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INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT



Asia-Pacific Centre for the  
Responsibility to Protect



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF QUEENSLAND

A U S T R A L I A

# Early Warning for Protection

Technologies and Practice for the Prevention of Mass Atrocity Crimes

# Session 1

## Traditional Early Warning Mechanisms

# Mr. Francis Deng

Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General  
on the Prevention of Genocide

**Early Warning for Protection**

Technologies and Practices for the Prevention of Mass Atrocity Crimes

## FACTOR 1

Category of Factors	Explanation	Preventive measures
INTER-GROUP RELATIONS	Existing and past conflicts, past and present patterns of discrimination, history of genocide/mass atrocities	Condemning and eliminating doctrine and policy of superiority, social segregation and to review national legislation allowing discrimination, profiling and targeting

## FACTOR 2

Category of Factors	Explanation	Preventive measures
CAPACITY TO PREVENT GENOCIDE	Structures to protect populations and deter genocide e.g. effective legislation and judicial protection, national human rights bodies, presence of international actors, neutral security forces, independent media	Support for NGOs; independent media; presence of UN human rights advisers; ratify 1951 Refugees Convention

## FACTOR 3

Category of Factors	Explanation	Preventive measures
PRESENCE OF ILLEGAL ARMS AND ARMED ELEMENTS	Capacity to perpetrate genocide using arms, formation of groups and links to State; justification in targeting groups	Address national security concerns and political instability within human rights framework, minorities' rights, self-determination

## FACTOR 4

Category of Factors	Explanation	Preventive measures
Motivations	Underlying political, economic, military motivations; use of exclusionary ideology; construction of identities “us” and “them”	Discourage single-ethnicity or religion based political parties, prohibit activities inciting racial hatred

## OTHER FACTORS

Circumstances facilitating perpetration of genocide

Existence of elements of acts of genocide

Evidence of intent to destroy

Triggering factors

# Traditional Early Warning Mechanisms

Panel Discussion

**Early Warning for Protection**

Technologies and Practices for the Prevention of Mass Atrocity Crimes

# Mr. Lawrence Woocher

Senior Program Officer, Centre for Conflict Analysis  
and Prevention at the US Institute of Peace

**Early Warning for Protection**

Technologies and Practices for the Prevention of Mass Atrocity Crimes

# Ms Maria Marilia Da Costa

Program Manager for EWER Program in BELUN

**Early Warning for Protection**

Technologies and Practices for the Prevention of Mass Atrocity Crimes



*“The role of Belun and CICR’s Early Warning, Early Response system in ensuring effective warning and response to conflict risks in Timor-Leste”*



# EWER Objectives

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*“Increase early responses to conflict and prevent violence from escalating at the national and community level”*

- ▣ Strengthen programmatic and policy responses to conflict
- ▣ Reinforce state and community preparedness and responses to conflict

# Methodology

- **Third Generation EWER System**
  - ▣ Located in the Conflict Zone, linking warning and response
- **Analysis of changes in Conflict Dynamics**
  - ▣ Evidence-based, Combating Rumors
- **People to People Approach**
  - ▣ State and Non-state actors working together for response
- **Geographically Targeted Response**
- **Seeking Long-Term Change**



# Types of Conflict that EWER seeks to address:

## □ **Local Conflict**

- Community
- Religious
- Martial Arts
- Land & Resources

## □ **National Conflict**

- Political
- Ethnic
- Electoral (up to 2012)
- Long-term Conflict Factors



# Monitoring

*Detects changes in National and Community Conflict Dynamics through:*



- **Community-based Monitors recording:**
  - ▣ Situational Change
    - Political
    - Social
    - Economic
    - External
  - ▣ Incidents of Violence
  
- **Media Monitoring**

# Warning Mechanisms, Preparedness and Response

## □ Early Warning

### ■ Direct contact to EWER partners

- State Actors
- International Partners
- Police
- Community Networks

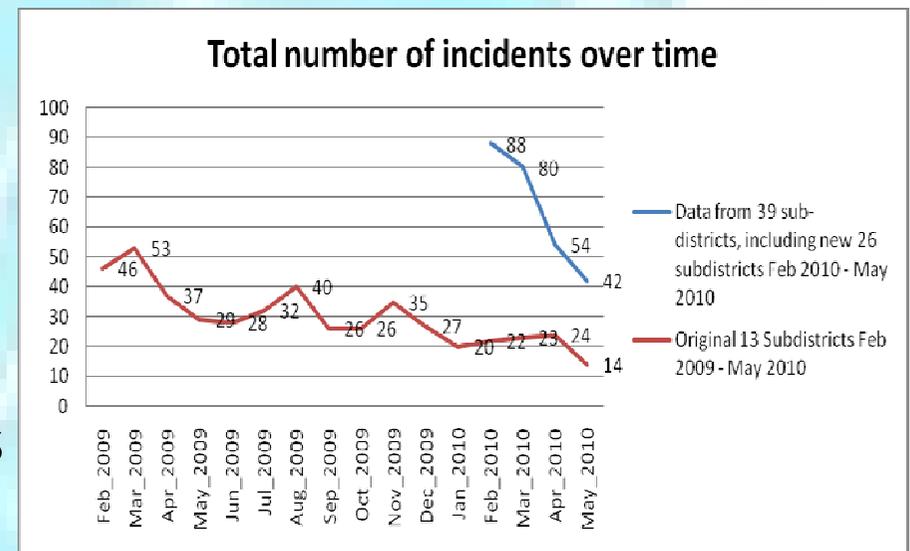
### ■ Alerts

### ■ Monthly Situation Updates

## □ Conflict Analysis

### ■ Trimester Reports

### ■ Policy Briefs





# EWER Response Actions

# Response Techniques

## *Typical Activities using EWER Small Grants Funds:*

- Ensuring Conflict Sensitive Development & Resource Distribution
- Dialogue & Mediation
- Traditional Justice and Conflict Resolution Ceremonies
- Civic Education
- National Dialogues and Advocacy

# Advocacy for Policy Response

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## *Policy Brief Themes to-date:*

- “Reducing Community Tensions through Housing”
- “Religious Identity and Conflict”
- “Access and Opportunity in Education”
- “Alcohol and Drugs”

# Key lessons for effective early warning and response

- Monitor changing conflict dynamics on multiple levels
  - Social, Political, Economic & External
  - Impact of national issues on grassroots perceptions
- Accurate, consistent and timely information over time
- Long-term data sets to draw insights about situational and social change
- Early warning linked to tailor-made Response actions
- Flexible systems
- Strong and Resilient Networks for response need time to develop
- Not a quick fix for addressing all conflict



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION  
ANY QUESTIONS?**

To learn more about the EWER program, please contact:

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# Lunch

Palm View Cafe

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