Contacts

Human Rights and Special Prosecutions:

hrsptips@usdoj.gov or 1-800-813-5863

Immigration and Customs Enforcement:

1-800-347 2423 or <http://www.ice.gov/exec/forms/hsi-tips/tips.asp>

FBI Genocide War Crimes Unit:

Tip form at <https://tips.fbi.gov/>

US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE):

1-800-347-2423, <http://www.ice.gov/exec/forms/hsi-tips/tips.asp>, or
HRV.ICE@ice.dhs.gov

ICE Human Rights Law Section:

opla-hrls@ice.dhs.gov or 202-732-5000

FBI Genocide War Crimes Unit:

Tip form at <https://tips.fbi.gov/>

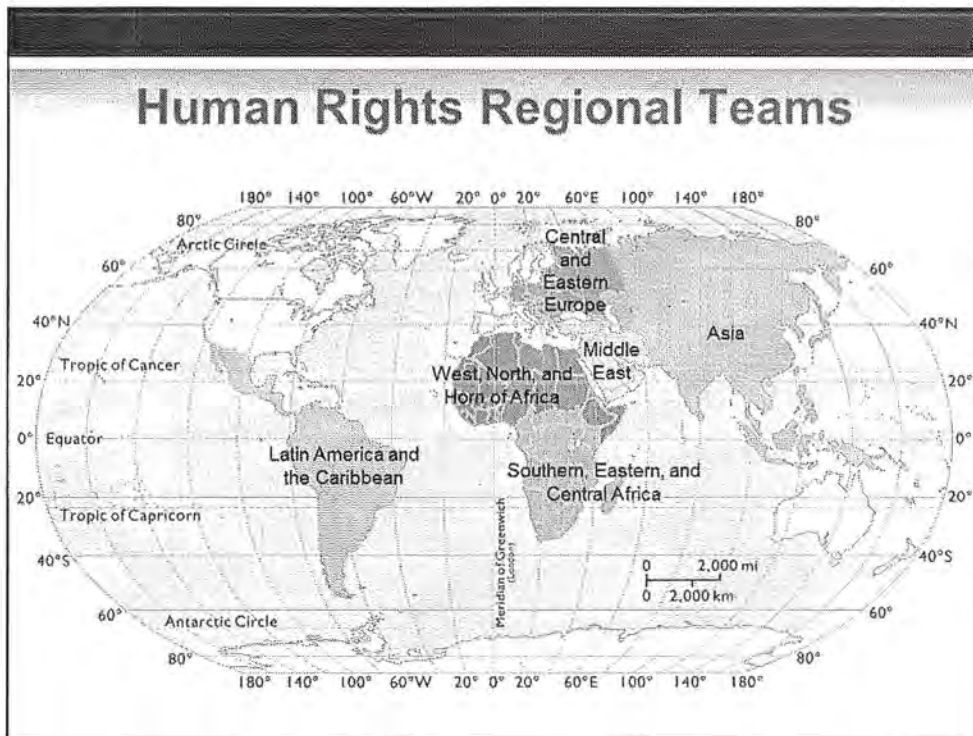
International Cooperation



- These teams also seek to collaborate with prosecutors/investigators throughout the world -- this collaboration is critical to our ability to identify and investigate HR violations and human rights violators who enter the U.S. and to hold them accountable for atrocities they've committed.

- Our cases sometimes require us to travel overseas to speak with witnesses directly and review possible sources of documentary evidence. In order to do this we rely on the assistance on help of our foreign government partners as well as NGOs overseas and in the U.S. Our cases sometimes require us to travel overseas to speak with witnesses directly and review possible sources of documentary evidence.

- We continue to reach out to NGOs overseas and here at home



HRSP has a unique make-up of historians and attorneys who focus on specific regions/countries. They have specialized knowledge in their respective geographic areas.

We investigate and prosecute cases from around the globe, including from the Horn of Africa and Ethiopia. Persecutors use the immigration system to be able to enter the U.S. and avoid justice. The following case is all too familiar.

Notes

This statute applies only to conduct occurring on or after October 3, 2008, i.e., the date of the statute's initial enactment.

WAR CRIMES - 18 U.S.C. § 2441

The federal war crimes statute was first enacted in 1996 and has been substantively amended multiple times. The statute's applicability varies based on the date of the alleged offense, the type of offense, and the character of the armed conflict. The statute is particularly complicated. In some instances, the statute criminalizes "grave breaches" of the Geneva Conventions and portions of the Annex to the 1907 Hague Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land. In other circumstances, the statute criminalizes "grave breaches of Common Article 3," including torture, murder, rape, and hostage-taking. Other crimes are also punishable under the statute.

The U.S. currently possesses jurisdiction over war crimes only if:

1. the offender or victim is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, or
2. the offender or victim is a U.S. national.

Statute of Limitations

- If the commission of a war crime results in death, prosecution is not barred by a statute of limitations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 2441(a) and 3281.
- In all other instances, other war crimes are generally subject to a five-year statute of limitation from the date of the crime's commission.

Notes

This statute applies only to conduct occurring on or after August 21, 1996, i.e., the date of the statute's initial enactment.

CONTACT INFORMATION

The Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section actively seeks out information that may assist the U.S. Government in identifying human rights violators who may have entered the United States.

If you know of anyone in the United States or of any U.S. citizen anywhere in the world who may have been involved in perpetrating human rights violations abroad, please contact HRSP either by phone, **1-800-813-5863**, email at **hrsptips@usdoj.gov**, or by postal mail at:

Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (Tips)
Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530-0001

You do not have to identify yourself when providing information. Please provide as much detail as possible, such as:

1. the suspect's name, place and date of birth;
2. physical description, and current location;
3. the suspect's alleged human rights violations including the locations and dates of those activities; and
4. how you learned of the suspect's alleged activities and when and where you saw the suspect.

We are unable to reply to every submission; however, your information will be reviewed promptly by HRSP.

Information on non-U.S. citizen suspects living in the United States may also be provided to Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the Department of Homeland Security, at 1-866-347-2423 (a toll-free call).

U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section



GUIDE TO HUMAN RIGHTS STATUTES

The Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (HRSP) investigates and, where appropriate, prosecutes cases against human rights violators and other international criminals. Specifically, HRSP investigates and prosecutes human rights abusers who have violated U.S. criminal laws, including those prohibiting genocide, torture, war crimes, and the recruitment or use of child soldiers. HRSP also investigates and prosecutes persons for immigration and naturalization fraud arising from efforts to hide involvement in human-rights related crimes. This guide has been prepared to provide a basic overview of various U.S. statutes that apply to human rights-related crimes. These can be complex matters and, in many instances, U.S. human rights-related laws may differ in some respects from similar legislation in other countries and in the statutes of contemporary international and hybrid tribunals.

Teresa McHenry, Chief

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) @usdoj.gov

Kathleen O'Connor, Deputy Chief

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) @usdoj.gov

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

- Most of the provisions discussed below were enacted by Congress to implement treaty obligations of the United States. As with all treaty obligations, it may be necessary to review any reservations, declarations, and understandings filed by the United States with its instrument of ratification and possibly thereafter.
- Federal criminal laws of the United States generally do not incorporate the international legal concept of “command or superior responsibility” as that term is used by contemporary international and hybrid tribunals. However, in some instances, conduct can be reached through the application of U.S. laws on conspiracy or aiding and abetting. Conspiracy requires that two or more persons agreed to commit a crime. Aiding and abetting applies to one who “aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures” the commission of a crime.
- For purposes of convenience, brevity, and readability, we have paraphrased the language of certain conventions and statutes. The reader is cautioned to refer to primary source documents for complete and verbatim texts.
- Dates of enactment and amendment are important. The U.S. Constitution prohibits *ex post facto* (i.e., retroactive) application of criminal laws to acts that predate criminalization of the conduct.
- Likewise, statutes of limitations (which limit the time the government has to bring criminal charges after the conduct occurred) can differ, even in the context of a single statute, depending upon the particular facts of the conduct that is being charged.
- The following summaries relate to U.S. laws criminalizing torture, genocide, war crimes and the use and recruitment of child soldiers. Depending on the facts, other criminal statutes might be used against human rights abusers,

either in addition or as alternatives to the aforementioned laws. Examples include certain violent crime statutes with extraterritorial effect outside the U.S., material support to terrorism, the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA), or charges related to immigration fraud.

GENOCIDE - 18 U.S.C. § 1091

The offense of genocide in U.S. law criminalizes the following acts when committed against a particular national, ethnic, racial, or religious group:

- killing members of the group;
- causing serious bodily injury to members of the group;
- causing permanent impairment of mental faculties to members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;
- subjecting the group to conditions of life intended to cause physical destruction of a group in whole or in part;
- imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; or
- forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

In order to constitute genocide, the above acts must be committed with specific intent to destroy, in whole or substantial part, the national, ethnic, racial, or religious group in question. Genocide can occur regardless of the existence of an armed conflict.

The U.S. currently possesses jurisdiction over genocide if:

1. the offense is committed in whole or in part within the U.S.; or
2. the offender is a U.S. national or a lawful permanent resident; or
3. the offender is a stateless individual with habitual residence in the U.S.; or
4. the offender is present in the United States.

Statute of Limitations

The statute of limitations for all acts of genocide was eliminated by the Human Rights Enforcement Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-122, Dec. 22, 2009). Prior to the December 2009 amendments, most genocidal acts not resulting in death were subject to a five-year statute of limitations.

Notes

1. This statute generally has been understood to apply only to conduct occurring after November 4, 1988, i.e., the date of the statute’s initial enactment.
2. Prior to December 22, 2009, the statute had an internal attempt provision, but no internal conspiracy provision. As of December 22, 2009, the statute criminalizes both conspiracy and attempt.

TORTURE - 18 U.S.C. §§ 2340-2340A

The federal torture statute applies to acts committed outside the United States by a person acting under the color of law, if the person specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon another person within the perpetrator’s custody or physical control. The statute presently criminalizes the commission, attempt, and conspiracy to commit torture. There is an exception for pain and suffering incidental to lawful sanctions.

The U.S. currently possesses jurisdiction over torture if:

1. the offender is a U.S. national, or
2. the offender is present in the U.S. (irrespective of nationality of the offender or victim).

Statutes of Limitations

- In some instances, the statute of limitations for torture is eight years from the date of the crime’s commission. In other instances, prosecution is not barred by a statute of limitations.

Notes

1. This statute applies only to conduct occurring on or after November 20, 1994, i.e., the date of the statute’s initial enactment.
2. Although the statute contains an internal conspiracy provision, it was not enacted until October 26, 2001, by the USA PATRIOT Act, Pub. L. No. 107-56, § 811(g). Thus, conspiracy to commit torture can only be charged in relation to conduct occurring after October 26, 2001.

RECRUITMENT OR USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS - 18 U.S.C. § 2442

The federal statute prohibiting the recruitment or use of child soldiers applies to a person who knowingly recruits, enlists or conscripts children under 15 years of age into an armed force or group or who knowingly uses a child under 15 to actively participate in hostilities. The child soldier recruited, enlisted, conscripted, or used must be under 15 years of age and the defendant must have known that the child was under 15 at the time.

The U.S. currently possesses jurisdiction over the recruitment or use of child soldiers if:

1. the offender is a U.S. national or a lawful permanent resident; or
2. the offender is a stateless person with habitual residence in the U.S.; or
3. the offender is present in the U.S. (irrespective of nationality of the offender); or
4. the offense occurred in whole or in part within the United States.

Statute of Limitations

Criminal charges must be filed against a potential defendant within ten years of the crime’s commission. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3300.



Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (HRSP)

Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice

August 27, 2013

- In March 2010, two units within the Criminal Division, OSI and the Domestic Security Section (DSS), were combined to create the Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (HRSP).

- OSI – successful with pursuit of Nazi war criminals since 1979. Most of the work in the World War II cases has been completed. The results include 107 Nazi criminals denaturalized and/or removed and 180 Nazi and Japanese suspects excluded. 2004 expanded jurisdiction to reach modern human rights violators.

- DSS – Prior to 2004, jurisdiction over the main HRV statutes (more later), international violent crime (including the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act and Special Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction Act) and alien smuggling.

- The merger reflects DOJ's deep commitment to prosecuting human rights violations and war crimes, both as a domestic law enforcement imperative and as a contribution to the global effort directed at ending impunity for war criminals and human rights violations.

-What we're going to talk about today is HRSP's human rights portfolio since that is where our work overlaps with yours.

HRSP has a **unique make-up** of historians, attorneys and paralegals that focus on specific regions/countries. They have specialized knowledge in their respective geographic areas.

Substantive Federal Human Rights Crimes

- **GENOCIDE**, 18 U.S.C. § 1091
- **TORTURE**, 18 U.S.C. § 2340
- **WAR CRIMES**, 18 U.S.C. § 2441
- **USE or RECRUITMENT of CHILD SOLDIERS**, 18 U.S.C. § 2442

Number of different laws that allow HRVs to be prosecuted here in US courts. Want to focus on two general types of crimes, and briefly describe a case that fits into each paradigm:

- Laws specifically targeting human rights violations; and
- Immigration and Naturalization Fraud

Genocide (18:1091) – originally enacted by Congress in 1988, following the United States' ratification of the Genocide Convention the same year. The statute was later amended in 2007 to expand its jurisdiction.

Post-2007, law generally applies to:

- Offenses committed in whole or part in the US
- If the offender is a US national, lawful permanent resident, or otherwise found in the United States

(Previously – just US nationals and conduct in the US → not planning to discuss)

Also – pursuant to the Human Rights Enforcement Act of 2009, no statute of limitations (previously, if genocidal acts did not result in death, 5 year SOL).

Torture (18:2340/2340A): enacted by Congress in 1994 in tandem with the ratification of the Convention Against Torture

- Applies to conduct committed by a US national or if the offender is present in the US

(SOL: 8 years or no SOL if death resulted)

War Crimes (18:2441): Passed by Congress in August of 1996.

- Applies if the offender or victim is a US national or members of the US Armed Forces
- Incorporates definitions from the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Convention to prohibit war crimes such as murder, performing biological experiments, rape, and inhuman conduct.

"Grave breaches" of Common Article III also apply to non-international armed conflict

(SOL: 5 or none, depending on if death resulted)

Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers (18:2442) – the most recent addition, which was enacted by Congress in October 2008

- Prohibits the recruitment or use of children under the age of 15
- Like the genocide statute, applies to:
Offenses occurring in US
If offender is US national or LPR, or living or present in the US

Immigration/Naturalization Offenses

- **NATURALIZATION FRAUD**, 18 U.S.C. § 1425
- **VISA FRAUD**, 18 U.S.C. § 1546
- **CIVIL DENATURALIZATION**, 8 U.S.C. § 1451

•Immigration and Naturalization Fraud -- Options for pursuing potential criminal prosecutions where the substantive statutes are inapplicable; for example, where the conduct occurred prior to the statute being passed by Congress.

•We have an option to pursue the fraud **criminally**, or, if the statute of limitations has passed, we can pursue a **civil denaturalization**.

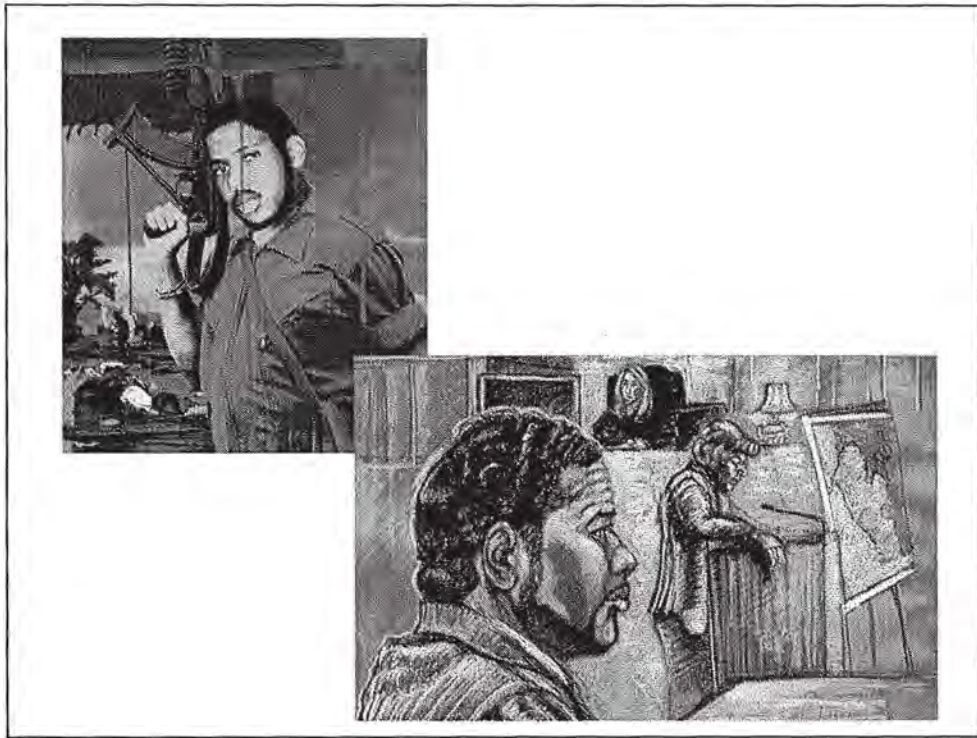
•The fraud can occur on the immigration form -- Asylum, Adjustment of Status, Naturalization form, Temporary Protected Status (TPS) **and during the interview with the CIS official or in court with the Immigration Judge.**

•FRAUD cases –the Government must show that the defendant “**knowingly lied**” **under oath while applying for an immigration benefit to enter or remain in the U.S.; the lie must also be material (policy)**

•Important to highlight that ICE, through its administrative removal process may be able to remove targets from the US via the immigration court route.



- We partner with the U.S. Attorney's Offices, FBI and ICE throughout the U.S.
- We engage regularly with State/Global Criminal Justice and US Embassies throughout the world.
- Our cases sometimes require us to travel overseas to speak with witnesses directly and review possible sources of documentary evidence.
- These cases are **challenging**. Oftentimes, the crimes were committed years or decades ago. **Evidence** is difficult to locate. It is hard to **identify witnesses**. As a general rule, cannot compel witnesses to testify through a subpoena, so we rely on witnesses to voluntarily participate. This is part of the reason we are here today. We are getting the word out about the work we do.
- We continue to reach out to NGOs overseas and here at home
- We are reaching out to refugee and immigrant communities here in the U.S.



TORTURE STATUTE

Roy Belfast, aka, “Chucky Taylor”, the son of warlord Charles Taylor example of a conviction under the Torture Statute. Born in the US and therefore a citizen.

He was arrested entering the United States in 2006 and later prosecuted by the Department of Justice for torture in a federal district court in Florida.

Trial revealed that, while the head of the Liberian Anti Terrorist Unit from 1999-2003, he was involved in atrocious acts of torture, including “burning victims with molten plastic, lit cigarettes, and scalding water; severely beating victims with firearms; cutting and stabbing victims; and shocking victims with an electrical device.”

Sentenced to 97 years' imprisonment



Gilberto Jordan (Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, July 2010).

