

Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

Analysis Framework

A Guide for States

This version of the Analysis Framework serves as a tool for States to determine whether there is a risk of genocide in a given situation and to explore options to address the structural causes of genocidal violence and to identify preventive action.

Each group of preventive strategies should specifically respond to mitigating or eliminating the existence or occurrence of elements that could contribute to a risk of genocide. The Framework also reflects follow-up steps which would include reference to agencies, programmes and departments within the UN system and the international community that could provide support and assistance for states to develop a national/regional framework on genocide prevention.

Legal definition of genocide

Genocide is defined in Article 2 of the 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 part¹, a [national](#), [ethnic](#), [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; [and] forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."*

Elements of the framework

This Framework comprises eight categories of factors to be used to determine whether there may be a risk of genocide:

- Inter-group relations and record of discrimination;
- Circumstances that affect the capacity to prevent genocide;
- Presence of illegal arms and armed elements;
- Motivation and acts that encourage divisions between groups;
- Circumstances that facilitate the perpetration of genocide;
- Acts that could be elements of genocide;

¹ It might be necessary to determine if all or only a part of the group at risk within a specific geographical location is being targeted. The aim of the Genocide Convention is to prevent the intentional destruction of entire human groups, and the part targeted must be significant enough (substantial) to have an impact on the group as a whole. The substantiality requirement both captures genocide's defining character as a crime of massive proportions (numbers) and reflects the Convention's concern with the impact the destruction of the targeted part will have on the overall survival of the group (emblematic).

- Evidence of ‘intent to destroy in whole or in part’
- Triggering factors.

The eight categories of factors are not ranked, and the absence of information relating to one or more categories does not necessarily indicate the absence of a risk of genocide. It is the cumulative effect of the factors that is significant in triggering the concern of the Special Adviser in any particular situation. Where these factors are effectively addressed, no longer exist or are no longer relevant, the risk of genocide is assumed to decrease.

B. Framework

Risk Factors and Explanations	Suggested preventive measures for States	Organizations, procedures and processes that could provide support and assistance to States
<p>1. Inter-group relations, including record of discrimination and/or other human rights violations committed against a group</p> <p><i>Issues to be analyzed here include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relations between and among groups in terms of tensions, power and economic relations, including perceptions about the targeted group; • Existing and past conflicts over land, power, security and expressions of group identity, such as language, religion and culture; • Past and present patterns of discrimination against members of any group which could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serious discriminatory practices, for instance, the compulsory identification of members of a particular group, imposition of 	<p><i>Examples of preventive action and measures include:</i></p> <p>Work with the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and the international community on activities to promote awareness on causes of genocide and to strengthen regional organizations, particularly on genocide prevention mechanisms and systems.</p> <p>Condemn and eliminate doctrine, policy and practice of superiority, including social segregation, based on racial, ethnic, national and religious differentiation.</p> <p>Adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to discrimination and promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial, religious or ethnic groups.</p> <p>Review all national legislation to ensure removal of any features allowing discrimination, profiling and that facilitate targeting e.g., the mention of religion in identity documents.</p> <p>Incorporate international and regional standards into domestic</p>	<p>Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide</p> <p>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>UN Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and Peace and Development Advisers (United Nations Development Programme)</p> <p>OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities</p> <p>UN Permanent Forum on</p>

	<p>taxes/fines, permission required for social activities such as marriage, compulsory birth-control, the systematic exclusion of groups from positions of power, employment in State institutions and/or key professions²;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant disparities in socio-economic indicators showing a pattern of deliberate exclusion from economic resources and social and political life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overt justification for such discriminatory practices; ● History of genocide or related serious and massive human rights violations against a particular group; denial by the perpetrators; ● References to past human rights violations committed against a possible perpetrator group as a justification for 	<p>legislation, state policies and institutions from international instruments <i>such as</i> :</p> <p>1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political rights; Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation (ILO 1958); Convention against Discrimination in Education (UNESCO 1960); International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities; ILO Convention no. 169 on indigenous peoples; OSCE conventions on national minorities³; UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions 2005; United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>Mainstream indigenous peoples' issues into a State's own practices and working methods, in particular by inviting indigenous peoples to shape their own social, economic and cultural development and their own cultural identities and enable indigenous communities to participate in programming national development projects.</p> <p>Support and implement the observations of Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and Committee on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).</p> <p>Encourage the growth of multiracial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, religions and ethnic groups and to discourage anything</p>	<p>Indigenous Issues</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>UN Alliance of Civilizations</p> <p>Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)</p> <p>Committee on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).</p> <p>International and national Non-Governmental Organizations.</p>
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² This could include security, law enforcement or oversight apparatus, such as police, army and judiciary.

