

Mapping Recommendations of Annual Reports of the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect 2009-2024

This list of recommendations of the reports of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect, 2009-2024, is published on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the 2005 World Summit Outcome GA Res 60/1, which proclaimed the responsibility to protect.

Member States are invited to assess the implementation of the recommendations in all sixteen reports preparatory to the 20th anniversary UNGA debate on the Responsibility to Protect on 25 June 2025.

1. 2009 Report ([A/63/677](#))

“Implementing the responsibility to protect”

Focus: The Three-pillar strategy for the implementation of the responsibility to protect.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraphs
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accept and act in accordance with the responsibility to protect (Pillar One). - Prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, including their incitement. - Ratify and implement international human rights, humanitarian, refugee, and criminal law treaties, including the Rome Statute. - Incorporate international standards into domestic legislation and practice. - Strengthen national institutions for human rights protection, rule of law, inclusive governance, mediation, early warning, and security sector reform, including in assistance programmes. - Assist the International Criminal Court and ad hoc tribunals in investigating and prosecuting atrocity crimes. - Foster responsible sovereignty through social inclusion and diversity management. - Conduct periodic risk assessments. - Participate in regional peer review mechanisms (e.g., African Peer Review Mechanism). - Engage in the universal periodic review process. - Support Security Council-authorized targeted sanctions (e.g., travel bans, asset freezes, arms embargoes) against perpetrators. - Assist the Human Rights Council in considering ways to advance the responsibility to protect. 	13–27 46–47
Regional and Subregional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen early warning, early response, and mediation capacities. 	37–38, 65, Annex 1–2

Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share best practices and lessons learned across regions. - Support capacity-building for prevention and civilian protection. - Cooperate closely with the United Nations. 	
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream responsibility to protect perspectives across UN mandates and activities. - Strengthen early warning, analysis, and assessment mechanisms. - Enhance rapid deployment capabilities for civilian, police, and military response. - Provide technical assistance for conflict-sensitive development, rule of law, security sector reform, and inclusive governance. - Deploy diplomatic, humanitarian, and peaceful measures under Chapters VI and VIII before considering enforcement action. - Strengthen collaboration with regional and sub-regional organizations for prevention and response. - Ensure consistent advocacy by the Secretary-General and UN leadership to trigger timely responses. - Security Council and General Assembly to “meet obligations relating to the responsibility to protect”. - Encourage greater involvement of the Peacebuilding Commission in advancing the responsibility to protect. 	11–12, 31–36, 48–66, Annex 1–6
General Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome or take note of the Secretary-General’s report (A/63/677). - Define its role in “continuing consideration” of the responsibility to protect as mandated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome. - Develop frameworks for State–international community partnerships under Pillar Two. - Consider periodic reviews of Member States’ efforts to implement the responsibility to protect. - Oversee activities related to the responsibility to protect, possibly through annual or biennial reporting mechanisms. 	71
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct advocacy, public education, monitoring, research, and early warning activities. - Partner with States and UN bodies in prevention, capacity-building, and response efforts. - Support survivors of atrocity crimes and build survivor networks. - Support national and transnational reconciliation, diversity management, and transitional justice initiatives. - Engage private sector actors to apply economic pressure against perpetrators of atrocity crimes. 	26–27, 59, Annex 3

2. 2010 Report (A/64/864)

“Early warning, assessment and the responsibility to protect”

Focus: Strengthening early warning mechanisms to prevent atrocity crimes.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraphs
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share critical and timely information with the UN for early warning and assessments. - Participate in political dialogue and lessons-learned exercises on implementation of the responsibility to protect. 	12, 14
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with the UN on early warning, assessment, and policy options for timely and decisive responses. - Be part of informal dialogues organized by the UN General Assembly on their role in R2P. 	11, 14, 19
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalize collaboration between the Special Advisers on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect (including a possible joint office). - Improve information sharing among UN entities to act cohesively. - Ensure information is assessed specifically through the lens of preventing atrocity crimes. - Maintain a candid, continuous process of situational assessment and policy review for an early and flexible response. - Establish emergency procedures for early warning, assessment, and recommendations to the Security Council. 	2-10, 14-19
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide supplementary information and analysis to detect early signs of atrocity crimes. - Participate in lessons-learned exercises and contribute to discussions on implementation of the responsibility to protect. 	12, 14

3. 2011 Report (A/65/877-S/2011/393)

“The role of regional and subregional arrangements in implementing the responsibility to protect”

Focus: The contributions of regional and subregional organizations to the implementation of the responsibility to protect.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraphs
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalize responsibility to protect principles in national laws, policies, and practices. - Ratify and implement international treaties relevant to atrocity prevention. - Strengthen the rule of law, security sector, human rights 	10–13, 17–20, 26, 28, 37