IMMIGRATION FRAUD

•In 2008, through outreach efforts, DOJ determined that former Guatemalan military special forces members (Kaibiles) were living in the US. The members of this Kaibil unit had been indicted in Guatemala for their involvement in a 1982 massacre at the Dos Erres village. The Kaibil unit systematically killed the men, women and children at Dos Erres by, among other methods, hitting them in the head with a sledgehammer and then pushing them into the village well. They also raped many of the women and girls before killing them. Approximately 162 skeletal remains were later exhumed from the village well. As a result of the massacre, the village was effectively wiped off the face of the earth. **The village population was estimated to be over 250 people. The vast majority (over 60%) were children under the age of 12.**

•One of the Kaibiles was Florida resident Gilberto Jordan. Jordan became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1999 by lying about his participation in the Dos Erres Massacre. He had been living in the U.S. since 1985.

•When HRSP located him, Jordan admitted that he had been a *Kaibil* in the Guatemalan military who participated in the massacre at Dos Erres. Jordan also admitted that the first person he killed at Dos Erres was a baby, whom Jordan murdered by throwing in the well. He was subsequently sentenced to the maximum available sentence of 10 years' imprisonment. Upon completion of this sentence, he will be removed to Guatemala, where he is expected to face prosecution for murder and crimes against humanity.



Former Bosnian Commander Sulejman Mujagic
arrested in Utica, NY November 12, 2012

EXTRADITION

Whenever it is possible, it is HRSP's (DOJ?) policy that a defendant face justice in the jurisdiction where the crimes were committed. The Sulejman Mujagic case shows how we work closely with foreign jurisdictions on achieving justice for human rights crimes. Of course, we always work through our embassies on these issues.

Mujagic was a platoon commander in the Army of the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia. Bosnia had indicted him for the March 1995 summary execution of an unarmed Bosnian Army soldier and the torture of a second soldier after the two men had been captured by Mujagic and his men. Mujagic came to the U.S. in 1997 and lived in Utica, New York. HRSP indicted Mujagic for torture – the second-ever torture indictment here – but dismissed the indictment after DOJ learned that Bosnia intended to extradite Mujagic and try him there. Mujagic was ordered extradited on April 2, 2013 by a federal district court in the Northern District of N.Y. and extradited to Bosnia on May 31, 2013.

The photo shows federal authorities arresting Sulejman Mujagic, 50, on November 26, 2012, pursuant to DOJ's complaint seeking his arrest and extradition.

Atrocities Prevention Board (APB)

- Whole-of-government approach
- Better anticipate, understand, and counter atrocity threats
- Oversee institutional changes that will make U.S. government more nimble and effective
- Make our military and civilian workforce better equipped to prevent and respond to atrocities
- Ensure that key decision-makers receive early warning and hear dissenting views

In 2012, President Obama declared that “preventing mass atrocities and genocide is a core national security interest and a core moral responsibility” of the U.S. The APB is an interagency Board that was created to identify emerging atrocity threats, identify gaps in U.S. laws and policies to prevent and respond to atrocities, and strengthen our early warning system.

The APB consists of representatives from the Depts. of State, Defense, Treasury, Justice, Homeland Security, as well as the Joint Staff, USAID, the US Mission to the United Nations, and members of the intelligence community. The DOJ representative to the Board is Acting Assistant AG Mythili Raman.

QUESTIONS?



- We partner with the U.S. Attorney's Offices, FBI and ICE throughout the U.S.
- We engage regularly with State/Global Criminal Justice and US Embassies throughout the world.
- Our cases sometimes require us to travel overseas to speak with witnesses directly and review possible sources of documentary evidence.
- These cases are **challenging**. Oftentimes, the crimes were committed years or decades ago. **Evidence** is difficult to locate. It is hard to **identify witnesses**. As a general rule, cannot compel witnesses to testify through a subpoena, so we rely on witnesses to voluntarily participate. This is part of the reason we are here today. We are getting the word out about the work we do.
- We continue to reach out to NGOs overseas and here at home
- We are reaching out to refugee and immigrant communities here in the U.S.

Now, I will discuss the statutes that we work with and provide you with some case examples.

Ex-Kaibil Pedro Pimentel Rios



Removal to Guatemala

- Another participant in the massacre was Pedro Pimentel Rios. Unlike Jordan, Pimentel Rios was not a USC. Because he had no standing to remain in the U.S. and was wanted in Guatemala for the substantive charges of murder and crimes against humanity, the best course of action was to pursue removal proceedings.

- The Immigration Judge ordered Pimentel Rios removed to Guatemala in July, 2011. He faced trial there earlier this year. He was sentenced to 6,000 plus years in prison for his participation in the Dos Erres Massacre.



Jorge SOSA's Guatemalan passport photo

The Kaibil Motto and School



•Finally, we have Jorge SOSA ORANTES -- JORDAN and Pedro PIMENTEL Rios' commanding officer at the time of the Dos Erres massacre in 1982. Like Mr. Jordan, SOSA was eventually able to obtain U.S. citizenship by lying about his participation in the massacre, among other things. He is also a Canadian citizen. Upon learning that he was being investigated by U.S. law enforcement for his lies, SOSA fled to Canada to avoid prosecution.



Jorge SOSA arrives in the U.S.

•He was extradited to the U.S. and was tried in California last year. He was sentenced to 10 years in jail and was stripped of his citizenship.

Mujagic is charged in Bosnia for the "unlawful killing and unlawful wounding of the enemy," i.e., the summary execution of one disarmed prisoner of war and the torture of another.

Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (HRSP)



Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice

Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, TN December 2014

Creation of HRSP



- In 2010, the Justice Department merged two units in the Criminal Division, the Office of Special Investigations and the Domestic Security Section to create the Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section.
- OSI – successful with pursuit of Nazi war criminals since 1979: won cases against 108 persons; 86 were denaturalized; 67 were removed from the U.S.
- DSS – various international violent crimes, including some human rights prosecutions.
- Why? To ensure the U.S. is not a safe haven for human rights violators and to consolidate and increase DOJ prosecutions of HRVs.

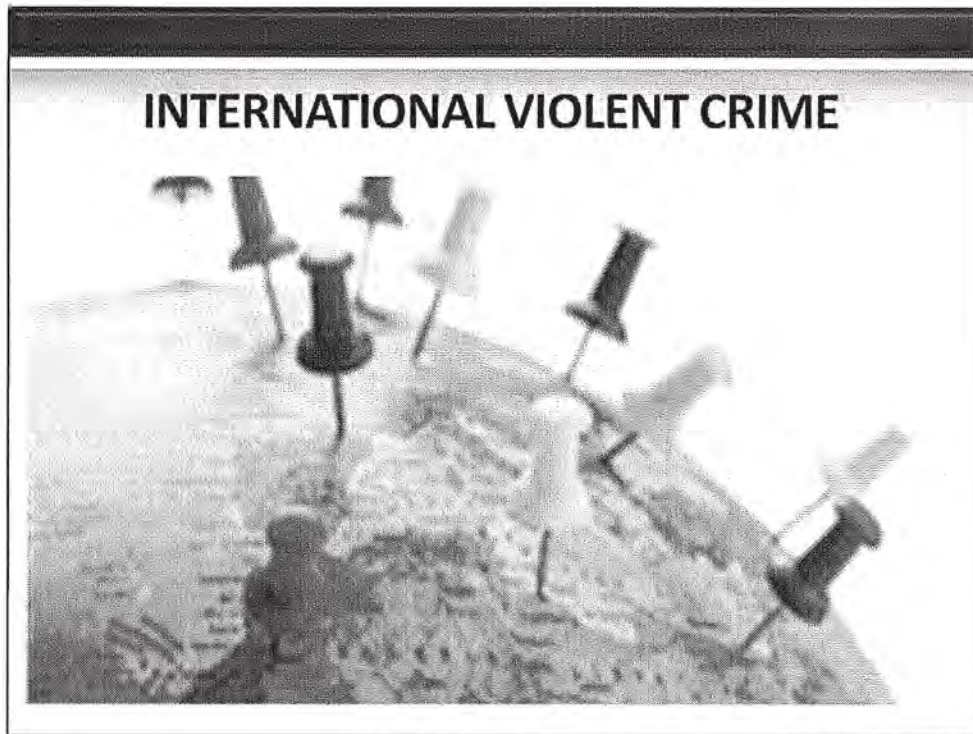
We handle three types of cases: Human Smuggling, International Violent Crime and Human Rights Violations.

HUMAN SMUGGLING



•We investigate and prosecute complex immigration offenses that undermine the integrity of the U.S. borders. Our focus is on international criminal networks involved in smuggling persons and trafficking in fraudulent travel and identification documents, especially those that terrorists or other criminals could exploit.

•“Human smuggling” and “human trafficking” are different crimes. The Civil Rights Division of the DOJ prosecutes human trafficking.



•We also prosecute international (non-terrorism) crimes of violence and other serious felonies occurring abroad, where U.S. jurisdiction can be obtained. This includes cases brought under the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act and the Special Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction and other statutes with extraterritorial application.

•Examples include: crimes occurring at U.S. embassies, and crimes committed by private security contractors employed by the Defense Department.

HUMAN RIGHTS



- We also investigate and prosecute human rights violators who are present in the United States. This includes prosecuting persons who engaged in torture, war crimes, genocide, or used or recruited child soldiers, even if these activities occurred outside the United States.

- I will describe some of our human rights investigations in a moment.

Human Rights Regional Teams



HRSP's human rights work is investigated and litigated by historians/country specialists and attorneys who focus on specific regions/countries. They have specialized knowledge in their respective geographic areas.

U.S. Law Enforcement Partners



Our human rights teams work closely with other U.S. agencies in prosecuting human rights crimes, including the FBI, ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement, part of the Department of Homeland Security), and the Department of State.

International Cooperation



•These teams also seek to collaborate with prosecutors and investigators throughout the world -- this collaboration is critical to our ability to identify and investigate HR violations and human rights violators who enter the U.S. and to hold them accountable for atrocities they've committed.

•Our cases sometimes require us to travel overseas to speak with witnesses directly and review possible sources of documentary evidence. In order to do this we rely on the assistance of our foreign government partners as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) overseas and in the U.S.

Substantive Federal Human Rights Crimes

- GENOCIDE
- TORTURE
- WAR CRIMES
- USE or RECRUITMENT of CHILD SOLDIERS
- FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION



Now, I will discuss the statutes that we work with and provide you with some case examples. There are two types of laws that allow HRVs to be prosecuted in U.S. courts.

•The first category of laws are those specifically targeting human rights violations:

•**Genocide** (18:1091) – enacted in 1988 (in US or US national), later amended in 2007 (LPR); 2009 (present in US).

•**Torture** (18:2340/2340A): enacted in 1994 (perpetrator is present in; or outside US if perpetrator is US national).

•**War Crimes** (18:2441): enacted in 1996. Perp or Victim is US Armed Forces; Perp or Victim is US national.

•**Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers** (18:2442) – enacted in 2008; Prohibits the recruitment or use of children under the age of 15; Present in.

•**Female Genital Mutilation**, (18:116) enacted in 1996, amended in 2013; prohibits female genital mutilation in the United States on females under 18 years old; and the transport or attempted transport from the U.S. for the purpose of performing female genital mutilation on a person younger than 18.

Immigration/Naturalization Offenses

- **NATURALIZATION FRAUD**, 18 USC 1425
- **VISA FRAUD**, 18 USC 1546
- **CIVIL DENATURALIZATION**, 8 USC 1451



County of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

The second type of laws that allow us to prosecute HRVs are immigration and naturalization fraud laws.

We find that often times Human Rights Violators will conceal their background when they enter the United States. These laws provide options for pursuing potential criminal prosecutions where the substantive statutes are inapplicable; for example, where the conduct occurred prior to the statute being passed by Congress.

I will talk about one of those cases – the Sosa case - in a moment.

We also partner with other Sections within DOJ to go after Human Rights Violators using any criminal statute that applies to their conduct.

- Fraud
- Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture
- Bulk Cash Smuggling
- Kleptocracy (recent example of Nguema Obiang from Equatorial Guinea)
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- IEEPA (International Emergency Economic Powers Act), also known as Sanctions
- Foreign Agents Registration Act
- Material Support
- Conspiracy to Kill, Kidnap, Maim persons in a foreign country (conspiracies in the US to KKM outside US)

The Massacre at Dos Erres



The well at Dos Erres



Removal of perpetrator

- The Sosa case is an example of how we prosecute human rights violators using immigration fraud laws.
- In 2008, DOJ determined that a former officer in the Guatemalan military special forces, Jorge Sosa, had come to the U.S. and had become a citizen.
- Sosa and the members of his unit had been indicted in Guatemala for their involvement in a 1982 massacre of the entire village of Dos Erres – men, women and children. The murdered village population was estimated to be over 250 people; at least 60% were children.

Jorge Sosa



Jorge SOSA's Guatemalan
passport photo

The Kaibil Motto and School

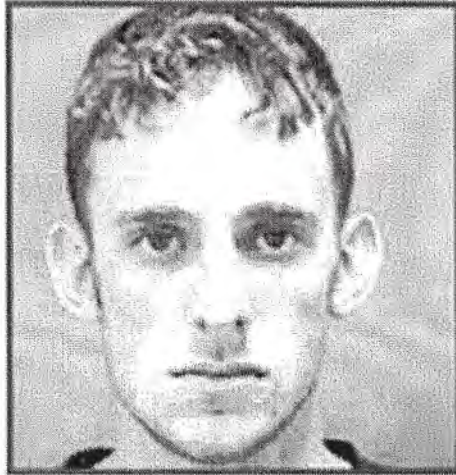


- When SOSA applied for U.S. citizenship, he misrepresented his participation in this massacre.

- DOJ filed criminal fraud charges against him for lying about his involvement in the Dos Erres Massacre on his immigration and naturalization applications.

- Sosa was tried and found guilty by a federal jury in 2013. After his conviction, the judge revoked his citizenship. He was sentenced in 2014 to 10 years in jail. After serving his sentence, he will be removed to Guatemala.

Steven Green

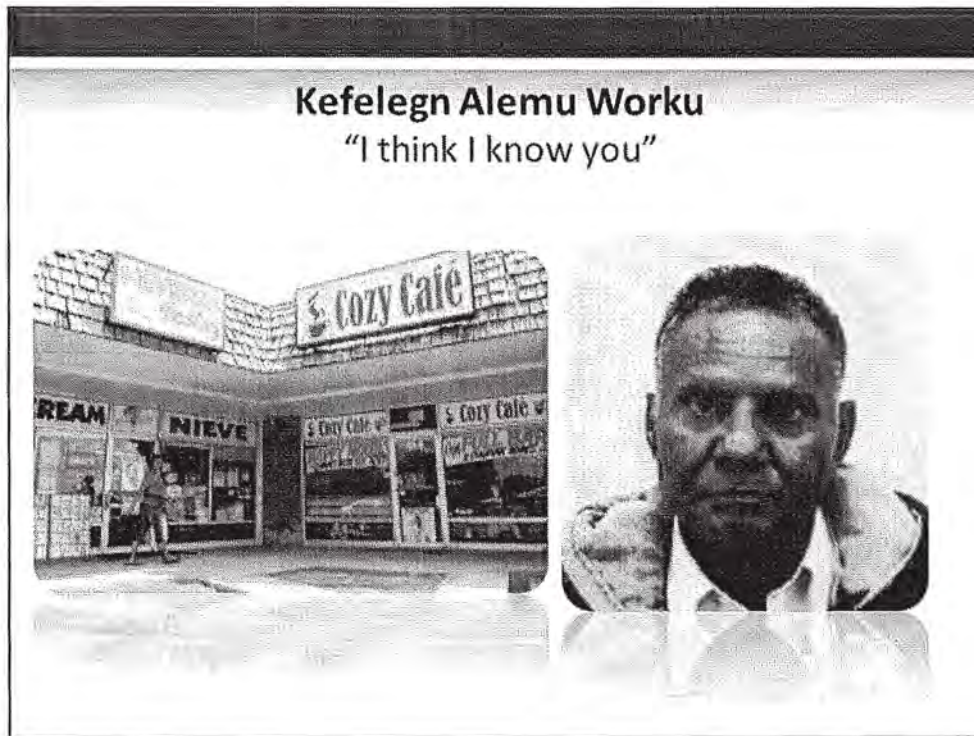


Steven Green was a former U.S. Army soldier stationed in Iraq in 2006 who, as part of a group of soldiers, raped and killed an Iraqi girl and murdered her parents and six-year-old sister. Following a trial, he was convicted in 2009 and sentenced to life in prison.

Blackwater (Nissour Square) Prosecution



Four former US military contractors who worked for Blackwater Worldwide were tried by the Department of Justice in connection with the shootings in Iraq in September 2007. A federal jury in October found Nicholas Slatten guilty of first-degree murder, the most serious charge in a multi-count indictment. The three other guards -- Paul Slough, Evan Liberty and Dustin Heard -- were found guilty of several counts of voluntary manslaughter, attempted manslaughter and gun violations.

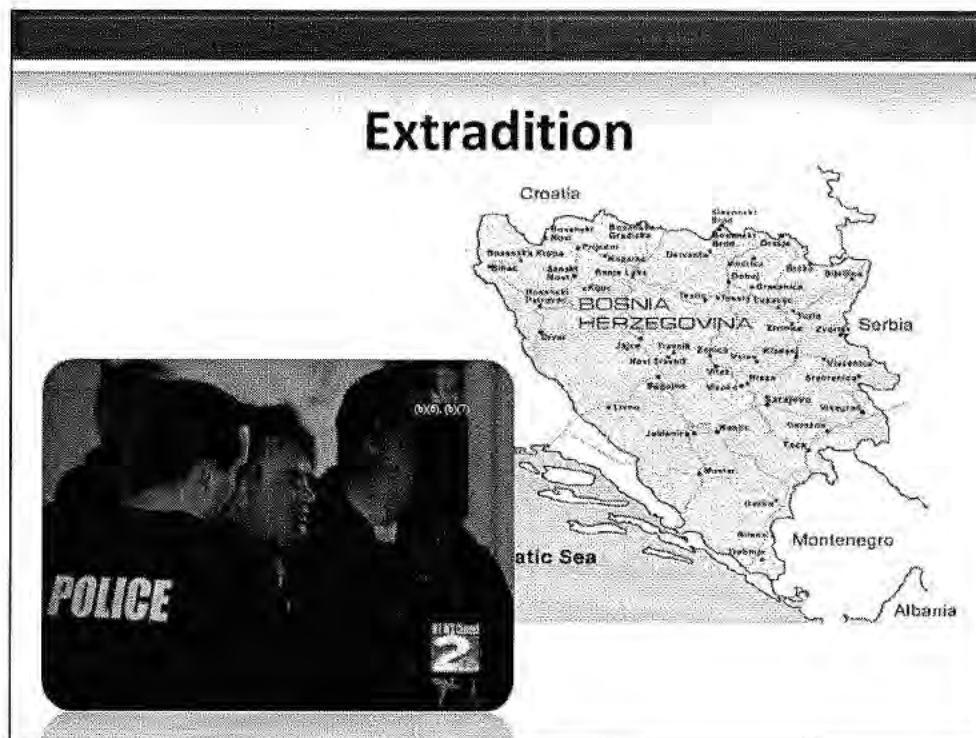


Kefelegn Alemu Worku:

- A chance encounter at a cafe near Denver led to the arrest of Kefelegn Worku, an Ethiopian immigrant who tortured political prisoners in the 1970s in Ethiopia as a former guard at a prison known for atrocities and human rights abuses.

- In May 2011, Worku was spotted at a Denver-area café by another Ethiopian immigrant who had been a prisoner at this jail. The witness told Worku "I think I know you."