³ The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities has produced guidelines and recommendations specific to protection of minorities such as National minority standards: A compilation of OSCE and Council of Europe texts (June 2007). OSCE website: www.osce-hcnm.org.

	<p>genocidal acts against the targeted group in the future.</p>	<p>which tends to strengthen identity-based division. For instance, work with community leaders and grassroots communities on projects to strengthen inter-group and inter-faith relations.</p> <p>Criminalize genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (international crimes) in domestic legislation.</p> <p>Work with the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide to discuss ratification of the 1948 Genocide Convention and implementation of preventive provisions.</p> <p>Work with the International Criminal Court and relevant international organizations on cooperation matters and discuss ratification of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implementation in domestic legislation.</p> <p>Build capacity of national and regional legal and judicial structures dealing with international crimes.</p> <p>Ensure cooperation with other national courts and international tribunals as required under the 1948 Genocide Convention.</p> <p>Establish and support accountability and transitional justice initiatives to address past crimes and grave human rights violations and to document accurately occurrences of past genocidal episodes.</p>	
<p>2. Circumstances that affect the capacity to prevent genocide</p>	<p>Structures that exist to protect the population and deter genocide include effective legislative protection; independent judiciary and effective national human rights institutions; presence of international actors such as UN</p>	<p><i>Examples of preventive action and measures include:</i></p> <p>Work with the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide national or regional risk analysis and preventive mechanisms.</p> <p>Review structures of judicial and legal state institutions to comply</p>	<p>OHCHR National institutions Unit, Geneva</p> <p>UN Peacebuilding Office/Fund</p> <p>Policy Planning and</p>

	<p>operations capable of protecting vulnerable groups; neutral security forces and independent media.</p> <p><i>Issues to be analyzed here include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing structures; • The effectiveness of those structures; • Whether vulnerable groups have genuine access to the protection afforded by the structures; • Patterns of impunity and lack of accountability for past crimes committed against the targeted groups; • Other options for obtaining protection against genocide, e.g. presence of peacekeepers in a position to defend the group, or seeking asylum in other countries. 	<p>with international standards on independence and professionalism such as 1984 Basic Principles on Independence of Judiciary and Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors.</p> <p>Establish national human rights institutions in accordance with acceptable international standards;</p> <p>Support the work of non-governmental organizations and encourage and guarantee independent media.</p> <p>Support the work of UN Human Rights procedures and invite Special Rapporteurs (SR) to assist states to address thematic human rights issues <i>including</i> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SR on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions - SR on freedom of religion or belief - SR on the independence of judges and lawyers - Representative of the Secretary-general on the human rights of internally displaced persons - Independent expert on minority issues - SR on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - SR on torture and other cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment or punishment - Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people <p>Encourage the presence of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights or UN human rights observers/advisers.</p> <p>Promote accessibility for victims of violence and discrimination to</p>	<p>Mediation Support Unit, Department of Political Affairs</p> <p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</p> <p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</p> <p>UNESCO Media Development⁴</p> <p>International and national Non-Governmental Organizations</p> <p>Regional organizations such as ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, CEWARN, African Union Panel of the Wise, OAS, ASEAN Inter-Governmental Human Rights Commission, European Human Rights Commission and European Neighborhood Policy, International Conference on the Great Lakes, League of Arab States' (LAS) intra-regional security mandate.⁵</p>
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⁴ UNESCO is the only United Nations agency with a mandate to defend freedom of expression and press freedom.

⁵ Both the report of the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, "*A more secure world: our shared responsibility*" and the Report of the Secretary-General in follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit, "*In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all*", make

		<p>judicial and oversight tribunals and ensure the right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice. Consistent with UN standards, ensure no immunity for perpetrators of international crimes, including genocide.</p> <p>Establish and support accountability and transitional justice initiatives to address past crimes and grave human rights violations and to document accurately occurrences of past genocidal episodes.</p> <p>Guarantee protection, security and safety of civilians in a situation of armed conflict, including requesting regional, UN or international community assistance.</p> <p>Work with regional actors and United Nations to determine genocide prevention measures. An option is the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping operations by way of a UN Security Council resolution with the consent of the main parties to the conflict. This requires a commitment by the parties to a political process and their acceptance of a peacekeeping operation mandated to support that process.</p> <p>Ratify 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees to offer protection to civilian populations fleeing from genocidal violence.</p> <p>Ensure respect for the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement which offer protection for persons displaced including due to fear of becoming victims of genocide and related atrocities.</p> <p>Work with the UN and other bodies on post crisis strategies to avoid a relapse into conflict e.g. establishing accountability for identity-related crimes; rebuilding criminal justice sector; request</p>	
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recommendations for strengthening the relationship between the UN and regional organizations.