	<p>bodies, and early warning capacities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage in peer review mechanisms (e.g., African Peer Review Mechanism). - Cooperate with international and regional justice mechanisms. - Support national and regional focal points for the responsibility to protect. 	
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop norms, standards, and institutions promoting accountability, tolerance, and diversity. - Strengthen early warning systems and operational prevention capacity. - Engage in mediation, conflict resolution, and preventive diplomacy. - Conduct public education, training, and awareness-raising initiatives. - Coordinate diplomatic measures (e.g., suspension of memberships, sanctions). - Support national implementation and build capacity for protection. - Strengthen cooperation with the UN on prevention, capacity-building, and response. - Encourage cooperation with ICC and accountability mechanisms. - Engage in intraregional dialogue on the operationalization of the principle. - Establish and enhance regional and sub-regional civilian and military standby capacities (e.g., AU Standby Force). 	4–9, 14–18, 23–27, 29–31, 34–37, 39–40
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve operational prevention collaboration with regional bodies. - Enhance mediation, conflict prevention, and early engagement mechanisms. - Support regional and national capacity-building. - Deepen cooperation with regional and subregional arrangements (planning and policymaking). - Facilitate knowledge sharing, joint assessments, and mapping of prevention capacities. - Promote accountability and cooperation with international justice mechanisms. - Explore global-regional cooperation on sanctions, peacekeeping doctrine, and responses to atrocity crimes. 	5–6, 21–27, 30–33, 35–36, 38–40, 43–44
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage in intraregional dialogue on the operationalization of the principle. - Support national efforts through media outreach, research, , innovative public programming, and well-informed commentary, including on a cross-regional and South-South basis. 	12–13, 15–16, 23, 28

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop parallel networks of responsibility to protect focal points in NGOs and parliaments. - Collaborate with States and regional bodies in awareness-raising, prevention and protection activities. 	
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4. 2012 Report (A/66/874-S/2012/578) “Responsibility to protect: timely and decisive response”

Focus: The necessity of prompt action in the face of emerging crises.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Paragraph(s)
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build national capacity to prevent and respond to atrocity crimes. - Ensure early and effective application of measures under Chapters VI and VIII. - Use all tools under Chapters VI, VII, VIII for an early and flexible response. - Promote early warning, assessments, and timely actions. - Engage in diplomatic measures, including sanctions, and ensure the granting of asylum. - Work through regional and sub-regional organizations or call on the Security Council. - Promote “Responsibility while Protecting” (RWP) principles. 	6-7, 12-14, 19-27, 31, 36-37, 40-41, 52-58
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen cooperation with UN for early warning, mediation, and preventive diplomacy. - Use Chapter VIII mechanisms effectively. - Assist Member States in building resilience. - Engage in dialogues across regions. 	23-24, 35, 42-44, 48
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen early warning and preventive measures. - Use Charter tools under Chapters VI, VII, and VIII strategically. - Engage with regional and sub-regional organizations. - Engage relevant mandate holders on protection, in addition to the principal organs. - Support national capacities and transitions post-crises. - Ensure consistency and fairness in early warning and assessment to policy formulation and actions. - Promote public advocacy against incitement and hate speech. - Maintain humanitarian principles in responses. 	9-11, 15-16, 18-19, 22-27, 30-31, 33-34, 39, 44, 51, 53-57
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for government and international action to prevent atrocity crimes. - Provide grassroots early warning information and protection, including by using new technologies. - Hold States accountable when failing to protect populations from atrocity crimes. 	45-47

	- Promote tolerance and counter discrimination and incitement at community level.	
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5. 2013 Report (A/67/929-S/2013/399) Responsibility to protect: State responsibility and prevention.

Focus: The primary role of states in preventing mass atrocity crimes.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Paragraph(s)
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fulfill primary responsibility to prevent atrocity crimes, including by addressing incitement and through early action. - Build national resilience: legal frameworks, inclusive constitutions, protection of diversity, democratic elections, accountability, transitional justice, good governance based on the rule of law, and national infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights. - Conduct national risk assessments using genocide/atrocity prevention frameworks. - Mainstream atrocity prevention in national administrations: national atrocity prevention/responsibility to protect focal points, early warning and response mechanisms, communication channels with communities. - Sign, ratify and implement relevant international legal instruments - Engage with the Universal Periodic Review and other peer review mechanisms. - Combat hate speech and incitement, while respecting freedom of opinion and expression. - Facilitate inclusive education promoting diversity and past atrocity awareness. - Support civil society and free, independent media. - Commemorate past atrocity crimes and empowerment of victims' associations. 	5-7, 30-31, 35-42, 44-48, 49-55, 56-64, 71 (a)-(g), 74
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen collaboration with Member States and UN on atrocity prevention. - Support national capacity-building for atrocity prevention. - Promote regional partnerships on implementation of atrocity prevention. 	69-70, 76
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Member States with technical assistance, capacity-building, and sharing of tools. - Enhance partnerships to strengthen national atrocity prevention efforts. - Facilitate General Assembly dialogues and follow-up meetings to assess implementation of the recommendations in the report. 	69-70, 73-77

Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support national atrocity prevention capacity and resilience. - Engage with national risk assessments and early warning systems, as well as local mechanisms to resolve tensions and disputes. - Partner with Member States and regional organizations for prevention initiatives. 	37, 53-55, 61-64, 69-71, 76
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6. 2014 Report (A/68/947-S/2014/449) “Fulfilling our collective responsibility: international assistance and the responsibility to protect”

Focus: How international support can aid states in upholding the responsibility to protect.