- The witness then contacted the Justice Department, leading to the investigation that resulted in Worku's trial and conviction in October 2013 for identity theft and immigration fraud. He was sentenced to 22 years in prison and his citizenship will be revoked. He is wanted in Ethiopia where he was tried in absentia and sentenced to death.



EXTRADITION

Whenever possible and appropriate, it is DOJ policy that a defendant face justice for human-rights related crimes in the jurisdiction where the crimes were committed. The Sulejman Mujagic case shows how we work closely with foreign governments to achieve justice for human rights and related crimes.

Mujagic was indicted in the U.S. for torture committed in Bosnia pursuant to our federal torture statute. It was the second indictment ever using that U.S. statute.

DOJ subsequently received a formal request from Bosnia seeking Mujagic's extradition to stand trial, in part, for the same crime for which he had been indicted in the U.S. Mujagic was extradited in May 2013 and was convicted in Bosnia for the summary execution of one prisoner of war and the torture of a second prisoner. He was sentenced to 8.5 years prison, but he was released in August, pending the outcome of an appeal of his conviction and sentence.

Questions or Leads?

Human Rights and Special Prosecutions
hrsptips@usdoj.gov or 1-800-813-5863

Kathleen O'Connor, Deputy Chief

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) [@usdoj.gov](mailto:hrsptips@usdoj.gov)

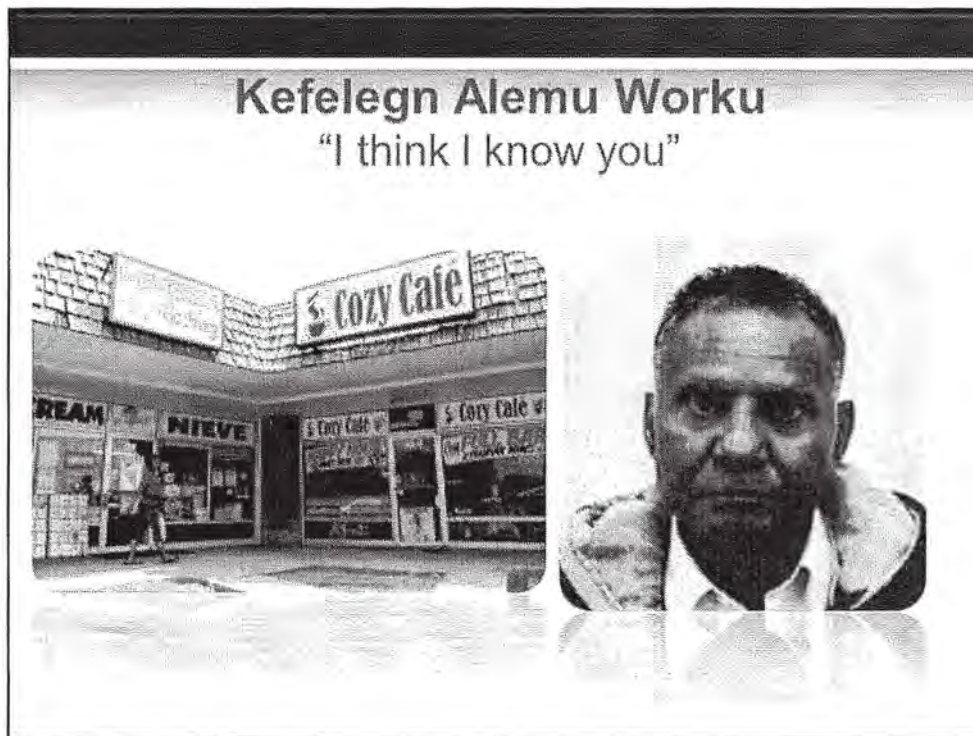
•We have a toll-free number and an email address where people can anonymously pass on information about potential human rights abusers living in the U.S.

We have informational materials, including brochures in many languages, that publicize this information.

Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (HRSP)



Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice



Kefelegn Alemu Worku:

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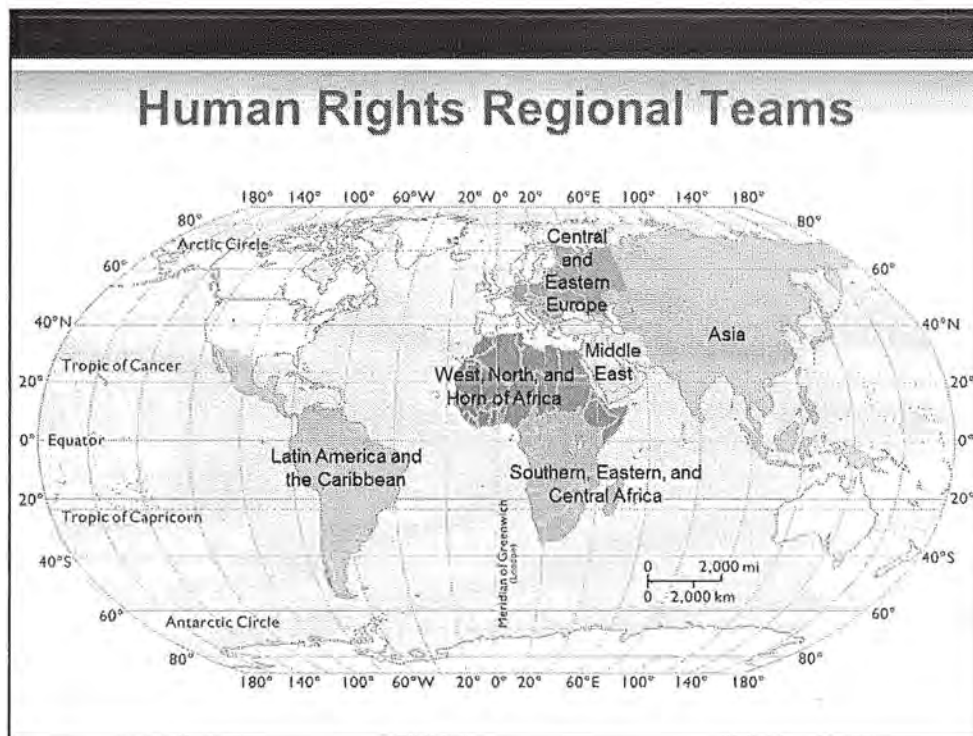
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HRSP IS FORMALLY INAUGURATED 2010



- In 2010, two units in the Criminal Division, the Office of Special Investigations and the Domestic Security Section were combined to create the Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section.
- OSI – successful with pursuit of Nazi war criminals since 1979.
- DSS – various international violent crimes, including some human rights prosecutions
- HRSP – 3 portfolios: HR Violations, Human Smuggling, International Violent Crime
- Why? To consolidate and increase DOJ prosecutions of HRVs
 - To show DOJ commitment to domestically prosecute HRVs here in the US, and to collaborate with prosecutors/investigators throughout the world to identify HRV and hold them accountable for atrocities they've committed



HRSP has a unique make-up of historians and attorneys who focus on specific regions/countries. They have specialized knowledge in their respective geographic areas.

We investigate and prosecute cases from around the globe, including from the Horn of Africa and Ethiopia. Persecutors use the immigration system to be able to enter the U.S. and avoid justice. The following case is all too familiar.

Substantive Federal Human Rights Crimes

- **GENOCIDE**, 18 USC 1091
- **TORTURE**, 18 USC 2340
- **WAR CRIMES**, 18 USC 2441
- **USE or RECRUITMENT of CHILD SOLDIERS**, 18 USC 2442



There are two types of laws that allow HRVs to be prosecuted here in U.S. courts.

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- **CIVIL DENATURALIZATION**, 8 USC 1451



Courtesy of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

•The other legal tools we have to prosecute HRVs include Immigration and Naturalization Fraud laws. We also partner with other Sections within DOJ to go after Human Rights Violators using any criminal statute that applies to their conduct.

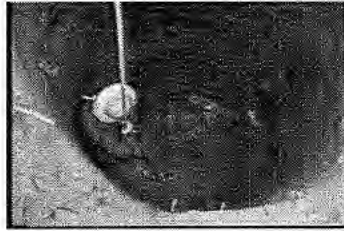
- Fraud
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- Kleptocracy
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- IEEPA (International Emergency Economic Powers Act)
- Foreign Agents Registration Act
- Material Support
- Conspiracy to Kill, Kidnap, Maim persons in a foreign country (conspiracies in the US to CKKM outside US)

•These laws provide options for pursuing potential criminal prosecutions where the substantive statutes are inapplicable; for example, where the conduct occurred prior to the statute being passed by Congress.

•Regarding Immigration offenses

- We have an option to pursue the fraud **criminally**, or, if the statute of limitations has passed, we can pursue a **civil denaturalization**.


The Massacre at Dos Erres



The well at Dos Erres

Clothing and remains of victims

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)




- An example of how our outreach efforts yielded results are our cases related to the Dos Erres Massacre.

- In 2008, through outreach efforts, we learned that former Guatemalan military special forces members, (Kaibiles) who had been indicted in 2000 in Guatemala for human rights crimes, were living in the US.

- By way of background, the Dos Erres Massacre occurred in December 1982 – when a patrol of approximately 20 Guatemalan special forces soldiers, known as “*Kaibiles*,” was deployed to the village of Dos Erres to search for stolen rifles and find suspected guerrillas.

- The special patrol searched all of the houses for the missing weapons, forced the villagers from their homes, and separated the women and children from the men.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



- Members of the special patrol then proceeded to systematically kill the men, women and children at Dos Erres by, among other methods, hitting them in the head with a sledgehammer and then pushing them into the village well.

- They also raped many of the women and girls before killing them. Approximately **162 skeletal remains** were later exhumed from the village well.

- As a result of the massacre, the village was effectively wiped off the face of the earth.

- The village population was estimated to be over 250 people. The vast majority (over 60%) were children under the age of 12.**



Gilberto Jordan (Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, July 2010)

- DOJ and ICE determined that several members of the Special Patrol were in the U.S.

- One of them was Florida resident Gilberto Jordan. Jordan became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1999 by lying about his participation in the Dos Erres Massacre. He had been living in the U.S. since 1985.

- When HRSP located him, Jordan admitted that he had been a *Kaibil* in the Guatemalan military who participated in the massacre at Dos Erres.

- Jordan also **admitted that the first person he killed at Dos Erres was a baby, whom Jordan murdered by throwing in the well.**

- He was subsequently sentenced to the maximum available sentence of 10 years' imprisonment. Upon completion of this sentence, he will be removed to Guatemala, where he is expected to face prosecution for crimes against humanity.

Ex-Kaibil Pedro Pimentel Rios



Removal to Guatemala

- Another participant in the massacre was Pedro Pimentel Rios. Unlike Jordan, Pimentel Rios was not a USC.
- Because he had no standing to remain in the U.S. and was wanted in Guatemala for the substantive charges of murder and crimes against humanity, the best course of action was to pursue removal proceedings.

Jorge Sosa

The Kaibil Motto and School



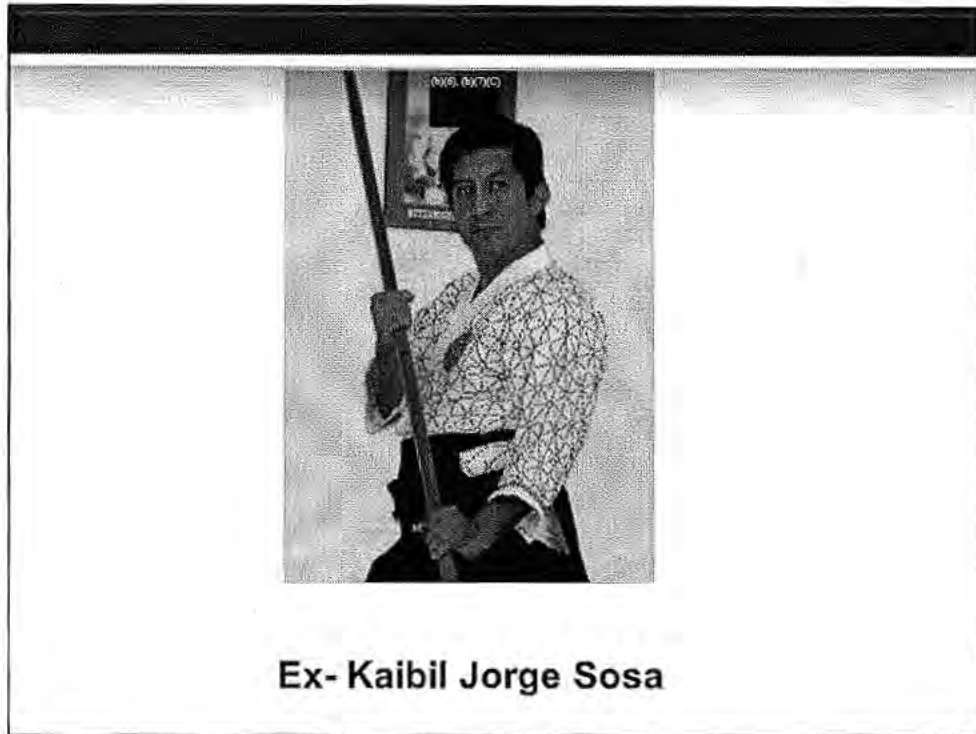
Jorge SOSA's Guatemalan passport photo

AVANZO SIGUENE.
ME DETENGO APRE
RETROCEDO NATAI

KAIBIL

Jorge SOSA ORANTES -- He was Pedro PIMENTEL Rios and Gilberto JORDAN's commanding officer at the time of the Dos Erres massacre in 1982. Like PIMENTEL RIOS, SOSA's asylum application was denied. Unlike Pimentel, SOSA was eventually able to obtain U.S. citizenship AND a Canadian citizenship. Let's see how he did it:

In 1985, SOSA entered the United States a non-immigrant visa and then applied for Asylum.



He successfully becomes a legal permanent resident of the US.

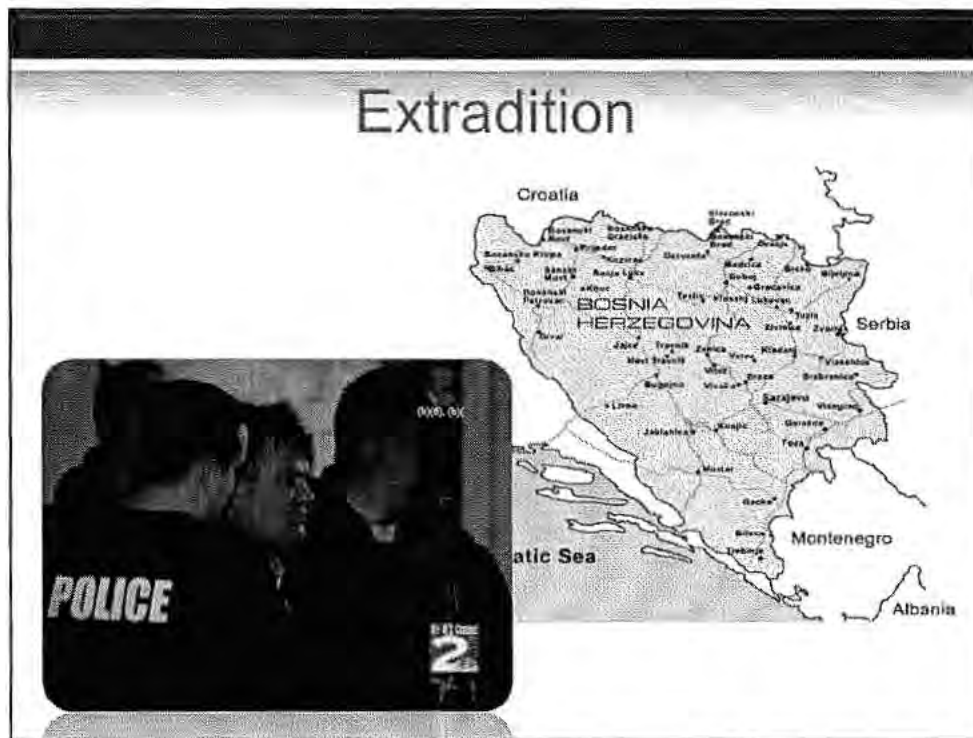
By 2000 – the Dos Erres massacre investigation in Guatemala has progressed and there are 17 named defendants. SOSA is one of them.

In 2008, SOSA applies for naturalization and US citizenship is granted.



Jorge SOSA arrives in the U.S.

- When **SOSA** learned of a possible **US criminal investigation** against him, he immediately **fled California and went to Canada** where he is also a citizen.
- Eventually, **SOSA** was **arrested and extradited** to the United States from Canada.
- He was **prosecuted and sentenced to 10 years in federal prison**, his **citizenship has been revoked** and he will be removed to Guatemala upon **completion of his sentence**.
- He is still **indicted in Guatemala** and we expect that he will face prosecution **for murder and crimes against humanity there**.



EXTRADITION

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Questions or Leads?

Human Rights and Special Prosecutions:

hrsptips@usdoj.gov or 1-800-813-5863

FBI Genocide War Crimes Unit:

Tip form at <https://tips.fbi.gov/>

- We have a toll free number and an email address where people can anonymously pass on information about potential human rights abusers living in the U.S.
- We have informational materials, including a brochure in 4-languages, that publicizes this information. (provided here today)



**United States Department of Justice
Criminal Division
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)**

**ICITAP Standardized
Pre-TEST Format - Key**

This pretest is based upon the principles and concepts contained in the Identification, Awareness, and Prevention for Genocide and Mass Atrocities program. Your results will give us an idea of your present knowledge regarding this course and will allow us to tailor this course to better meet your needs. The results of this pretest will be used for diagnostic purposes only and will not be used for determining your final grade or score.

Circle the best answer:

1. The Definition of Genocide includes any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group:
 - A. Killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.
 - B. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.
 - C. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group or forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."
 - D. All of the Above

2. Which of the following are true as it relates to Genocide?
 - A. Genocides are deliberate attacks. They are not random or accidental events. Generally, they are large-scale in nature.
 - B. Genocides are largely perpetrated by individuals or private groups
 - C. Violence is targeted at a particular group for the purpose of destroying that group in whole or in part.
 - D. Both A and C.

3. T or F: The term "mass atrocity" is less well defined but, generally speaking is used to describe a large-scale and deliberate attack on an unarmed civilian population – men, women and children.

4. A Mass Atrocity attack could include the killing of unarmed civilians, but it can also include -- among other crimes such as:
 - A. The denial of food or aid
 - B. Ethnic cleansing or forced transfer of populations in violation of law
 - C. Serious assaults, torture, and rape or other forms of sexual violence.
 - D. All of the Above



**United States Department of Justice
Criminal Division
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)**

5. Why does the prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities matter?
- A. Most importantly, lives can be saved.
 - B. It can take a very long time and financing for communities and countries to recover and heal from mass outbreaks of violence.
 - C. Mass violence in a vulnerable country provides a solid justification for neighboring states to invade and decreases the chances of cross-border spillover of violence.
 - D. Both A and B.
6. Why is your role as police and security sector personnel important as it relates to this topic?
- A. It is not your responsibility to maintain protection and safety of all people in your area, so you have no real role in prevention.
 - B. As police, you have a unique and essential role in preventing conflicts from escalating. In Fact, you might be the first witnesses to early warning signs during these conflicts and so, you will be in the best position to prevent a conflict from escalating into widespread violence.
 - C. Preventing the death of civilians is not a moral obligation so you are not responsible as either a police officer and as a member of society.
 - D. You are not responsible for your individual actions and therefore the steps you need not be legal, necessary, and proportionate in order to best protect the rights and freedoms of civilians.
7. T or F: Genocides and mass atrocities always occur in times of armed conflict. Because a larger conflict is occurring, there may be attempts to destroy not just legitimate military targets but civilian populations. Therefore, genocide and mass atrocities never occur during times of peace.
8. T or F: Genocide and mass atrocities can occur for a number of reasons and there is no perfect way to predict when or how they will take place.
9. Conditions in a community or a society that may increase the risk that genocide or mass atrocities will occur are called:
- A. Risk factors
 - B. Red flags
 - C. Trigger event.
 - D. None of the Above
10. T or F: A trigger event on its own is not the cause of a genocide or mass atrocity, but instead it serves as a spark and feeds off of the existing risk factors and red flags to escalate a situation into a genocide or mass atrocity.