		<p>the UN Peacebuilding Support Office to support transitional programs for resolution of conflict; inclusive political dialogue, fostering reconciliation, implementing peace process, supporting DDR process and strengthening rule of law.</p>	
<p>3. Presence of illegal arms and armed elements</p>	<p><i>The issues to be analyzed here include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether there exists a capacity to perpetrate genocide - especially, but not exclusively, by killing; • How armed groups are formed, who arms them and what links they have to state authorities, if any; • In cases of armed rebellions or uprising, whether a state has justified targeting groups from 	<p><i>Examples of preventive action and measures include:</i></p> <p>Prevent creation of unlawful militia groups linked to state structures and ensure disarmament of armed groups that target civilian populations of ethnic, racial and religious identity.</p> <p>Work with the United Nations and regional organizations on DDR processes and structures to prevent proliferation of illegal small arms. Implement UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapon in all its Aspects.</p> <p>Support the UN Security Council calls for states to enforce all Council resolutions on sanctions including arms embargoes.</p>	<p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</p> <p>UN Office of Drugs and Crime - Prevention of Terrorism Branch</p> <p>UN Office for Disarmament Affairs</p>

	<p>which armed actors have drawn their membership.</p>	<p>Work with the international community to address national security concerns and political instability within a conflict-prevention framework that is respectful of human rights; minorities' rights and right to self-determination.</p> <p>Refer to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 as a guide, in particular, to recognize that any measures taken to prevent and combat terrorism must comply with obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.</p> <p>Ensure diversity and adequate representation of national, ethnic, racial and religious groups in state security and law enforcement apparatus.</p> <p>Review the security sector to ensure professionalism; adequate</p>	
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		training on human rights and international humanitarian law standards; adequate internal accountability and disciplinary mechanisms.	
4. Motivation of leading actors in the State/region; acts which serve to encourage divisions between national, racial, ethnic, religious groups	<p><i>The issues to be analyzed here include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underlying political, economic, military or other motivation to target a group and to separate it from the rest of the population; • The use of exclusionary ideology and the construction of identities in terms of “us” and “them” to accentuate differences; • Depiction of a targeted group as dangerous, disloyal, a security or economic threat or as unworthy or inferior so as 	<p><i>Examples of preventive action and measures include:</i></p> <p>Condemn all propaganda, and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination.</p> <p>Prohibit organizations as well as organized/all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial and religious discrimination. Avoid funding any groups that preach exclusivity or enmity towards other faiths.</p> <p>Work with international community to address national security concerns, political and economic disputes that could be identity-related within a conflict-resolution/prevention framework that is</p>	<p>Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>UN Alliance of Civilizations</p> <p>Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (United Nations Development Programme)</p>

	<p>to justify action against the group;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propaganda campaigns and fabrications about the targeted group used to justify acts against a targeted group by use of dominant, controlled media or “mirror politics”⁶; • Any relevant role, whether active or passive, of actors outside the country (e.g., other Governments, armed groups based in neighboring countries, refugee groups or <i>diasporas</i>) and respective political or economic motivations. 	<p>respectful of human rights including minorities’ rights and right to self-determination.</p> <p>Promote good governance such as eradicating corruption and clientelism; using transparency standards to publicize identity-biased corruption; discourage single ethnicity- or religion-based political parties; aim for equitable distribution of national resources and development among all identity groups.</p> <p>Work with UN entities to help address the structural causes of violent conflict through development programmes that promote participation, dispute resolution and gender equality.</p>	
<p>5. Circumstances that facilitate</p>	<p><i>Issues to be analyzed here include:</i></p>	<p><i>Examples of preventive actions and measures include:</i></p>	<p>Office of the Office of the Special Adviser on the</p>

⁶ “Mirror politics” is a common strategy to create divisions by fabricating events whereby a person accuses others of what he or she does or wants to do.