**United States Department of Justice
Criminal Division
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)**

11. Which of the following is not a Risk Factor
 - A. Negative Relations Between Groups
 - B. International Intervention Efforts
 - C. Intent and Capacity of Perpetrators
 - D. Livelihood Insecurity

12. The red flags associated with a Weak Law and Order situation are:
 - A. A sudden increase in discriminatory legislation or practices against specific groups might indicate a severe shift in perception against these groups.
 - B. Weak accountability measures, including allowing guilty people to go unpunished, might lead to a situation where potential perpetrators will feel “freer” to commit acts of violence because they do not fear punishment.
 - C. Lack of safety and protection for vulnerable groups.
 - D. All of the Above.

13. Which of the following are normally identified as “Trigger Events”?
 - A. Upcoming elections
 - B. Commencement of Armed Hostilities
 - C. Military deployed internally
 - D. Natural Disasters
 - F. All of the Above

14. There are several action steps to mitigate the red flags identified in the lesson plan. Which of the following are not steps to take:
 - A. Regularly report incidents involving conflict and violence between groups.
 - B. Enforce better controls over the trading and smuggling of small arms.
 - C. Cut ties with local non-governmental organizations and with the community at large, to avoid taking sides.
 - D. Monitor hate speech.

15. Which of the following are true as it relates to the police role in prevention of Genocide and mass atrocities:
 - A. Your responsibility is to protect members of the community.
 - B. You must be professional. This is important because it will allow private actors and other government actors to respect you and your actions.
 - C. Your highest priority must be the protection of life.
 - D. You must serve the community and be accountable to the community.
 - E. Torture, cruel or other degrading treatment is unacceptable.
 - F. You must not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion or ethnicity.
 - G. All of the Above



United States Department of Justice
Criminal Division
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)

Identification, Awareness, and Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities

Course Handouts and Instructor Guide

Introduction:

This guide was developed to explain how to use the lesson plan and supporting material which is included in this packet. This is not intended to be a train-the-trainer substitute, but rather to familiarize the instructor with the other items contained in the packet and to give the instructor a better understanding of course construction and flow.

Each location where this material will be taught will be unique due to differences in history, language, culture, and accepted police practices. For example, some of the countries you are teaching this in may have had horrific genocide events in the past and are therefore very sensitive about the incident. Great care should be taken prior to teaching to see if certain subjects or events are considered unacceptable for public discussions. Therefore it is imperative that this lesson plan be seen as a guide and not strictly definitive. As with every lesson plan created under this program, the lesson plan should be adapted to include local law, customs, and practice and should embrace the cultural differences between the expectations taught in the U.S. and the practical realities on the ground.

It is therefore imperative that the instructor familiarize themselves with local laws, ordinances, and culture of the host country as well as the rules, regulations, policies, and procedures of the police officers they are going to train. The information provided in this instruction must be accurate and applicable to the specific audience you are teaching. The instructor should determine any cultural sensitivities which might cause the audience to become hostile or detached. It is also imperative that the instructor be fully aware of the political situation within the country and the political climate to ensure that any material taught is relevant and not offensive.

That being said, this lesson plan should be used as a guide for instructors as they teach this class. Instructors are encouraged to use their own personal experiences both in the U.S and abroad to personalize the curriculum as it relates to anecdotes, real life experiences, and examples. Although some scenarios and examples are provided in the packet for the instructor, deviations from these are anticipated if the instructor has a personal example that is appropriate and illustrates the same point.

Each packet will contain at a minimum a lesson plan, visual aid, pre- and post-test, and group exercises.

The lesson plan for this block of instruction will follow the format below beginning with a standard cover sheet:

Cover Sheet:

DATE OF ISSUE: (When the material was last updated)

DATE REVIEWED: (How often the material is reviewed)

APPROVAL AUTHORITY: (Either the ranking individual or working group who gives final approval for distribution)

PROGRAM: (This is name of the program, for which the lesson plan was produced. I.e., ICITAP, INL/ICITAP Cooperation project, etc.)

United States Department of Justice
Criminal Division
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)

FUNCTIONAL AREA: (Subject Matter / Topic / Category)

TITLE: (Title of the course)

DURATION: (Number of Class Hours)

AUDIENCE: (Indicate the “level” the class is intended to reach, e.g., line level, first line supervisor)

REFERENCE(S): INL/DOJ-ICITAP approved lesson plan format and any other resources used in the course materials

MAX. NUMBER OF STUDENTS: (Based on size of class and complexity of instruction)

INSTRUCTOR: TBD

PARTICIPANT RATIO: (e.g., one instructor per twenty five (25) students)

INSTRUCTIONAL SETTING: (e.g., classroom, lab, field work...)

COURSE DESCRIPTION: (Give a brief discussion of the course)

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL: (Give a brief description of what the course is designed to accomplish.)

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: (This should include specific measurable learning goals for each topic contained in the lesson plan.)

EQUIPMENT NEEDS: (List of equipment/materials needed, e.g.):

1. Classroom for up to 25 students
2. Dry erase board
3. Dry erase markers
4. Sign-in sheet
5. PowerPoint projector/screen
6. Laptop computer
7. Flip chart w/paper

TRAINING METHODS, TECHNIQUES: (List all that apply, e.g.: lecture, illustrations, class participation, practical application exercise.)

EVALUATION METHODS: (Can be either a pre- and post-test or a graded practical exam such as a scenario-based final skills testing.)

The format of the actual lesson plan will be as below with a two column format. The left hand column contains the class material for the instructor to use and the right hand column contains miniature copies of the visual aid slides and other instructor prompts. The Lesson plan will follow an alphanumeric outline format.

I. Introduction:

- A. This is also a time for the instructor to discuss class goals, expectations and formatting. During this stage, the presenter introduces the class and prepares participants by motivating them, creating an incentive for them to learn, and explaining the importance of the lesson/topic. Motivate and create an incentive is your goal from the very start. "Grab" the audience – making them want to learn the topic that is to be presented.
- B. This is an excellent time to begin the class with an ice breaking exercise.
- C. For your convenience I have included a document with this packet that contain icebreaker exercises
- D. This is also the time to give the class the pre-test.

II. Lesson Goals/Performance Objectives:

The Performance Objectives of the block of instruction will be listed here.

A Performance Objective is a statement written, in measurable terms, describing an intended or expected outcome. These are the key points of the training that you will ensure are covered / learned. The written exam (if applicable) is taken from the performance objectives. They are comprised of three major components:

- A. **Task Statement** – A statement that describes the task, competency, activity, knowledge, behavior, or attitude that is to be accomplished. (Tells what is to be accomplished)
- B. **Conditions Statement** – A statement describing the circumstances under which the

Refer to the attached Lesson Plan.

Performance Objectives (POs) must be adequately addressed / discussed throughout the lesson plan.

Conduct a guided practice of participants creating three POs. Ensure the participants are including all three elements of POs.

It is critical that the POs are covered at the beginning of the presentation. The POs are the main focus or purpose of the class.

outcome will be observed. (If appropriate, tells who is to accomplish it, when it is to be accomplished, where it is to be accomplished, and what tools are to be utilized)

- C. **Standards Statement** – A statement indicating how well or how fast a task must be accomplished in order to meet the minimum standards of performance. (Tells how well it must be accomplished.)

These three points can be summed up by saying “task, condition, and standard”.

Guidelines for good performance objectives:

- Objectives should be attainable
- Objectives should be in harmony with other objectives to which the trainer is committed
- Objectives should be related to desired learner behavior
- Objectives should be useful in evaluation
- Objectives should be understood and have common meaning to all concerned

POs must be adequately addressed / discussed throughout the lesson plan.

III. Presentation:

- A. This stage affords the trainer the opportunity to present all facts, data, and information to be covered during the lesson or module.
- B. It is critical that all information concerning the POs be presented to participants during this stage. POs should be outlined in the “notes” section to the right.
1. Explain, demonstrate, and instruct one step at a time
 2. Stress key points – the how’s and why’s
 3. Don’t give too much information too soon

Instructor Notes will be noted in the right hand margin of the lesson plan. Instructor notes show when handouts are to be distributed, where subject matter relates to a PO (PO #1, etc.), and where PowerPoint slides are to be shown to coincide with the topic being covered (Slide 1-5, etc.). Group activities or other instructor notes can also be placed in this area. Refer to the student materials section. Discuss the various materials that may be available. Instructor notes should also indicate when student materials are to be distributed.

IV. Application:

- A. This stage affords the participants the opportunity to apply the information they have received and demonstrate their understanding of the performance objectives. Application strategies include individual or group exercises, skill demonstrations, presentations, and role-plays. Because this stage focuses on participants, “doing what the trainer has taught them to do,” application also provides direct feedback about the effectiveness of the trainer / training.
- B. The trainer / instructor will want to continue with the application stage until he / she is certain the trainee understands.

V. Summary:

This stage occurs when the trainer feels that sufficient time has been spent applying the content of the material from the lesson or module. All main points of the presentation should be summarized during this stage. In addition, all the performance objectives should be reviewed during this stage.

VI. Evaluation:

A standardized written test, pre-test/post-test, scenario, practical skills test may be administered to the participants. The evaluation should always focus on the performance objectives.

There will be multiple opportunities to have the students participate in group exercises, class presentations, and other activities during the course. These are clearly outlined in the lesson plan and included as exercises as Annexes and are included in the student handout booklet.

At the end of each training session please have the students conduct an evaluation of the program and of the instructor. Also please include a personal evaluation of the lesson plan and accompanying material for ICITAP’s Curriculum Development Training Unit.



Security Sector Training: Identification, Awareness, and Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities

Instructor Name



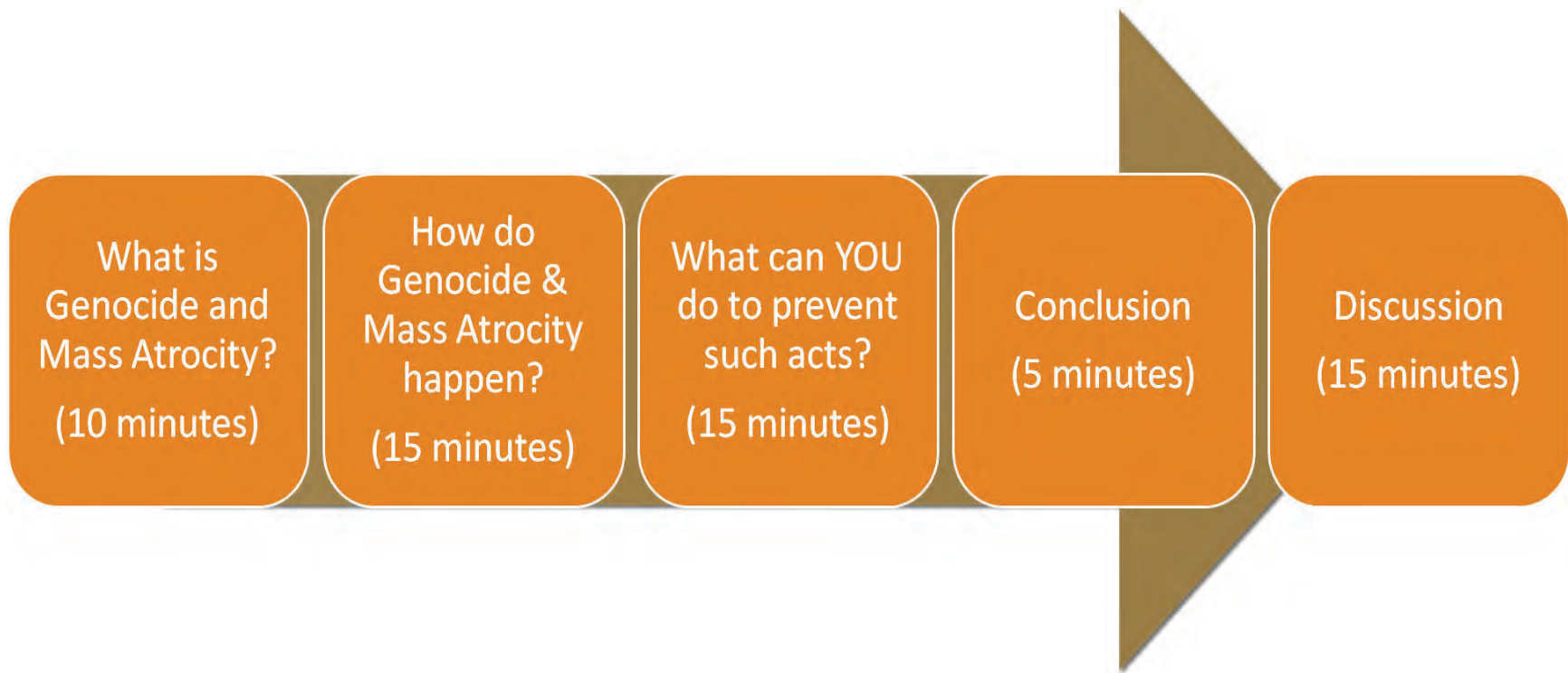
Performance Objectives

- 1.1 Provide the definitions of genocide and mass atrocities
- 1.2 Describe the importance of prevention
- 1.3 Identify the risk factors, red flags, and trigger events that increase the likelihood of genocide and mass atrocities
- 1.4 Identify the preventative measures that can be implemented by the security sector in their day-to-day work





Training Goals





Examples of Genocide and Mass Atrocities



Holocaust (1941-45)
5.1 million

Guatemala (1981-83)
200,000

Rwanda (1994)
800,000

Cambodia (1975-79)
1.7 million

Sierra Leone (1991-02)
70,000

Darfur (2003-ongoing)
200,000





Why Prevention Matters

- Prevention saves lives
- It is less expensive than reaction and rebuilding
- It upholds state sovereignty and decreases the chance of cross-border spillover of violence



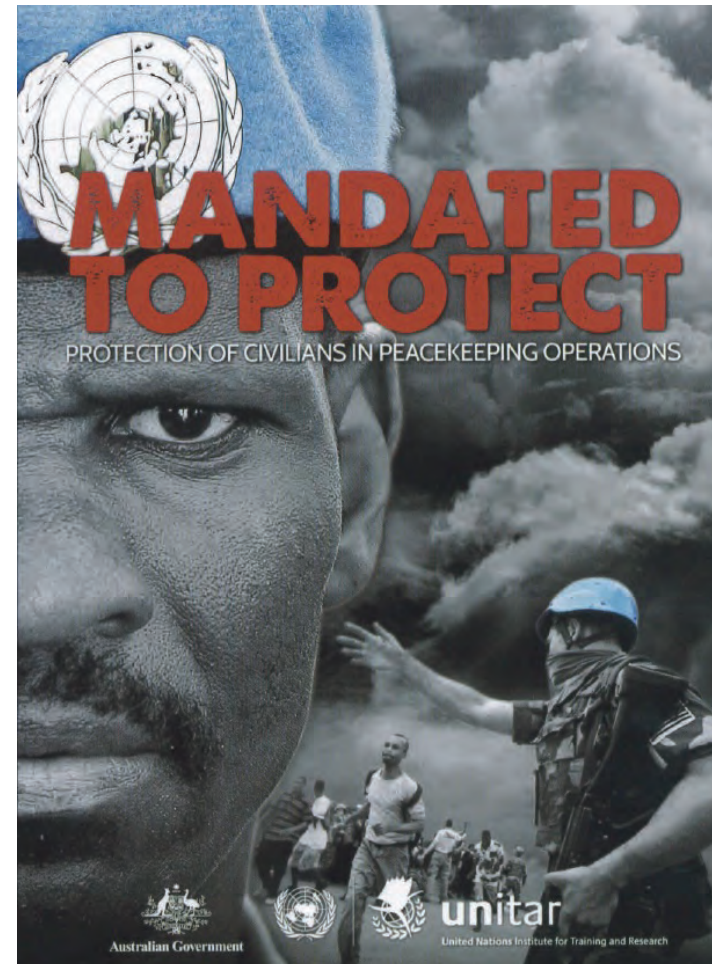


Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

States have the responsibility to protect their citizens



The police play an important role in protecting citizens from harm



Why Your Role Is Important



You provide
safety for all

You have a
unique
position

You have a
moral
obligation

You are
accountable



What is Genocide?

- Genocide is defined in Article 2 of the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) as:

"any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group, as such:



- *Killing members of the group;*
- *Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;*
- *Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;*
- *Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;*
- *Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."*



Genocide is...

Deliberate

Targeted at a
particular group





What is a Mass Atrocity?

Large-scale and deliberate attack on unarmed civilians

Attack can include killing, denial of food or aid, ethnic cleansing, forced transfer, torture, rape



<http://fecciax.blogspot.com/2013/07/atrocity-exibion-illustrazione.html>

Types of Genocide and Mass Atrocities



During Peacetime

- State-Directed Suppression
- Communal Violence
- Post-War Revenge

During Armed Conflict


- Destroy groups in whole or in part
- Rolling genocide
- Rapid escalation

How Do Genocide and Mass Atrocities Happen?



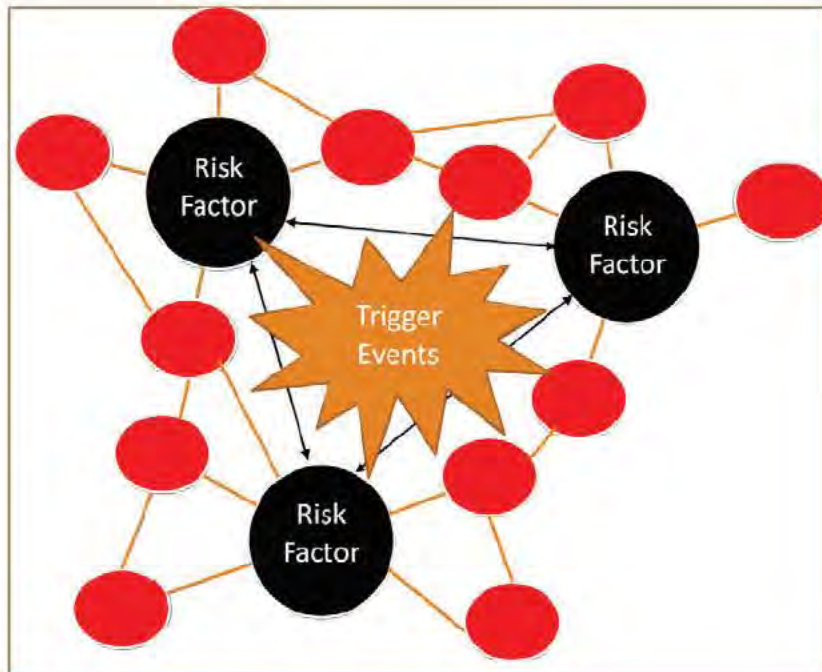
Know Your Risk Factors and Red Flags



- Environmental and structural risk factors
-  Intensification of risk factors
- Do not directly cause genocide and mass atrocity, but they increase the likelihood



How Genocide and Mass Atrocities Develop



**GENOCIDE
AND
MASS
ATROCITIES**



Common Risk Factors

- Negative Relations Between Groups
- Intent and Capacity of Perpetrators
- Livelihood Insecurity
- Weak Law and Order
- Political Instability
- History of Unrestrained Government Power





Negative Relations Between Groups

- 🚩 An increased belief that:
 - 🚩 Subordinating other groups is justified/legitimate
 - 🚩 There are groups that stand in the way of progress
 - 🚩 'Other' groups are a mortal enemy
- 🚩 History of mass atrocities and unresolved grievances among groups
 - 🚩 Conflicts over land, power, and security
- 🚩 An increase in violence targeting historically victimized groups
- 🚩 A widening of relative deprivation and/or injustice between groups





Addressing Negative Relations

- Deploy security sector officers who are representative of all groups in the community
- Identify unresolved grievances from previous conflicts
- Ensure the safety of targeted groups against repeated attacks
- Push back against labeling of targeted/vulnerable groups as criminal or blameworthy



“Maybe sharing an apartment isn’t a good idea.”



Intent and Capacity of Perpetrators

🚩 Increase in popularity, organization, and recruitment of organized groups

🚩 Instances of hate speech and radical statements

🚩 Capability to kill

- 🚩 Groups have access to arms
- 🚩 Evidence that core members of groups are willing to take up arms

🚩 Low-levels of violence against civilians



Addressing Intent and Capacity



- Identify groups that are active, armed, and increasing in popularity and mobilization
- Monitor media outlets (newspapers, radio, television, social media, websites) to track hate speech, and derogatory and radical statements
- Communicate and coordinate with officers in neighboring districts to identify trends of group violence
- Protect civilians from any attacks





Livelihood Insecurity

- ❗ Sudden increase in economic disparity
- ❗ Failure of the state to provide equal access to services and assistance
- ❗ Limited access to aid distributions centers



<http://acelebrationofwomen.org/2011/02/michelle-bachelet-women-make-up-majority-of-worlds-poor-un-official/>

Addressing Livelihood Insecurity






- Track sudden changes in socio-economic conditions
- Coordinate with local and international aid agencies to secure aid distribution
- Prevent destruction of property essential for sustaining life—such as land, agricultural crops, and housing





Weak Law and Order

-  Sudden increase in discriminatory practices against specific groups
-  Impunity and weak accountability measures
-  Lack of safety and protection for vulnerable groups

“In the end anti-black, anti-female and all forms of discrimination are equivalent to the same thing – anti-humanism.”

– Shirley Chisholm

Addressing Weak Law and Order



- Be accessible to the public
 - Create forums for open discussion on crime problems to identify priorities
- Be transparent and impartial in performing your duties
 - Conduct investigations in a thorough, effective, and neutral manner to assist the justice system in successfully prosecuting crimes
- Follow-up on filed complaints in a timely manner

Political Instability

-  Abrupt and frequent government transitions and changes
-  Large-scale political protests that also mobilize youth
-  Strengthening and sudden mobilization of military apparatus
-  Escalation of long-standing conflicts



Addressing Political Instability



- Provide support and protection to at-risk groups during times of government transitions
- Be prepared to respond to protests that may turn violent
- Your response must be legal, impartial, and proportionate
- Identify long-standing conflicts, either between groups or between the state and non-state actors



History of Unrestrained Government Power

- Increased societal tolerance to severe violations of human rights
- Extreme shift in government policies targeting certain groups
- Intensified crackdown on opposition movements
- Breakdown in civil-military relationship



Addressing History of Unrestrained Power



- Protect human rights and fundamental freedoms
- Do not commit abuses on the grounds that you were following orders, you are morally accountable for your actions
- Engage and collaborate with communities and civil society members to understand their grievances
- Maintain neutrality and objectivity in investigating and reporting information to your superiors



Watch Out For Trigger Events

- Upcoming elections
- Change and transition of government after elections
- Commencement of armed hostilities
- Military is deployed internally
- Natural disasters





Case Studies



WWII – Holocaust

Time of Genocide: 1941-45

Number killed: Between 5–6 million

Risk Factors:

- Hitler’s intent and capacity; open threats to destroy the “Jewish race”
- Weak rule of law – no restraints on Nazi state
- Livelihood insecurity after WWI
- Negative relations between groups enabled Nazis’ targeting of Jews

Red Flags:

- Implementation of discriminatory policies toward Jews
- Violent attacks against Jews
- Introduction of “preventive custody”
- Open embrace of anti-Semitism by countries aligned with Nazi Germany

One of the Trigger Events:

- Nazi invasion of Soviet Union in 1941 and declaration that Soviet Jews were a security threat, which resulted in systematic killing



Cambodia

Time of Mass Atrocity: 1975-79

Number killed : 1.7 million

Risk Factors:

- Government was established by a military coup
- Civil war between Khmer Republic and Khmer Rouge
- Vietnam War spreading into Cambodia

Red Flags:

- Incursion of North Vietnamese forces, then U.S. and the Army of the Republic of Viet Nam, into Cambodian territory
- Resulting destabilization of weak government

One of the Trigger Events:

- Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge overthrew the Cambodian government in 1975

Guatemala



Time of Genocide: 1981-83

Number killed: 200,000

Risk Factors:

- The army's perception that Mayan communities were natural allies of the guerilla movement and, therefore, the government's enemy
- Discrimination and marginalization of the majority indigenous Mayan population by the Latino elite

Red Flags:

- Forced conscription into "civil patrol" teams (paramilitary groups linked to the Army).
- These men were then forced to rape, torture and kill, which tore apart the social fabric of the communities.

One of the Trigger Events:

- General Efraín Ríos Montt seized power in March 1982 to become head of state and instituted "Plan Victoria 82," a counterinsurgency plan that targeted the rural Mayan population for destruction.



Sierra Leone

Time of Mass Atrocities: 1991-2002

Number killed: 70,000

Risk Factors:

- Economic insecurity
- Authoritarian and repressive government with pervasive corruption
- Surplus arms and mercenaries left over from the Cold War
- Ongoing civil war in neighboring Liberia

Red Flags:

- Increased competition for control of lucrative diamond-producing regions
- The start of trading gems for weapons and logistic support
- The creation of new paramilitary forces

One of the Trigger Events:

- The invasion of Sierra Leone by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) which had been militarily assisted by Liberia



Darfur

Time of Mass Atrocities: 2003- Ongoing

Number killed: 200,000

Risk Factors:

- Division between the cultivating African farmers and Arab nomads
- The civil war between the Islamist, Khartoum-based national government and the Sudan Liberation Army and the Justice and Equality Movement
- The civil war between the northern Arab-dominated government and Christian and animist black southerners

Red Flags:

- The political and economic marginalization of the rebellious group
- Khartoum armed the Arab militias in response to the rebellion

One of Trigger Events:

- The Sudanese Liberation Army attacked government forces and infrastructure in Darfur in February, 2003



Rwanda

Time of Genocide: April–June 1994

Number killed: > 500,000

Risk Factors:

- Resentment among the Hutus, which led to a series of clashes between 1959 and 1963, and tensions between the majority Hutus and minority Tutsis
- Worsening economic situation
- War, since 1990, between Tutsi-dominated RPF Army and Hutu-dominated government forces

Red Flags:

- Mobilization of unofficial militia group encouragement of vigilante spirit through radio propaganda
- Use of the argument that the Tutsis were “accomplices” of the external invaders
- The withdrawal of the UN troops

One of the Trigger Events:

- The death of the Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, whose plane was shot down above Kigali airport on April 6, 1994



Concrete Action Steps

- Regularly report incidents involving inter-group conflict and violence
- Reduce the traffic and the illicit possession of weapons and small-arms
- Develop ties with local organizations and with the community
- Be accessible to the public
- Monitor hate speech





You are The Protector

- You must be professional and act under a professional conduct
- Your highest priority must be the protection of life
- You must serve the community and be accountable to the community
- Your primary function is to protect life and property
- You must base your activities on respect for human dignity and basic human rights
- You must not discriminate





Conclusion

- There is no one-size-fits-all approach to prevention
- The specific context determines the means of prevention
- Genocide and mass atrocities can occur during peacetime as well as during armed conflicts
- Small steps could help in averting grave losses



Resources

- Article 2 of the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)
- Articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute
- List of risk factors and red flags along with preventative steps that can be taken to deal with them
- A summary of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
- List of trigger events
- List of overall concrete action steps
- Summary of the democratic policing principles - you are the Protector
- List of key global, US government, and NGOs in the field

Discussion



Discussion



Review

Upon successful completion of this training class, students should be able to:

- 1.1 Provide the definitions of genocide and mass atrocities
- 1.2 Describe the importance of prevention
- 1.3 Identify the risk factors, red flags, and trigger events that increase the likelihood of genocide and mass atrocities
- 1.4 Identify the preventative measures that can be implemented by the security sector in their day-to-day work



Questions



*Security Sector Training:
Identification and Prevention Awareness for Genocide and Mass Atrocity*

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Adopted by Resolution 260 (III) A of the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Article 1

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a) Killing members of the group;
- b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article 3

The following acts shall be punishable:

- a) Genocide;
- b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- e) Complicity in genocide.

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ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Article 7
Crimes against humanity

- 1) For the purpose of this Statute, "crime against humanity" means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:
 - a) Murder;
 - b) Extermination;
 - c) Enslavement;
 - d) Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
 - e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
 - f) Torture;
 - g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;
 - h) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;
 - i) Enforced disappearance of persons;
 - j) The crime of apartheid;
 - k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.

***Security Sector Training:
Identification and Prevention Awareness for Genocide and Mass Atrocity***

- 2) For the purpose of paragraph 1:
 - a) "Attack directed against any civilian population" means a course of conduct involving the multiple commission of acts referred to in paragraph 1 against any civilian population, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organizational policy to commit such attack;
 - b) "Extermination" includes the intentional infliction of conditions of life, inter alia the deprivation of access to food and medicine, calculated to bring about the destruction of part of a population;
 - c) "Enslavement" means the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children;
 - d) "Deportation or forcible transfer of population" means forced displacement of the persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law;
 - e) "Torture" means the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, upon a person in the custody or under the control of the accused; except that torture shall not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions;
 - f) "Forced pregnancy" means the unlawful confinement of a woman forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law. This definition shall not in any way be interpreted as affecting national laws relating to pregnancy;
 - g) "Persecution" means the intentional and severe deprivation of fundamental rights contrary to international law by reason of the identity of the group or collectivity;
 - h) "The crime of apartheid" means inhumane acts of a character similar to those referred to in paragraph 1, committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime;
 - i) "Enforced disappearance of persons" means the arrest, detention or abduction of persons by, or with the authorization, support or acquiescence of, a State or a political organization, followed by a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the fate or whereabouts of those persons, with the intention of removing them from the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time.

- 3) For the purpose of this Statute, it is understood that the term "gender" refers to the two sexes, male and female, within the context of society. The term "gender" does not indicate any meaning different from the above.

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Article 8
War crimes

- 1) The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.
- 2) For the purpose of this Statute, "war crimes" means:
 - a) Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:
 - i) Wilful killing;
 - ii) Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;
 - iii) Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;
 - iv) Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
 - v) Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;
 - vi) Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;
 - vii) Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement;
 - viii) Taking of hostages.
 - b) Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
 - i) Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
 - ii) Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;
 - iii) Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;
 - iv) Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;
 - v) Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives;

***Security Sector Training:
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- vi) Killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;
- vii) Making improper use of a flag of truce, of the flag or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy or of the United Nations, as well as of the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, resulting in death or serious personal injury;
- viii) The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory;
- ix) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
- x) Subjecting persons who are in the power of an adverse party to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
- xi) Killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;
- xii) Declaring that no quarter will be given;
- xiii) Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
- xiv) Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;
- xv) Compelling the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war;
- xvi) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
- xvii) Employing poison or poisoned weapons;
- xviii) Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices;
- xix) Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions;
- xx) Employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate in violation of the international law of armed conflict, provided that such weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare are the subject of a comprehensive prohibition and are included in an annex to this Statute, by an amendment in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth in articles 121 and 123;
- xxi) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;

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- xxii) Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, as defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (f), enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence also constituting a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions;
 - xxiii) Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
 - xxiv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
 - xxv) Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions;
 - xxvi) Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities.
- c) In the case of an armed conflict not of an international character, serious violations of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts committed against persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention or any other cause:
- i) Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
 - ii) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
 - iii) Taking of hostages;
 - iv) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable.
- d) Paragraph 2 (c) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature.
- e) Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts not of an international character, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
- i) Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
 - ii) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
 - iii) Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;

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- iv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
 - v) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
 - vi) Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, as defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (f), enforced sterilization, and any other form of sexual violence also constituting a serious violation of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions;
 - vii) Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities;
 - viii) Ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;
 - ix) Killing or wounding treacherously a combatant adversary;
 - x) Declaring that no quarter will be given;
 - xi) Subjecting persons who are in the power of another party to the conflict to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
 - xii) Destroying or seizing the property of an adversary unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the conflict;
- f) Paragraph 2 (e) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature. It applies to armed conflicts that take place in the territory of a State when there is protracted armed conflict between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups.
- 3) Nothing in paragraph 2 (c) and (e) shall affect the responsibility of a Government to maintain or re-establish law and order in the State or to defend the unity and territorial integrity of the State, by all legitimate means.

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THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (R2P)¹

The responsibility to protect (R2P) is a United Nations initiative established in 2005. It consists of an emerging norm, or set of principles, based on the idea that sovereignty is not a right, but a responsibility.

Three Pillars of the R2P

- The State carries the primary responsibility for protecting populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing, and their incitement;
- The international community has a responsibility to encourage and assist States in fulfilling this responsibility;
- The international community has a responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other means to protect populations from these crimes. If a State is manifestly failing to protect its populations, the international community must be prepared to take collective action to protect populations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Prevention Toolbox²

Measures	Political/Diplomatic	Economic/Social
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote good governance• Promote membership in international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support economic development• Support education for tolerance• Community peace building

1 Office of the Special Adviser on The Prevention of Genocide. "The Responsibility to Protect" Accessed June 1, 2013 <http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/responsibility.shtml>

2 Evans, Gareth. "The Responsibility to Protect: Ending Mass Atrocity Crimes Once and for All." (2008).

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Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive diplomacy • Threat of political sanctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid conditionality • Threat of economic sanctions • Economic incentives
Measures	Constitutional/Legal	Security Sector
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote fair constitutional structures • Promote human rights • Promote rule of law • Fight corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security sector reform • Military to civilian governance • Confidence-building measures • Small arms and light weapons control
Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal dispute resolutions • Threat of international criminal prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive deployment • Nonterritorial show of force • Threat of arms embargo or end of military cooperation programs

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RISK FACTORS

RED FLAGS

PREVENTATIVE ACTION STEPS

Negative Relations Between Groups

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ An increased belief that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subordinating other groups is justified/legitimate▪ There are groups that stand in the way of progress▪ ‘Other’ groups are a mortal enemy▪ History of mass atrocities and unresolved grievances among groups▪ Conflicts over land, power, and security▪ An increase in violence targeting historically victimized groups▪ A widening of relative deprivation and/or injustice between groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Deploy security sector officers who are representative of all groups in the community▪ Identify unresolved grievances from previous conflicts▪ Ensure the safety of targeted groups against repeated attacks |
|---|--|

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Intent and Capacity of Perpetrators

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in popularity, organization, and recruitment of organized groups ▪ Instances of hate speech and radical statements ▪ Capability to Kill ▪ Groups have access to arms ▪ Evidence that core members of groups are willing to take up arms ▪ Low-levels of violence against civilians | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify groups that are active, armed, and increasing in popularity and mobilization ▪ Monitor media outlets (newspapers, radio, television, social media, websites) to track hate speech, and derogatory and radical statements ▪ Communicate and coordinate with officers in neighboring districts to identify trends of group violence ▪ Protect civilians from any attacks |
|--|--|

Livelihood Insecurity

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sudden increase of economic disparity ▪ Failure of the state to provide equal access to services and assistance ▪ Limited access to aid distributions centers ▪ State's unwillingness to cooperate with international aid organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Track sudden changes in socio-economic conditions of people ▪ Coordinate with local and international aid agencies to secure distribution of aid ▪ Prevent destruction of property essential for sustaining life such as land, agricultural crops, and housing |
|--|--|

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Weak Law and Order

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Change in legislation and policies to favor one group over another▪ A sudden increase in discriminatory practices against specific groups▪ Impunity and weak accountability measures▪ Lack of safety and protection for vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Be accessible to the public<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Create forums for open discussion on crime problems to identify priorities▪ Be transparent and impartial in performing your duties<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Conduct investigations in a thorough, effective, and neutral manner to assist the justice system in successfully prosecuting crimes▪ Follow-up on filed complaints in a timely manner |
|--|--|

Political Instability

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Abrupt and frequent government transitions and changes▪ Large-scale political protests that also mobilize youth▪ Strengthening and sudden mobilization of military apparatus▪ Escalation of long-standing conflicts▪ State's withdrawing from international agencies and agreements | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide support and protection to at-risk groups during times of government transitions▪ Be prepared to respond to protests that may turn violent<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Your response must be legal, impartial, and proportionate▪ Identify long-standing conflicts, either between groups or between the state and non-state actors |
|---|---|

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History of Obedience and Arbitrary Decision Making

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increased societal tolerance to severe violations of human rights▪ Extreme shift in government policies targeting certain groups▪ Intensified crackdown on opposition movements▪ Breakdown in civil-military relationship | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Protect human rights and fundamental freedoms▪ Do not commit abuses on the grounds that you were following orders, you will be held legally liable▪ Engage and collaborate with communities and civil society members to understand their grievances▪ Maintain neutrality and objectivity in investigating and reporting information to your superiors |
|--|---|

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TRIGGER EVENTS

Upcoming Elections (or any related activity such as postponement, cancellation, or modification of the electoral process)

- Watch out for an uptick in violence, any targeting of a specific groups, or rise of violence between parties.
- You need to ensure the security of voters and ballot boxes during election to prevent any violence or conflict from occurring.

Change or resignation of Government

- An abrupt change of government can spark a deterioration in a given situation, specifically if protests begin.
- In the event that the elections are not perceived as free and fair, the losing candidates may reject or contest the results and cause a post-election crisis.

Commencement of Armed Hostilities

- A commencement of armed hostilities between groups, even if it is not directed against the government, can lead to a rapid escalation in conflict if it is not contained.

Forced Relocation

- A forced relocation of a certain group of people whether part of a state policy or a consequence of inter-group conflict can be a trigger event to genocide and mass atrocities.

Military Deployed Internally

- An internal military deployment is not only a sign that an armed conflict might ensue but a sign that the conflict will be violent.

Natural Disasters

- In the event of such a catastrophe, you must continue to do your job and enforce the law and prevent

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CONCRETE ACTION STEPS

There are several action steps you can undertake to prevent an escalation in violence that can lead to genocide or mass atrocities.