<p>perpetration of genocide (dynamic factors)</p>	<p>Any development of events, whether gradual or sudden, that suggest a trajectory towards the perpetration of genocidal violence, or the existence of a longer term plan or policy to commit genocide. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden or gradual strengthening of the military or security apparatus; creation of or increased support to militia groups (e.g., sudden increases in arms flow) in the absence of discernible legitimate threats; • Attempts to reduce or eradicate diversity within the security apparatus; • Preparation of local population 	<p>Ensure right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution.</p> <p>Ensure that emergency laws and extraordinary security measures do not derogate inalienable rights of people and conform to acceptable international standards.</p> <p>Work with the international community to explore effective and immediate options to prevent or halt the occurrence of genocidal violence under preventive principles of the 1948 Genocide Convention and Responsibility to Protect. For instance:</p> <p>Invite the international community to safeguard safe havens and to create no-fly zones.</p> <p>Respect the UNHCR Standards on Access to Territory for Refugees. Request the UN and neighboring countries to undertake contingency measures for mass refugee movements and instruct border guards to maintain the borders open.</p>	<p>Prevention of Genocide</p> <p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</p> <p>United Nations Security Council Resolutions</p> <p>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</p> <p>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</p>
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	<p>to use them to perpetrate acts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of legislation derogating the rights of a targeted group; • Imposition of emergency or extraordinary security laws and facilities that erode civil rights and liberties; • Sudden increase in inflammatory rhetoric or hate propaganda, especially by leaders, that sets a tone of impunity even if it does not amount to incitement to genocidal violence in itself; • Permissive environment created by ongoing armed conflict that could facilitate access to weapons and commission of genocide. 	<p>Abolish enforced sterilization and examine the impact of birth control policies and practices on the long-term survival of smaller populations of ethnic minority groups.</p> <p>Ensure that refugee and IDP camps comply with international standards such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.</p> <p>Prevent incarceration of individuals in unlawful facilities and locations which could facilitate commission of genocidal acts.</p> <p>Support independent fact – finding / investigation/commission of inquiry and investigative monitoring missions by the United Nations and other independent bodies to monitor and document occurrence of alleged genocidal acts.</p> <p>Implement UN SC Resolution 1325 on protection of women in armed conflict.</p> <p>Establish credible and independent electoral institutions and</p>	
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<p>6. Genocidal acts</p>	<p><i>Issues to be analyzed here include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts that could be obvious “elements” of the crime of genocide as defined in Article 6 of the Rome Statute,⁷ such as killings, abduction and disappearances, torture, rape and sexual violence; ‘ethnic cleansing’ or pogroms;⁸ • Less obvious methods of destruction, such as the deliberate deprivation of resources needed for the group’s physical survival and which are available to the rest of the population, such as clean water, food and medical services;⁹ 	<p>legal/constitutional mechanisms to resolve disputes related to elections. Seek international assistance and monitoring for the conduct of elections.</p> <p>To remain alert to potential instability in neighboring countries and offer assistance and support to 1) civilian populations in countries that are suffering from the consequences of political instability; armed conflict and humanitarian crises and 2) to the international community working to address these situations.</p> <p>Facilitate and ensure accurate and independent documentation and coverage of occurring “acts of genocide” by the government, media, NGOs and the UN with a view to establishing truth and strategizing appropriate responses to prevent escalation of genocidal acts.</p>	<p>Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide</p> <p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</p> <p>United Nations Security Council Resolutions</p> <p>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</p> <p>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</p>
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⁷ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

⁸ Efforts should be made to gather information on a sufficient number of incidents to determine whether the abuses were substantial, systematic and widespread over a period of time.

⁹ Deprivation of the means to sustain life can be imposed through confiscation of harvests, blockade of foodstuffs, detention in camps, forcible relocation or expulsion to inhospitable environments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of circumstances that could lead to a slow death, such as lack of proper housing, clothing and hygiene or excessive work or physical exertion; • Programs intended to prevent procreation, including involuntary sterilization, forced abortion, prohibition of marriage and long-term separation of men and women; • Forcible transfer of children, imposed by direct force or through fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or other methods of coercion; • Death threats or ill treatment that causes disfigurement or injury; forced or coerced use of drugs or other treatment that damages health. 		<p>Regional organizations such as ECOWAS, IGAD CEWARN, AU Panel of the Wise, OAS, ASEAN Inter-Governmental Human Rights Commission, European Human Rights Commission and European Neighborhood Policy, International Conference on the Great Lakes, League of Arab States' (LAS) intra-regional security mandate.</p> <p>International media</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations</p>
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<p>7. Evidence of intent “to destroy in whole or in part ...”¹⁰</p>	<p><i>Issues to be analyzed here include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statements amounting to hate speech ¹¹ by those involved in a genocidal campaign; • In a large-scale armed conflict, widespread and systematic nature of acts; intensity and scale of acts and invariability of killing methods used against the same protected group; types of weapons employed (in particular weapons prohibited under international law) and the extent of bodily injury caused; • In a non-conflict situation, widespread and/or systematic discriminatory and targeted practices culminating in gross violations of human rights of protected groups, such as extrajudicial killings, torture and displacement; • The specific means used to 	<p><i>In addition to all preventive measures set out above:</i></p> <p>Ensure respect for rules of engagement and laws of armed conflict, particularly on protection of civilian populations and protected objects in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols.</p> <p>Build capacity of state military and security forces to ensure respect for laws of armed conflict and human rights and incorporate disciplinary and accountability measures for grave violations.</p> <p>States could also refer as a guide, to the Charter of the European Union and the Council of Europe’s Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities which incorporates anti-assimilation language and creates express obligations to respect cultural diversity. Culture is also protected through such specific-purpose instruments as the European Cultural Convention and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.</p>	<p>Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide</p> <p>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</p> <p>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organizations</p>
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¹⁰ Genocidal intent can develop gradually, e.g., in the course of conflict and not necessarily before, and genocide may be used as a “tool” or “strategy” to achieve military goals in an operation whose primary objective may be unrelated to the targeted group. Evidence of “intent to destroy” can be inferred from a set of existing facts which would suggest that what is unfolding or ongoing may be genocide. From a preventive perspective, there could be other indications of a plan or policy or an attempt to destroy a protected group before the occurrence of full-blown genocide.

¹¹ The hate speech has to denigrate characteristics of a specific ethnic/racial/religious/national group.

	<p>achieve “ethnic cleansing” which may underscore that the perpetration of the acts is designed to reach the foundations of the group or what is considered as such by the perpetrator group;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The nature of the atrocities, e.g., dismemberment of those already killed that reveal a level of dehumanization of the group or euphoria at having total control over another human being, or the systematic rape of women which may be intended to transmit a new ethnic identity to the child or to cause humiliation and terror in order to fragment the group;• The destruction of or attacks on cultural and religious property and symbols of the targeted group that may be designed to annihilate the historic presence of the group or groups;• Targeted elimination of community leaders and/or		
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	<p>men and/or women of a particular age span (the ‘future generation’ or a military-age group);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other practices designed to complete the exclusion of targeted group from social/political life. 		
<p>8. Triggering factors</p>	<p><i>Issues to be analyzed here include:</i></p> <p>Future events or circumstances seemingly unrelated to genocide that might aggravate conditions or spark deterioration in the situation, pointing to the likely onset of a genocidal episode. These ‘triggers’ might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upcoming elections (and associated activities such as voter registration or campaigning; revision of delimitation of electoral boundaries; a call for early elections or the postponement or cancellation of elections; disbanding of election commissions; imposition of new quotas/standards for political party or candidate 	<p>Work with the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and other UN entities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to establish national and regional preventive mechanisms including monitoring and analyzing risk factors; 2) to strengthen and build capacity of existing arrangements on early warning and genocide prevention ; 3) on how the UN could assist in pacific settlement of disputes such as early warning, conflict prevention and mediation ; and 4) to promote a culture of prevention and in particular, on protection of civilians and human groups. 	<p>Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide</p> <p>UN Department of Political Affairs - Electoral Assistance Division</p> <p>Department of Political Affairs and United Nations Development Programme - <i>Joint Program on Building National Capacity for Conflict Prevention.</i>¹²</p> <p>Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (United Nations Development Programme)</p>

¹² The program aims to assist governments, political parties and civil societies to acquire the skills and experience they need to resolve disputes peacefully before they lead to violence. The program provides funding for the implementation of conflict prevention strategies developed under the auspices of the UN Framework Team; joint assessments of situations requiring preventive action; the provision of “seed assistance,” in the form of initial technical and financial resources, for concrete conflict prevention initiatives on the ground and the deployment of Peace and Development Advisors to support conflict prevention initiatives at the field level.

	<p>eligibility);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change of Government outside of an electoral or constitutionally sanctioned process;• Instances where the military is deployed internally to act against civilians;• Commencement of armed hostilities;• Natural disasters that may stress state capacity and strengthen active opposition groups;• Increases in opposition capacity, which may be perceived as a threat and prompt preemptive action, or rapidly declining opposition capacity which may invite rapid action to eliminate problem groups.		
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