- You need to regularly report incidents involving inter-group conflict and violence. You will be able to track the trends in violence and identify any systematic targeting of violence against specific groups.
 - Create a computer station and assign a monitoring officer whose role would be to monitor the briefings and watch lists published by local and international organizations. These organizations are listed on your handout.
 - Enforce better controls over the trading and smuggling of small arms
 - Work with members of civil society, community leaders and the community-at-large to identify those with illegal arms. Build strong partnerships with these stakeholders and establish a communication mechanism whether via a specific hotline or text messages so you can receive tips.
 - Effective investigation, reporting, and knowledge of relevant laws is central to successfully prosecuting illicit arms possessions and resolve the impunity around illicit arms possession.
- Develop ties with local organizations and with the community. By doing so, you will have a better idea of what is going on in your community.
- Be accessible to the public. Better accessible security sector personnel can provide a sense of safety and protection and can better deter acts of violence.
- Use social media and cellphones to gather information and evidence from communities at risk. It can also be used to prevent atrocities by monitoring early warning signs of conflicts such as monitoring hate speech on social media outlets.

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YOU CAN HELP PREVENT MASS ATROCITIES & GENOCIDE FROM OCCURRING BY

- Making the protection of life your highest priority
- Basing all your activities on respect for human dignity and basic human rights
- Operating within domestic and international law
- Serving and being accountable to the community
- Using the authority of the state in the people's interest
- Being professional and acting under a professional conduct
- Never Discriminating for any reason
- Preventing and combating crime while maintaining law and order

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RESOURCES FOR YOUR USE

Global Resources

- ***United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG)***
Analysis Framework: The Analysis Framework comprises eight categories of factors that the OSAPG uses to determine whether there may be a risk of genocide in a given situation. Where these factors are effectively addressed, no longer exist or are no longer relevant, the risk of genocide is assumed to decrease.
http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/osapg_analysis_framework.pdf

Country Situations: Information on situations where there maybe risk of genocide, based on the cumulative effect of the eight risk factors outlined in the Analysis Framework.
http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/country_situations.shtml

- ***International Criminal Court (ICC):***

Their website contains information about the situations and cases in Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Libya, Mali, Darfur, and Kenya.

http://www.icc-cpi.int/EN_Menus/icc/Pages/default.aspx

U.S. Government Resources

- ***United States Department of Justice***
<http://www.justice.gov/>

- ***United States Institute for Peace***

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Practitioner's Toolkit. Tools for the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of conflict. http://www.usip.org/publications-tools/latest?filter1=**ALL**&filter0=**ALL**&filter2=2224&filter3=**ALL**&filter4

- *War Crimes and Atrocities Analysis Division within the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)*
- *The National Intelligence Council (NIC)*
- *Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operation*
- *USAID's Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM)*

Additional Resources

- *Genocide Prevention Advisory Network*
<http://gpanet.org/>
An informal, international network of experts on the causes, consequences, and prevention of genocide and other mass atrocities. Publications and academic papers can be found on their website regarding genocide prevention.
- *Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation*
<http://auschwitzinstitute.org/>
AIPR is the chief nonprofit partner of the U.S. government in education and training for genocide and mass atrocity prevention. They also have a Latin American and an African regional initiatives.
http://redlatinoamericana.org/?page_id=2
<http://auschwitzinstitute.org/auschwitz-institute-and-african-union-create-african-network-for-genocide-and-mass-atrocity-prevention.html>

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- ***United States Holocaust Memorial Museum***

<http://www.ushmm.org/>

They are at the forefront of research on genocide and mass atrocities and their website contains all their major papers and publications. You could also sign up for their e-newsletter to find out about their latest activities and publications.

- ***Genocide Watch***

<http://genocidewatch.net/>

Genocide Watch seeks to raise awareness and influence public policy concerning potential and actual genocide. Their purpose is to build an international movement to prevent and stop genocide. They have three levels of Genocide Alerts based on the level of escalation of violence. Country reports can be accessed on their website.

- ***International Crisis Group***

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/>

An independent, non-partisan, source of analysis and advice to governments, and intergovernmental bodies like the United Nations, European Union and World Bank, on the prevention and resolution of deadly conflict. You can sign for their email alerts service containing information about current state of activities in countries or areas of actual or potential conflict.

- ***Human Rights Watch***

<http://www.hrw.org/>

HRW helps in bringing cases of human rights violations in a country out in the world and through this is able to influence policy makers in adhering to basis standards of human rights. You can sign up for the email alerts and e-newsletter which contain information regarding their current activities as well as latest articles/publications.

- ***United to End Genocide***

<http://endgenocide.org/>

United to End Genocide is seeking to build the largest activist organization in the US dedicated to preventing and ending genocide and mass atrocities worldwide. They bring in many stakeholders including genocide survivors, government leaders, community activists and others to advance their mission. You can sign up for their e-mail updates regarding their latest activities.

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- ***Genocide Studies Program at Yale University***

<http://www.yale.edu/gsp/>

The Genocide Studies Program at Yale University's MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies conducts research, seminars and conferences on comparative, interdisciplinary, and policy issues relating to the phenomenon of genocide, and has provided training to researchers from afflicted regions. Research material available on their website for past genocides as well as links to other important research in the area.

- ***International Committee of the Red Cross***

<http://www.icrc.org/eng/>

Provides humanitarian help for people affected by conflict and armed violence and promotes the laws that protect victims of war. They work worldwide to provide humanitarian help for people affected by conflict and armed violence and to promote the laws that protect victims of war.



Identification, Awareness, and Prevention for Genocide and Mass Atrocities

Student Handbook

DATE OF ISSUE: Updated in May 2014

DATE REVIEWED: Annually

APPROVAL AUTHORITY: ICITAP Assistant Director for Special Operations

PROGRAM: International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

FUNCTIONAL AREA: Genocide and Mass Atrocities

TITLE: Identification, Awareness, and Prevention for Genocide and Mass Atrocities

DURATION: 2 hours

REFERENCE(S): DOJ-ICITAP approved lesson plan format developed in cooperation with MPA candidates 2013, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, completed this project as part of their capstone requirements; Authors: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

COURSE DESCRIPTION: This lesson plan will provide students with an overview of the identification, awareness, and prevention of genocide and mass atrocities.

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL: The purpose of this lesson is to introduce students to what genocide and mass atrocities are, the risk factors and red flags for such events, and what steps security sector personnel can take to prevent such events. In addition, we examine the types of genocide and mass atrocities, including relevant examples.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: Upon successful completion of this training class students should be able to:

- 1.1 Provide the definitions of genocide and mass atrocities
- 1.2 Describe the importance of prevention
- 1.3 Identify the risk factors, red flags, and trigger events that increase the likelihood of genocide and mass atrocities
- 1.4 Identify the preventative measures that can be implemented by the security sector in their day-to-day work

I. Introduction

Welcome everyone to this training for security sector personnel on identification and prevention awareness for genocide and mass atrocities.

Before we start, I want to make sure everyone received the handouts.

II. Performance Objectives

Upon successful completion of this training class students should be able to:

- 1.1 Provide the definitions of genocide and mass atrocities
- 1.2 Describe the importance of prevention
- 1.3 Identify the risk factors, red flags, and trigger events that increase the likelihood of genocide and mass atrocities
- 1.4 Identify the preventative measures that can be implemented by the security sector in their day-to-day work

III. Training Goals

This slide shows the overall objectives of this training. First, we will go through definitions of genocide and mass atrocities in order to better understand what they are. Second, we will take a closer look at why prevention is important. Third, we identify the risk factors and warning signs for such events. Finally, we provide you with a set of preventive actions that you can take to avert such horrific atrocities. This training will help you take steps in the pre-conflict stage, before the genocide or mass atrocities unfold.

Throughout the presentation, the focus is on sharing with you our ideas on how you can identify conditions or events in your communities that may make violence against unarmed men, women and children much more likely to occur. If you recognize such a situation unfolding in the early stages, it may be possible to take actions to prevent large-scale violence.

Notes:

Please keep your handouts with you throughout the training. At various points you will be directed to relevant sections of your handbook.

IV. Examples of Genocide

There have been several cases of genocide and mass atrocities during the 20th and 21st centuries, and these have occurred in countries all around the world. Genocides and mass atrocities are among the worst crimes because they can cause catastrophic damage and devastation, and have resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands or even millions of innocent people. We will explain what we mean by “genocide” and “mass atrocities” in a moment, but in order to set the context for our training today, we will first go over some examples of genocide and mass atrocities.

These cases are displayed in a chronological order.

The Holocaust took place in Europe between 1941 and 1945. Approximately six million people lost their lives in what was a systematic extermination of Jewish people. Other groups were also targeted for persecution and destruction, such as those with disabilities, homosexuals, Slavs, and Gypsies.

The mass atrocity that occurred in **Cambodia** between 1975 and 1979 resulted in the deaths of nearly two million people as a combined result of political executions, starvation, and forced labor. The communist dictator Pol Pot used mass killings as a tool to quash any potential opposition to his rule, notably opposition from minority groups and from Cambodians affiliated with prior governments.

Rwanda experienced the largest genocide from the last quarter-century. In 1994, in less than 100 days’ time, more than five hundred thousand people were massacred because of who they were. Prior to the genocide, political tensions increased as Rwanda transitioned to contested elections among multiple political parties, some of which used ethnic divisions to rally support. When Rwandan government leaders decided to exterminate the most significant ethnic minority group, the Tutsis, as “enemies,” the Rwandan genocide of 1994 began.

Notes:

In the 1980s, the **Guatemalan** government destroyed and burned buildings and crops, and slaughtered livestock in an effort to destroy hundreds of villages suspected of harboring or supporting insurgents. More than 200,000 people were killed or disappeared and an additional one and a half million people were displaced.

Sierra Leone was ravaged by a civil war that lasted from 1991 to 2002, and resulted in 70,000 deaths and over two and a half million displaced people. One of the main issues leading to the civil war was a fight over resources, notably diamonds, and one of the motives of rebels to push people off their lands was to gain control of the diamond mining areas. The large, marginalized youth population and the availability of small arms after the end of the Cold War were also factors that contributed to this tragedy.

In **Darfur**, fighting broke out in 2003 between rebel groups and the Sudanese government, which made use of government-backed militias. In the government's efforts to strike out at those who harbored insurgents, hundreds of villages were attacked and destroyed, 200,000 people died, and at least two million people were displaced from their homes. Atrocities such as the murder of civilians and the rape of girls and women became widespread in this ongoing conflict.

V. Why Prevention Matters

One of the main points of this presentation is that prevention matters. It is possible to detect and prevent genocide and mass atrocities at an early stage, and doing so could lead to effective prevention. There are multiple reasons why prevention is essential, but the following are the most important ones:

- First of all, and most importantly, lives can be saved.
- Second, it can take a very long time and cost a lot of money for communities and countries to recover and heal from mass outbreaks of violence.
- Third, preventing mass violence in a vulnerable country removes a potential justification for neighboring states to invade and decreases the chance of cross-border spillover of violence.

Notes:

A state has the responsibility to protect their populations from mass atrocities and genocide (this is an international doctrine that is called "The Responsibility to Protect"). As police and security sector personnel, you are the ones who are charged with protecting civilians.

So why is your role as police and security sector personnel important? How is this training relevant to you?

- First of all, it is your responsibility to maintain the protection and safety of all people in your area.
- Second, as police, you have a unique and essential role in preventing conflicts from escalating. Your position is at the heart of society. Being at the street level, you interact with communities on a daily basis. Therefore, you might be the first witness to early warning signs during these conflicts and so, you will be in the best position to prevent a conflict from escalating into widespread violence.
- Third, preventing the death of civilians is your moral obligation, both as a police officer and as a member of society.
- Finally, in the end you are responsible for your individual actions. The steps you take must be legal, necessary, and proportionate in order to best protect the rights and freedoms of civilians.

VI. Definitions

Before we go further into how you can help prevent genocide and mass atrocities from occurring, it is helpful to understand what genocide and mass atrocities are. "Genocide" is a term defined in the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) as:

"any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- killing members of the group;
- causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

Notes:

- deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- [And] forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

The definition we just read boils down to two key points:

- First, genocides are deliberate attacks—they are not random or accidental events. Generally, they are large-scale in nature.
- Second, in genocide, violence is targeted at a particular group for the purpose of destroying that group in whole or in part.

Genocides are usually perpetrated by a government or state because, in general, only states have the means and authority to launch deliberate attacks on the scale of a genocide. But, it is also true that an opposition movement, consisting of members of a particular religious or ethnic group, can attempt to commit or even commit genocide, if it secures control of territory.

The term "**mass atrocity**" is less well-defined, but is generally speaking used to describe a large-scale and deliberate attack on an unarmed civilian population—men, women, and children. The attack certainly could include the killing of unarmed civilians, but it can also include—among other crimes—the denial of food or aid, ethnic cleansing or forced transfer of populations in violation of law, serious assaults, torture, and rape or other forms of sexual violence.

VII. Types of Genocide and Mass Atrocity

Genocide and mass atrocities most often occur in times of armed conflict. For example, while a larger conflict is occurring, there may be attempts to destroy not just legitimate military targets but civilian populations. However, genocide and mass atrocities can also occur during times of peace. Peacetime mass atrocities or genocide could include any of the following:

Notes:

- State-directed suppression—this takes place when regimes systematically and violently attack opponents or marginalized groups.
- Communal violence or violence by one group against another—this often occurs when attacks are religious or ethnic in nature and can be triggered by a variety of national and local events.
- Post-war retribution—this is when atrocities are committed by states and non-state actors in the immediate aftermath of armed conflict as retribution against former enemy groups.

VIII. Why do they Occur?

How do genocide and mass atrocities happen? Given the world's experience over the last century with genocide and mass atrocities, we now have more information about how these events unfold.

Genocide and mass atrocities can occur for a number of reasons and there is no perfect way to predict when or how they will take place. However, there are large-scale **risk factors** which can create the conditions for extreme violence. By understanding these risk factors, we can better assess the level of risk a society faces.

It is also important to remember that an escalation or sudden shift of risk factors can indicate an increased likelihood of genocide or mass atrocities. This kind of intensification is a red flag warning to you and others that the environment is changing and you need to be on alert to respond.

Of course, the presence of risk factors and red flags does not mean that a genocide or mass atrocity will inevitably happen in the near future. Rather, these risk factors and red flags allow us to identify situations in which violence may escalate to the level of genocide and mass atrocities. In general, the greater the number of risk factors and red flags that are present within a society, the greater the likelihood of extreme violence.

IX. How Genocide and Mass Atrocities Develop

Notes:

Conditions in a community or a society that may increase the risk of genocide or mass atrocities are what we are calling “**risk factors.**”

Indicators that show that the risk of violence is intensifying are what we are calling “**red flags.**”

Finally, there is typically a **trigger event**. A trigger event on its own is not the cause of genocide or mass atrocities, but instead it serves as a spark and feeds off of the existing risk factors and red flags to escalate a situation into genocide or mass atrocity. **This is why it is crucial to be aware of risk factors and red flags.** If you understand them, then you can take preventive steps to help ensure that trigger events no longer are able to spark genocide or mass atrocities.

X. Most Common Risk Factors

What you see on this slide is a short list of the most common risk factors that have been identified by experts on genocide and mass atrocities and by the UN Office of the Special Advisor to the Prevention of Genocide. While this list does not include every possible risk factor, it highlights the more common ones that are associated with genocides and mass atrocities worldwide.

With the following slides we will take a deeper look at these risk factors and their red flags. The red flags serve to indicate an increase in risk. In what follows, the risk factor will be listed at the top of the slide while the red flags will be shown below. Also, on each slide we will briefly mention a trigger event for that risk factor and those red flags, so that you can have a better understanding of how these concepts play out in real life. Following this slide we look specifically at the ways you, as police, can address these risk factors.

After we identify risk factors, red flags and trigger events, we will go over a list of concrete and direct actionable steps that you can take to help prevent genocide and mass atrocities. Each of these action steps is also summarized in your handout on page 13.

1. Negative Relations Between Groups:

Notes:

The first risk factor we will look at is negative relations between groups. Although these exist everywhere and have existed at all times, under certain conditions they can escalate to the level of mass atrocities.

Where all groups have access to institutions that protect their political and civil rights, it will be more difficult for one group to demonize or dehumanize another. But, when these conditions do not exist, ideologies that support hate, discrimination, and devaluation of other groups can be exploited to initiate genocide and mass atrocities. In this case, it will be common for group members to believe:

That subordinating other groups is justified;
That some groups stand in the way of progress;
And that 'other' groups are a mortal enemy.

So, what can intensify this risk factor of negative relations among groups – the red flags?

- First, if there have been mass atrocities in the country in the past where one group suffered at the hands of another, there can be unresolved grievances among the groups. Perhaps the group that felt wronged is still seeking revenge. Or maybe one group felt that they did not “finish off” another group as they had wanted to. There can also be long-standing conflicts among groups based on land, power and security.
- Second, increased violence against groups that have been historically victimized can show an increase in the risk that a genocide or mass atrocity might occur.
- Moreover, a widening of relative deprivation and injustice between groups is a clear sign that some groups in society are doing better than other ones.

Trigger events for this risk factor are innumerable because virtually every instance of genocide or other mass atrocity will involve negative relations between groups. Indeed, mass violence between groups is at the core of the definition of genocide and other mass atrocities.

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What can you do to address negative relations between groups?

- First, when a patrol is sent to de-escalate a conflict, if at all possible, officers who are representative of the groups in the community where the conflict is happening should be deployed. Otherwise, your mission to defuse a conflict might backfire as one of the groups might interpret this as you taking sides.
- Second, know what conflicts exist in the community between groups so that you are more aware if tensions flare up around those conflicts. For example, if there is long-standing conflict among groups over resources (food, etc.) and those resources suddenly become even scarcer, be alert to the possibility of low-level violence because of this scarcity.
- Third, always ensure the safety of targeted groups against any attacks. Not providing vulnerable groups with protection essentially means that you are giving perpetrators a green light to continue and further assist these attacks. Moreover, a passive reaction from you, as police and security sector personnel, to these attacks might encourage retaliatory attacks, which could launch a full-scale conflict.
- Finally, push back against any talk of an entire social group being collectively responsible for a crime or other disastrous event. Do not allow targeted or vulnerable groups to be categorized as criminal or blameworthy.

2. Intent and Capacity of Perpetrators

The intent and capacity of perpetrators is another risk factor. The red flags listed here are signs that perpetrators are gaining both the ability and the desire to carry out genocide and mass atrocities.

An increase in the ability and the desire of perpetrators can manifest itself in four different ways:

- One, an increase in recruitment, popularity and organization of certain groups. This means that you should be on the lookout for increased vocal support for a group within the community, and for higher mobilization and recruitment activity within groups.
- Two, increases in hate speech or radical statements by groups or influential figures, including government officials. Hate speech is generally understood to mean speech that degrades people on the basis of their membership in a group, such as an ethnic or religious group. As an example, in the Rwandan genocide, the radio was used as a means to spread hate speech, discriminatory ideologies, and derogatory views about Tutsis throughout the country.
- Three, group members' access to arms and weapons or willingness to take up arms. If arms are readily available and if there are signs that groups are training in their use, there is a better chance that perpetrators can use those weapons to injure or kill.
- Four, low levels of violence against civilians can mean that groups are ready to escalate the conflict further.

An example of a trigger event that can further inflame the intent and capacity of perpetrator groups is some type of event—such as an election result that one group is unhappy with—that will motivate a group or groups to take more violent action.

So what can you do to address the intent and capacity of perpetrators?

- **Identify groups that are active, armed, and increasing in popularity.** This will allow you to track these groups for changes and record related information, such as an increased flow of arms. Here again, knowledge is important as it will allow you to preempt any escalation in conflict.
- **Keep track of hate speech** as well as derogatory and radical statements. Closely

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monitor groups' websites, social media accounts, and other traditional media channels for the use of hate speech.

- **Communicate and coordinate** with officers in neighboring districts to track trends of group violence. Again, preemption is important here. Knowing if other districts are witnessing a rise in conflict will help you prevent any spillover effects to your district.
- **Always protect civilians from attacks.** Attacks that go unpunished invite more attacks. In order to stop these attacks and prevent future attacks, you need to be ready to offer protection and to arrest violators of the law.

3. Livelihood Insecurity

Livelihood insecurity is a third risk factor that can contribute to genocide and mass atrocities. The following red flags are associated with difficulty obtaining income, food, housing, and other life necessities.

- A sudden increase in the gap between the economic conditions facing different groups, including the loss of property. This can worsen negative relations between groups and increase the risk of acts that could turn violent and lead to genocide and mass atrocity.
- Failure of the state to provide equal access to services and assistance. This can fuel anger and frustration as well as increase the likelihood of backlashes as left-out groups might seek to right the perceived wrongs by taking extra-legal measures.
- Access to aid distribution centers is blocked, either by the government or private actors, or when the government refuses to cooperate with international aid organizations. This might be part of a plan that deliberately targets specific groups that rely on such aid. Famine, resulting in many deaths, can result.

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One example of a trigger event is a natural disaster, such as drought, that can lead to famine and increased conflict over food.

As a police officer, you can play a key role in addressing these red flags to contain any dangerous consequences that economic distress and widespread poverty can have on the security of a society. What can you do?

- Have a general awareness of worsening economic conditions among people as this can translate into violent backlashes and risks the outbreak of mass atrocities.
- Coordinate with local and international aid agencies and other relevant organizations to better plan for the days where aid will be distributed. Providing security at aid distribution centers is important to ensure that food and other assistance is given to its intended recipients. You must guarantee that aid recipients have safe access to these distribution centers, since not having safe access to these sites could harm the livelihood of the recipient group.
- Prevent the destruction of property essential for sustaining life, such as land, agricultural crops, and housing. The destruction of property, specifically if it is perceived as part of a sequence of targeted attacks against a group, can fuel violence and retaliatory attacks which can easily escalate. Your role is to ensure the protection and safety of property for all and to arrest those who commit these acts.

4. Weak Law and Order

Weak law and order is another risk factor that increases the risk of genocide and mass atrocities. Weak rule of law limits society's ability to deter potential perpetrators and protect civilians from genocide and mass atrocities.

The red flags associated with a worsening law and order are:

- One, a sudden increase in discriminatory legislation or practices against specific groups

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might indicate a severe shift in perception against these groups. This might preface outbreaks of violence against civilians in some cases.

- Two, weak accountability measures, including allowing guilty people to go unpunished, might lead to a situation where potential perpetrators will feel “freer” to commit acts of violence because they do not fear punishment.
- Three, lack of safety and protection for vulnerable groups. When negative relations between groups are increasing, vulnerable groups are an easy target for violence and mass atrocities.

An example of a trigger event that can lead to deterioration in law and order is abrupt government changes and transitions. Any such change is likely to be followed by mass protests and demonstrations which can turn violent and spiral out of control.

So what can you do to address weak law and order?

- You must be accessible to the public. A more accessible security force can provide citizens with a sense of safety and protection, and can discourage acts of violence. How can you make this happen?
 - One, police officers should be available outside of a police station.
 - Two, you need to make police stations more accessible. You can take several steps to achieve these goals: for example, you can reduce the paperwork required to file complaints; assign a public relations officer; and create forums for open discussion of problems related to crime. As you start coordinating with the community and increase access to police stations, your efforts will be more welcomed in the community.
- You should be transparent and fair in performing all your duties to build trust with the community. Conduct investigations in a thorough, effective, and neutral manner, and in a way that assists the justice system in its prosecution of suspects.
- You can address weak law and order by following up on filed complaints in a timely manner.

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5. Political Instability

Political instability is a fifth risk factor that might contribute to mass atrocities and genocide. We will talk about five red flags that can indicate political instability.

- The first red flag relates to sudden and frequent government transitions and changes. Such events might create gaps in power that could cause people to lose faith in the government's ability to carry out its responsibilities towards its citizens. In such a situation, groups are more likely to act on their own and attempt to restore what they perceive to be their rights. Violence and negative relations between groups can result.
- The second red flag is when a state begins to witness large-scale political protests. While any political protest can turn violent and spread across the country, a protest involving high numbers of a country's youth who may be frustrated by the political or economic situation of a country can increase the probability of an outbreak of violence.
- The third red flag is when a country is strengthening and mobilizing its military. Such an event—especially if there is not an evident threat from outside the country—should be considered a sign that political instability is rising.
- The fourth flag that indicates increasing political instability is an escalation of long-standing conflicts. Unresolved conflicts between groups, or between groups and the government, can be left brewing for a long time before fighting restarts. The first sign of any such fighting is a sign of rising political instability.

One example of a trigger event that can lead to a mass atrocity or genocide when there is political instability is an upcoming election. While protests

often occur after an election, the period leading to an election can be equally filled with rallies and protests that can turn violent and bloody.

So what can you do to address political instability?

- First, you need to provide support and protection to at-risk groups during times of government transitions to prevent violence from erupting and escalating to a more serious conflict.
- Second, you should be prepared to respond to protests and demonstrations that may turn violent. Protests that turn violent can be an opportunity for some groups to act on unresolved conflicts and grievances which could result in large population displacements and the destruction of property. If these unrests are not contained, they could lead to mass atrocities.
- Remember that your response must be legal, impartial, and proportionate, otherwise you risk fueling violence and increasing disputes. As a police officer, your role is to remain impartial in dealing with demonstrators, and to detain and arrest those who break the law.
- Finally, you must identify long-standing unresolved conflicts, either between groups or between the government and private actors. This allows you to know which groups might resort to violent measures so that you can better prepare.

6. History of Unrestrained Government Power

The final risk factor that you should keep in mind is a history of unrestrained government power and the government's use of security forces to exercise that power. Some of the red flags associated with this risk factor are:

- When a country witnesses **increased societal tolerance** towards severe violations of human rights. If the state is the perpetrator group, a passive reaction from citizens might encourage the state to proceed with these violations. Or, if the perpetrator is a group of civilians, a passive

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reaction from the state can also be interpreted as a green light.

- An **extreme shift** in government policies targeting certain groups is a red flag that mass atrocities might occur. For example, a change in policy may cut off certain groups from their means of subsistence by denying them access to arable land.
- An **intensified crackdown** on opposition movements by the government might lead to an escalation in conflict that could lead to mass atrocities.
- Finally, a **breakdown in the civil-military** relationship can increase the risk of a mass atrocity or genocide. If there is no civilian control over the military, or if the political leader of a country has too much influence over the military, fewer institutional safeguards will be in place to prevent the military from perpetrating acts of genocide or mass atrocities.

One example of a related trigger event is the military's deployment within the country, which can be interpreted as an escalation in conflict.

So how can you address a history of unrestrained government and military action?

- Your priority should be to protect public order as well as human rights and fundamental freedoms. You can do so through the performance of your duties and during your daily life as a member of society.
- Following orders is not a justification for committing abuses. You are morally accountable for your actions.
- You should regularly engage and collaborate with communities and civil society members to understand their grievances and better serve them.
- Finally, always remain neutral and objective in investigating and reporting information to your superiors. It is essential to give your superiors

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accurate and objective reports of investigations because your reports will impact their decision making.

7. Watch Out For Trigger Events

As police, you need to always be on the lookout for trigger events or events that can increase the risk of a mass atrocity or genocide.

- If you know that there are upcoming elections, watch out for an increase in violence, any targeting of specific groups, or use of language that could serve to justify the use of violence against particular groups.
- Similarly, after elections, be prepared to deal with any negative response.
- If there is a commencement of armed hostilities between groups, even if it is not against the government, your ability to restrict the flow of arms can help prevent the escalation of violence.
- If the military is deployed internally to quell violent protests.
- Finally, natural disasters can be trigger events to mass atrocities because of the strain they place on existing resources on institutions. Also, groups seeking to access resources or prevent other groups from accessing such resources may target or block international relief efforts. The police can play a vitally important role in ensuring that relief efforts are undisturbed and effective.

XI. Case Studies

At the beginning of this training, we touched briefly on examples of mass atrocities and genocides that have occurred over the past century. Now that we've talked about the concepts of risk factors, red flags, and trigger events, let's look more closely at those mass atrocities and genocides that we touched on at the beginning.

1. The Holocaust

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As previously mentioned, the Holocaust took place in Europe from 1941-1945. Risk factors that led up to this event were:

- First, the intent and capacity of the German dictator, Adolf Hitler, who even before the Second World War had openly threatened the “destruction of the Jewish race in Europe.”
- Second, long before the Nazis began the systematic murder of Jews, the Nazi regime weakened the rule of law in Germany to the point that by the late 1930s, there were effectively no restraints on state power.
- Third, after World War I and the Great Depression of the early 1930s, livelihood insecurity was a tremendous factor in Germany and in all of Central Europe. The Nazis and Adolf Hitler were able to rise to power because they promised change and a strong and powerful Germany to millions who had lost their jobs and who had been hit by the economic depression.
- Finally, “negative relations” between groups permitted the Nazis’ targeting of the Jews and other groups.

Several red flags showed that risk factors were intensifying:

- The implementation of discriminatory policies against Jews, including boycotts of Jewish businesses, classification of Jews as second-class citizens, and exclusion of Jews from schools and jobs;
- Violent attacks against Jews;
- The introduction of “preventive custody,” allowing persons to be held in detention indefinitely, supposedly so that they would not commit an offense in the future; and
- Open embrace of anti-Semitism by countries aligned with Nazi Germany, such as Romania.

Although many factors contributed to the outbreak of widespread killing, one of the most important trigger events took place in 1941 when

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the Nazi regime invaded the Soviet Union, declared Soviet Jews to be “security threats,” and began systematically killing them.

By the end of the Holocaust, between five million and six million Jews had been killed.

2. Cambodia

The mass killings in Cambodia occurred between the years 1975 and 1979. One of the dominating risk factors was political instability, which was demonstrated by:

- A government that was established by a coup;
- An ongoing civil war; and
- The spreading of the Vietnam War into Cambodia.

These risk factors were intensified by

- The incursion of North Vietnamese forces, and then U.S. and the Army of the Republic of Viet Nam forces, into Cambodian territory,
- The resulting destabilization of the already weak government and monarchy.

One of the trigger events was when the Communist group, the Khmer Rouge, overthrew the Cambodian government in 1975. The Khmer Rouge targeted the educated, such as doctors, lawyers and teachers, those they believed had been “tainted” by outside ideas. Over four years, over 1.7 million people were killed.

3. Guatemala

The Guatemalan internal armed conflict occurred between 1960 and 1996. A UN-sponsored truth commission determined that genocide took place from 1981-1983 and resulted in approximately two hundred thousand deaths. A few of the main risk factors were:

- The army’s belief that all Mayan communities were natural allies of the movement against the government; and,
- Discrimination and marginalization of the majority indigenous Mayan population by the land-owning Ladino elite.

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Two red flags for this event were the

- Increase in Mayan protests against the repressive government
- The forced conscription of the rural population into civil patrol teams (paramilitary groups linked to the Army).

One of the most well-known trigger events occurred after General Efraín Ríos Montt seized power in March 1982 to become head of state and instituted "Plan Victoria 82," a counterinsurgency plan that targeted the rural Mayan population for destruction. A major component of "Victoria 82" was "Plan Sofia," an operation designed to "exterminate the subversive elements in the area - Quiché". Ríos Montt also expanded on the "civic action" strategy, which began under Chief of Staff Benedicto Lucas García, and implemented using civilian militias on a country-wide scale. The civilian paramilitary bands were renamed "civilian self-defense patrols" (PAC), and the army began conscripting large portions of the rural civilian population into the militias. This often left families struggling to support themselves and without critical members. This action resulted in the massacre of approximately 200,000 Mayans during the early 1980s.

4. Sierra Leone

Mass atrocities in Sierra Leone occurred between 1991 and 2002 during a period of civil war.

The main risk factors for these mass atrocities were:

- Vulnerable livelihoods due to low levels of development and the government's lack of capacity to provide services;
- An authoritarian and repressive government with pervasive corruption which led to political instability and economic collapse;
- Surplus arms left over from the Cold War which later strengthened the capacity of rebel groups; and
- Ongoing civil war in neighboring Liberia and rebel leader (and later, Liberian President) Charles Taylor's training of Sierra Leonean rebels.

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Some of the main red flags associated with these mass atrocities were:

- The increased competition for control of the lucrative diamond-producing regions;
- The start of trading gems for weapons and logistical support; and,
- The creation of a new paramilitary and revolutionary force.

One of the trigger events was the invasion of Sierra Leone by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), which had been militarily assisted by Liberia. In the end, 70,000 people were killed in deliberate attacks on civilians and thousands of others were traumatized, used as child soldiers, or suffered malicious amputations of both hands.

5. Darfur

Mass atrocities occurring in Darfur, Sudan began in 2003. Although South Sudan gained its independence in July 2011, there are several unresolved issues that could result in an eruption of another civil war between north and south. The main risk factors for these atrocities were:

- A strong division and conflict between the cultivating African farmers and the Arab nomads;
- Political instability due to a civil war between the Islamist, Khartoum-based national government and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army and the Justice and Equality Movement; and
- Negative relations between groups in nearby parts within what used to be the borders of Sudan, involving civil war between the northern Arab-dominated government and the Christian and animist black southerners.

The key red flags that foreshadowed the atrocities were:

- The political and economic marginalization of the rebellious group; and
- The government's arming the Arab militias in response to the rebellion, which increased the militia's capacity for violence.

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One of the most well-known trigger events was when the Darfur Liberation Front attacked government forces and infrastructure in Darfur in February 2003. Up until now, 200,000 people have been killed by this conflict.

6. Rwanda

The genocide in Rwanda occurred in fewer than 100 days. The main risk factors for this genocide were:

- Strong negative relations between groups due to resentment between the Hutus and Tutsis, which led to a series of clashes in 1959 and 1963. Many of these ethnic tensions stemmed from unequal access to jobs and education.
- Additionally, there was increasing livelihood insecurity because of a worsening economic situation.
- Finally, since 1990, there had been a war between the Tutsi-dominated RPF Army and the Hutu-dominated government forces.

A few of the red flags were:

- The mobilization of an unofficial militia group and the encouragement of a vigilante spirit through radio propaganda;
- Use of the argument that internal Tutsis were “accomplices” of the external invaders; this served as a justification for attacking the Tutsi; and
- The withdrawal of a significant number of UN peacekeeping troops.

Lastly, one of the trigger events for the genocide was the death of the Rwandan President, Juvenal Habyarimana, whose plane was shot down above the Kigali airport on April 6, 1994. In fewer than 100 days, at least five hundred thousand people were killed.

XII. Concrete Action Steps

There are several action steps you can take to mitigate the red flags we have identified. This slide is

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a summary of these concrete action steps. All of these action steps are listed in your handbook.

- Regularly report incidents involving conflict and violence between groups. By doing this, you will be better able to track the trends in violence and identify any targeting of violence against specific groups.
- Enforce better controls over the trading and smuggling of small arms. Work to build strong partnerships with private groups and individuals, community leaders and the community-at-large to identify groups and individuals who have illegal arms. Establish a communication mechanism whether via a specific hotline or text messages so you can receive tips.
- Develop ties with local non-governmental organizations and with the community at large. By doing so, you will have a better idea of what is going on in society.
- Be accessible to the public. An accessible police force can provide citizens with a sense of safety and protection, but also can deter and stop actors of violence.
- Monitor hate speech.

To effectively implement these steps, you need to watch out for the risk factors and red flags we mentioned and, most importantly, you need to be vigilant and keep your eyes open.

XIII. You are The Protector

You must always remember that you are the person the public will turn to keep peace and order and to resolve conflicts. Your responsibility is to protect members of the community.

- You must be professional. This is important because it will allow private actors and other government actors to respect you and your actions.
- Your highest priority must be the protection of life.

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- You must serve the community and be accountable to the community. This means that you must be transparent. Report accurately on crime and your operations, create easy mechanisms for civilians to request a police search, create forums for open discussion of crime problems and other issues in the community.
- Your primary function is the protection of life and property. Your concern should thus be the prevention of crime, and that includes mass atrocities.
- You must base your activities on respect for human dignity and basic human rights. Torture, cruel or other degrading treatment is unacceptable. Officers are expected to report ALL instances of alleged human rights violations.
- You must not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion or ethnicity. Doing so may escalate violence or tensions.

XIV. Conclusion

In conclusion, it is important to keep in mind that as police officers and law enforcement officials, you have a very serious and important role in protecting civilians from mass atrocities and genocide occurring in your country. Overall, there are four key lessons to keep in mind:

- There is no one-size-fits-all approach to prevention. Prevention strategies should be tailored to suit the individual needs of a country, such as the type and state of the political system or a history of tensions.
- The appropriate balance of prevention steps depends on the given context of a country. In this presentation we have suggested a number of different preventive steps, but the context of a country and the country's capacity to implement different preventative measures should determine which of these preventive steps are used, or if there are others that may be more effective.

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- Genocides and mass atrocities can occur during times of peace as well as during armed conflicts. It is very important that you pay attention to the risk factors and red flags outlined in this training not only during armed conflicts, but also during times of peace.
- Small steps could help in preventing serious losses. As security sector personnel, do not underestimate the importance of the small wins. The small steps you can take now, as explained through this training, will help in preventing serious loss of lives in the future.

XV. Resources

You have a lot of support in your attempt at identifying and preventing acts of genocide and mass atrocity. We have put together all the relevant info in your handbook.

Among the organizations that are at the forefront of research in the field of genocide and mass atrocity is the UN Office of the Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide. OSAPG helps raise awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, alert relevant actors where there is a risk of genocide, and advocate and mobilize for appropriate action.

There are a number of nonprofit organizations that are doing great work in this area such as the International Crisis Group and Human Rights Watch. You can check their Web sites for alerts, newsletters, and publications.

Overall, your handbook contains a more exhaustive list of organizations with brief information about them and their websites.

XVI. Discussion (15 Minutes)

- What are the risk factors in your country?
- What would trigger a genocide or mass atrocity in your country?
- What could you do to respond to a trigger event?

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XVII. Review

XVIII. Questions



United States Department of Justice
Criminal Division
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Adopted by Resolution 260 (III) A of the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Article 1

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a) Killing members of the group;
- b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article 3

The following acts shall be punishable:

- a) Genocide;
- b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- d) Attempt to commit genocide;

- e) Complicity in genocide.

ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Article 7 Crimes against humanity

- 1) For the purpose of this Statute, "crime against humanity" means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:
 - a) Murder;
 - b) Extermination;
 - c) Enslavement;
 - d) Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
 - e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
 - f) Torture;
 - g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;
 - h) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;
 - i) Enforced disappearance of persons;
 - j) The crime of apartheid;
 - k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.

- 2) For the purpose of paragraph 1:
 - a) "Attack directed against any civilian population" means a course of conduct involving the multiple commission of acts referred to in paragraph 1 against any civilian population, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organizational policy to commit such attack;
 - b) "Extermination" includes the intentional infliction of conditions of life, inter alia the deprivation of access to food and medicine, calculated to bring about the destruction of part of a population;
 - c) "Enslavement" means the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children;

- d) "Deportation or forcible transfer of population" means forced displacement of the persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law;
 - e) "Torture" means the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, upon a person in the custody or under the control of the accused; except that torture shall not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions;
 - f) "Forced pregnancy" means the unlawful confinement of a woman forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law. This definition shall not in any way be interpreted as affecting national laws relating to pregnancy;
 - g) "Persecution" means the intentional and severe deprivation of fundamental rights contrary to international law by reason of the identity of the group or collectivity;
 - h) "The crime of apartheid" means inhumane acts of a character similar to those referred to in paragraph 1, committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime;
 - i) "Enforced disappearance of persons" means the arrest, detention or abduction of persons by, or with the authorization, support or acquiescence of, a State or a political organization, followed by a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the fate or whereabouts of those persons, with the intention of removing them from the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time.
- 3) For the purpose of this Statute, it is understood that the term "gender" refers to the two sexes, male and female, within the context of society. The term "gender" does not indicate any meaning different from the above.

Article 8
War crimes

- 1) The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.
- 2) For the purpose of this Statute, "war crimes" means:
 - a) Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:
 - i) Willful killing;
 - ii) Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;
 - iii) Willfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;
 - iv) Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
 - v) Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;
 - vi) Willfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;
 - vii) Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement;
 - viii) Taking of hostages.

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- b) Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
- i) Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
 - ii) Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;
 - iii) Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;
 - iv) Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;
 - v) Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives;
 - vi) Killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion;
 - vii) Making improper use of a flag of truce, of the flag or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy or of the United Nations, as well as of the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, resulting in death or serious personal injury;
 - viii) The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory;
 - ix) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
 - x) Subjecting persons who are in the power of an adverse party to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
 - xi) Killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;
 - xii) Declaring that no quarter will be given;
 - xiii) Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
 - xiv) Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;
 - xv) Compelling the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war;
 - xvi) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
 - xvii) Employing poison or poisoned weapons;

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- xviii) Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices;
 - xix) Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions;
 - xx) Employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate in violation of the international law of armed conflict, provided that such weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare are the subject of a comprehensive prohibition and are included in an annex to this Statute, by an amendment in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth in articles 121 and 123;
 - xxi) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
 - xxii) Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, as defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (f), enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence also constituting a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions;
 - xxiii) Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
 - xxiv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
 - xxv) Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including willfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions;
 - xxvi) Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities.
- c) In the case of an armed conflict not of an international character, serious violations of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts committed against persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention or any other cause:
- i) Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
 - ii) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
 - iii) Taking of hostages;
 - iv) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable.
- d) Paragraph 2 (c) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature.
- e) Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts not of an international character, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:

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- i) Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
 - ii) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
 - iii) Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;
 - iv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
 - v) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
 - vi) Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, as defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (f), enforced sterilization, and any other form of sexual violence also constituting a serious violation of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions;
 - vii) Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities;
 - viii) Ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;
 - ix) Killing or wounding treacherously a combatant adversary;
 - x) Declaring that no quarter will be given;
 - xi) Subjecting persons who are in the power of another party to the conflict to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
 - xii) Destroying or seizing the property of an adversary unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the conflict;
- f) Paragraph 2 (e) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature. It applies to armed conflicts that take place in the territory of a State when there is protracted armed conflict between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups.
- 3) Nothing in paragraph 2 (c) and (e) shall affect the responsibility of a Government to maintain or re-establish law and order in the State or to defend the unity and territorial integrity of the State, by all legitimate means.

THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (R2P)¹

The responsibility to protect (R2P) is a United Nations initiative established in 2005. It consists of an emerging norm, or set of principles, based on the idea that sovereignty is not a right, but a responsibility.

Three Pillars of the R2P

- The State carries the primary responsibility for protecting populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing, and their incitement;
- The international community has a responsibility to encourage and assist States in fulfilling this responsibility;
- The international community has a responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other means to protect populations from these crimes. If a State is manifestly failing to protect its populations, the international community must be prepared to take collective action to protect populations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Prevention Toolbox ²		
Measures	Political/Diplomatic	Economic/Social
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote good governance • Promote membership in international organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development • Support education for tolerance • Community peace building
Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive diplomacy • Threat of political sanctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid conditionality • Threat of economic sanctions • Economic incentives
Measures	Constitutional/Legal	Security Sector
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote fair constitutional structures • Promote human rights • Promote rule of law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security sector reform • Military to civilian governance • Confidence-building measures

¹ Office of the Special Adviser on The Prevention of Genocide. "The Responsibility to Protect" Accessed June 1, 2013 <http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/responsibility.shtml>

² Ibid

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small arms and light weapons control
Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal dispute resolutions • Threat of international criminal prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive deployment • Nonterritorial show of force • Threat of arms embargo or end of military cooperation programs

RISK FACTORS	
RED FLAGS	PREVENTATIVE ACTION STEPS

Negative Relations Between Groups	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An increased belief that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subordinating other groups is justified/legitimate ▪ There are groups that stand in the way of progress ▪ 'Other' groups are a mortal enemy ▪ History of mass atrocities and unresolved grievances among groups ▪ Conflicts over land, power, and security ▪ An increase in violence targeting historically victimized groups ▪ A widening of relative deprivation and/or injustice between groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deploy security sector officers who are representative of all groups in the community ▪ Identify unresolved grievances from previous conflicts ▪ Ensure the safety of targeted groups against repeated attacks

Intent and Capacity of Perpetrators
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in popularity, organization, and recruitment of organized groups ▪ Instances of hate speech and radical statements ▪ Capability to Kill ▪ Groups have access to arms ▪ Evidence that core members of groups are willing to take up arms ▪ Low-levels of violence against civilians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify groups that are active, armed, and increasing in popularity and mobilization ▪ Monitor media outlets (newspapers, radio, television, social media, websites) to track hate speech, and derogatory and radical statements ▪ Communicate and coordinate with officers in neighboring districts to identify trends of group violence ▪ Protect civilians from any attacks
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Livelihood Insecurity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sudden increase of economic disparity ▪ Failure of the state to provide equal access to services and assistance ▪ Limited access to aid distributions centers ▪ State's unwillingness to cooperate with international aid organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Track sudden changes in socio-economic conditions of people ▪ Coordinate with local and international aid agencies to secure distribution of aid ▪ Prevent destruction of property essential for sustaining life such as land, agricultural crops, and housing

Weak Law and Order	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in legislation and policies to favor one group over another ▪ A sudden increase in discriminatory practices against specific groups ▪ Impunity and weak accountability measures ▪ Lack of safety and protection for vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be accessible to the public <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create forums for open discussion on crime problems to identify priorities ▪ Be transparent and impartial in performing your duties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct investigations in a thorough, effective, and neutral manner to assist the justice system in successfully prosecuting crimes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follow-up on filed complaints in a timely manner
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Political Instability	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abrupt and frequent government transitions and changes ▪ Large-scale political protests that also mobilize youth ▪ Strengthening and sudden mobilization of military apparatus ▪ Escalation of long-standing conflicts ▪ State's withdrawing from international agencies and agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support and protection to at-risk groups during times of government transitions ▪ Be prepared to respond to protests that may turn violent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Your response must be legal, impartial, and proportionate ▪ Identify long-standing conflicts, either between groups or between the state and non-state actors

History of Obedience and Arbitrary Decision Making	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased societal tolerance to severe violations of human rights ▪ Extreme shift in government policies targeting certain groups ▪ Intensified crackdown on opposition movements ▪ Breakdown in civil-military relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect human rights and fundamental freedoms ▪ Do not commit abuses on the grounds that you were following orders, you will be held legally liable ▪ Engage and collaborate with communities and civil society members to understand their grievances ▪ Maintain neutrality and objectivity in investigating and reporting information to your superiors

TRIGGER EVENTS

Upcoming Elections (or any related activity such as postponement, cancellation, or modification of the electoral process)

- Watch out for an uptick in violence, any targeting of a specific groups, or rise of violence between parties.
- You need to ensure the security of voters and ballot boxes during election to prevent any violence or conflict from occurring.

Change or resignation of Government

- An abrupt change of government can spark a deterioration in a given situation, specifically if protests begin.
- In the event that the elections are not perceived as free and fair, the losing candidates may reject or contest the results and cause a post-election crisis.

Commencement of Armed Hostilities

- A commencement of armed hostilities between groups, even if it is not directed against the government, can lead to a rapid escalation in conflict if it is not contained.

Forced Relocation

- A forced relocation of a certain group of people whether part of a state policy or a consequence of inter-group conflict can be a trigger event to genocide and mass atrocities.

Military Deployed Internally

- An internal military deployment is not only a sign that an armed conflict might ensue but a sign that the conflict will be violent.

Natural Disasters

- In the event of such a catastrophe, you must continue to do your job and enforce the law and prevent

CONCRETE ACTION STEPS

There are several action steps you can undertake to prevent an escalation in violence that can lead to genocide or mass atrocities.

- You need to regularly report incidents involving inter-group conflict and violence. You will be able to track the trends in violence and identify any systematic targeting of violence against specific groups.
 - Create a computer station and assign a monitoring officer whose role would be to monitor the briefings and watch lists published by local and international organizations. These organizations are listed on your handout.
 - Enforce better controls over the trading and smuggling of small arms
 - Work with members of civil society, community leaders and the community-at-large to identify those with illegal arms. Build strong partnerships

with these stakeholders and establish a communication mechanism whether via a specific hotline or text messages so you can receive tips.

- Effective investigation, reporting, and knowledge of relevant laws is central to successfully prosecuting illicit arms possessions and resolve the impunity around illicit arms possession.
- Develop ties with local organizations and with the community. By doing so, you will have a better idea of what is going on in your community.
- Be accessible to the public. Better accessible security sector personnel can provide a sense of safety and protection and can better deter acts of violence.
- Use social media and cell phones to gather information and evidence from communities at risk. It can also be used to prevent atrocities by monitoring early warning signs of conflicts such as monitoring hate speech on social media outlets.

YOU CAN HELP PREVENT MASS ATROCITIES & GENOCIDE FROM OCCURRING BY

- Making the protection of life your highest priority
- Basing all your activities on respect for human dignity and basic human rights
- Operating within domestic and international law
- Serving and being accountable to the community
- Using the authority of the state in the people's interest
- Being professional and acting under a professional conduct
- Never Discriminating for any reason
- Preventing and combating crime while maintaining law and order

RESOURCES FOR YOUR USE

Global Resources

- ***United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG)***

Analysis Framework: The Analysis Framework comprises eight categories of factors that the OSAPG uses to determine whether there may be a risk of genocide in a given situation. Where these factors are effectively addressed, no longer exist or are no longer relevant, the risk of genocide is assumed to decrease.

http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/osapg_analysis_framework.pdf

Country Situations: Information on situations where there maybe risk of genocide, based on the cumulative effect of the eight risk factors outlined in the Analysis Framework.

http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/country_situations.shtml

- ***International Criminal Court (ICC):***

Their website contains information about the situations and cases in Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Libya, Mali, Darfur, and Kenya.

http://www.icc-cpi.int/EN_Menu/icc/Pages/default.aspx

U.S. Government Resources

- ***United States Department of Justice***

<http://www.justice.gov/>

- ***United States Institute for Peace***

Practitioner's Toolkit. Tools for the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of conflict. [http://www.usip.org/publications-](http://www.usip.org/publications-tools/latest?filter1=**ALL**&filter0=**ALL**&filter2=2224&filter3=**ALL**&filter4)

[tools/latest?filter1=**ALL**&filter0=**ALL**&filter2=2224&filter3=**ALL**&filter4](http://www.usip.org/publications-tools/latest?filter1=**ALL**&filter0=**ALL**&filter2=2224&filter3=**ALL**&filter4)

- ***War Crimes and Atrocities Analysis Division within the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)***

- ***The National Intelligence Council (NIC)***

- ***Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operation***

- ***USAID's Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM)***

Additional Resources

- ***Genocide Prevention Advisory Network***

<http://gpanet.org/>

An informal, international network of experts on the causes, consequences, and prevention of genocide and other mass atrocities. Publications and academic papers can be found on their website regarding genocide prevention.

- ***Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation***

<http://auschwitzinstitute.org/>

AIPR is the chief nonprofit partner of the U.S. government in education and training for genocide and mass atrocity prevention. They also have a Latin American and an African regional initiatives.

http://redlatinoamericana.org/?page_id=2

<http://auschwitzinstitute.org/auschwitz-institute-and-african-union-create-african-network-for-genocide-and-mass-atrocity-prevention.html>

- ***United States Holocaust Memorial Museum***

<http://www.ushmm.org/>

They are at the forefront of research on genocide and mass atrocities and their website contains all their major papers and publications. You could also sign up for their e-

newsletter to find out about their latest activities and publications.


- **Genocide Watch**
<http://genocidewatch.net/>
Genocide Watch seeks to raise awareness and influence public policy concerning potential and actual genocide. Their purpose is to build an international movement to prevent and stop genocide. They have three levels of Genocide Alerts based on the level of escalation of violence. Country reports can be accessed on their website.
- **International Crisis Group**
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/>
An independent, non-partisan, source of analysis and advice to governments, and intergovernmental bodies like the United Nations, European Union and World Bank, on the prevention and resolution of deadly conflict. You can sign for their email alerts service containing information about current state of activities in countries or areas of actual or potential conflict.
- **Human Rights Watch**
<http://www.hrw.org/>
HRW helps in bringing cases of human rights violations in a country out in the world and through this is able to influence policy makers in adhering to basis standards of human rights. You can sign up for the email alerts and e-newsletter which contain information regarding their current activities as well as latest articles/publications.
- **United to End Genocide**
<http://endgenocide.org/>
United to End Genocide is seeking to build the largest activist organization in the US dedicated to preventing and ending genocide and mass atrocities worldwide. They bring in many stakeholders including genocide survivors, government leaders, community activists and others to advance their mission. You can sign up for their e-mail updates regarding their latest activities.
- **Genocide Studies Program at Yale University**
<http://www.yale.edu/gsp/>
The Genocide Studies Program at Yale University's MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies conducts research, seminars and conferences on comparative, interdisciplinary, and policy issues relating to the phenomenon of genocide, and has provided training to researchers from afflicted regions. Research material available on their website for past genocides as well as links to other important research in the area.
- **International Committee of the Red Cross**
<http://www.icrc.org/eng/>
Provides humanitarian help for people affected by conflict and armed violence and promotes the laws that protect victims of war. They work worldwide to provide humanitarian help for people affected by conflict and armed violence and to promote the laws that protect victims of war.

End Notes:

Authors:

MPA candidates 2013, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, completed this project as part of their capstone requirements.

(b)(6), (7)(C)





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**ICITAP Standardized
Post-TEST**

This pretest is based upon the principles and concepts contained in the Identification, Awareness, and Prevention for Genocide and Mass Atrocities program. Your results will give us an idea of your present knowledge regarding this course and will allow us to tailor this course to better meet your needs. The results of this pretest will be used for diagnostic purposes only and will not be used for determining your final grade or score.

Circle the best answer:

1. The definition of Genocide includes any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group:
 - A. Killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.
 - B. Accidentally inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its spiritual destruction in whole or in part.
 - C. Imposing measures intended to encourage births within the group or voluntarily transferring children to other members of their family."
 - D. All of the Above

2. Which of the following are true as it relates to Genocide?
 - A. Genocides are accidental attacks. They are usually random events.
 - B. Genocides are largely perpetrated by individuals or private groups
 - C. Violence is targeted at a particular group for the purpose of destroying that group in whole or in part.
 - D. Both A and B.

3. T or F: The term "mass atrocity" is less well defined but, generally speaking is used to describe a large-scale and deliberate attack on an unarmed civilian population – men, women and children.

4. A Mass Atrocity attack could include the killing of unarmed civilians, but it can also include -- among other crimes such as:
 - A. The denial of food or aid
 - B. Ethnic cleansing or forced transfer of populations in violation of law
 - C. Serious assaults, torture, and rape or other forms of sexual violence.
 - D. All of the Above



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5. Why does the prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities matter?
 - A. Most importantly, lives can be saved.
 - B. It takes a very good NGO to help communities and countries recover.
 - C. Mass violence in a vulnerable country provides a solid justification for neighboring states to invade and decreases the chances of cross-border spillover of violence.
 - D. Both B and C.

6. Why is your role as police and security sector personnel important as it relates to this topic?
 - A. As police, you have a unique and essential role in preventing conflicts from escalating. In Fact, you might be the first witnesses to early warning signs during these conflicts and so, you will be in the best position to prevent a conflict from escalating into widespread violence.
 - B. Preventing the death of civilians is not a moral obligation so you are not responsible as either a police officer and as a member of society.
 - C. It is not your responsibility to maintain protection and safety of all people in your area, so you have no real role in prevention.
 - D. You are not responsible for your individual actions and therefore the steps you need not be legal, necessary, and proportionate in order to best protect the rights and freedoms of civilians.

7. T or F: Genocides and mass atrocities always occur in times of armed conflict. Because a larger conflict is occurring, there may be attempts to destroy not just legitimate military targets but civilian populations. Therefore, genocide and mass atrocities never occur during times of peace.

8. T or F: Genocide and mass atrocities can occur for a number of reasons and there is no perfect way to predict when or how they will take place.

9. Conditions in a community or a society that may increase the risk that genocide or mass atrocities will occur are called:
 - A. Risky business
 - B. Red flags
 - C. Trigger event.
 - D. None of the Above

10. T or F: A trigger event on its own is not the cause of a genocide or mass atrocity, but instead it serves as a spark and feeds off of the existing risk factors and red flags to escalate a situation into a genocide or mass atrocity.



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11. Which of the following is not a Risk Factor
- A. Negative Relations Between Groups
 - B. Intent and Capacity of Perpetrators
 - C. Livelihood Insecurity
 - D. International Intervention Efforts
12. A red flag associated with a Weak Law and Order situation is:
- A. A sudden decrease in discriminatory legislation or practices against specific groups might indicate a severe shift in perception against these groups.
 - B. Strong accountability measures, including not allowing guilty people to go unpunished, might lead to a situation where potential perpetrators will feel “freer” to commit acts of violence because they do not fear punishment.
 - C. Lack of safety and protection for vulnerable groups.
 - D. All of the Above.
13. Which of the following are normally identified as “Trigger Events”?
- A. Midterm elections
 - B. Commencement of peaceful activities
 - C. Military deployed internally
 - D. Natural Disasters
 - F. Both C and D.
14. There are several action steps to mitigate the red flags identified in the lesson plan. Which of the following are not steps to take:
- A. Regularly report incidents involving conflict and violence between groups.
 - B. Enforce better controls over the trading and smuggling of small arms.
 - C. Cut ties with local non-governmental organizations and with the community at large, to avoid taking sides.
 - D. Monitor hate speech.
15. Which of the following are true as it relates to the police role in prevention of Genocide and mass atrocities:
- A. Your responsibility is to protect members of the community.
 - B. You must be professional. This is important because it will allow private actors and other government actors to respect you and your actions.
 - C. Your highest priority must be the protection of life.
 - D. You must serve the community and be accountable to the community.
 - E. Torture, cruel or other degrading treatment is unacceptable.
 - F. You must not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion or ethnicity.
 - G. All of the Above