Target Audience	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraph(s)
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fulfill the primary responsibility to protect populations from atrocity crimes, including through peer review processes (e.g., Universal Periodic Review). - Request and coordinate international assistance under pillar II. - Invest in tools to encourage national ownership and commitment to atrocity prevention. - Incorporate gender and child protection perspectives into atrocity prevention. - Strengthen national resilience through addressing horizontal inequalities and capacity building to address specific inhibitors i.e., security sector; institutions overseeing political transitions; judicial and human rights institutions; risk assessment and early response; local conflict resolution capacity; media capacity to counter prejudice and hate speech; transitional justice. - Invest in methodologies to monitor and evaluate the impact of preventive actions. - Support regional and international initiatives for atrocity crimes prevention like the Global Network of responsibility to protect Focal Points. - Request temporary civilian or peacekeeping support if needed and ensure training of deployed personnel. - Support the work of the Special Advisers on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect. 	1, 5-6, 8-19, 28-77, 78-80
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with the UN and Member States in atrocity prevention, capacity-building, and protection. - Strengthen regional peer review and early warning mechanisms (e.g., AU, ECOWAS, IGAD, ASEAN, OAS, EU). - Conduct preventive diplomacy and mediation in high-risk situations. 	24-25, 34, 37, 59-67

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate atrocity prevention into regional frameworks. - Share expertise in areas such as security sector reform, human rights monitoring, and mediation. - Participate in regional atrocity prevention networks. 	
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical, political, human rights, humanitarian and peacekeeping support for pillar II, including to address specific inhibitors. - Assist States in early warning, risk assessment, prevention and protection, including through good offices and preventive diplomacy (e.g., OHCHR, DPPA, UNDP, UNHCR, MONUSCO, UNMISS). - Operationalize the “Rights Up Front” initiative. - Monitor and report on situations of concern. - Deploy mediation support and human rights monitoring teams. - Strengthen coordination between human rights monitors and peacekeepers. - Include the responsibility to protect on the formal agenda of the General Assembly and craft the vision for the next decade. 	5, 21-22, 30-33, 36, 38, 44-45, 48-58, 60-69, 71
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for atrocity prevention nationally and internationally. - Engage in early warning, risk assessment and reporting. - Support inclusive national dialogue, reconciliation, and dispute resolution. - Counter hate speech and promote pluralistic media. - Partner with international and regional organizations for capacity-building and protection activities. - Strengthen networks to build atrocity prevention capacity. 	14-15, 20, 27, 30-32, 35, 38, 53-56, 61-66

7. 2015 Report (A/69/981-S/2015/500) “A vital and enduring commitment: implementing the responsibility to protect”

Focus: Reaffirms the ongoing commitment to the principles of the responsibility to protect.

Target Audience	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraph(s)
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fulfil the primary responsibility to protect populations. - Ratify and implement relevant international legal instruments (Genocide Convention, Geneva Conventions, Rome Statute, etc.). - Declare atrocity crime prevention and response a national priority, undertaking a national risk assessment and articulating an actionable whole-of-government strategy for both domestic and international policy. - Strengthen national resilience: inclusive governance, 	3, 18-25, 35, 55-61, 64-67, 74

	<p>human rights protection, judicial reform, countering discrimination and incitement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and empower national responsibility to protect focal points. - Prioritize atrocity crime prevention and response in national policies and strategies. - Expand responsive and flexible funding for preventive diplomacy. - Build national early warning and risk assessment capabilities, in connection with early action. - Cooperate with international and regional networks for the responsibility to protect. - Prevent recurrence of atrocity crimes through transitional justice, reconciliation and peacebuilding. - Enhance efforts to prevent violent extremism and counter incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence, working with religious and community leaders and drawing on new technologies. - Engage in systematic review of lessons learned on atrocity prevention and peer review processes. - Expand cooperation to restrict access to small arms and light weapons and illicit financing and other forms of illegal trafficking. - Use the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes systematically and analyse lessons learned. 	
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist Member States in atrocity prevention, capacity-building, and protection. - Integrate the responsibility to protect into regional frameworks and mechanisms (peer review, early warning, mediation, conflict resolution, etc.). - Strengthen regional human rights monitoring mechanisms to address atrocity risks. - Share best practices across regions for atrocity crime prevention. - Coordinate regional responses to protect populations at risk. - Expand engagement with responsibility to protect focal point networks. 	5, 30, 42, 44, 54-60, 68-69, 74
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support States to fulfil their protection responsibilities (Pillar II). - Mainstream the responsibility to protect and atrocity prevention into UN operations (Human Rights up Front initiative, UN early warning mechanisms). - Strengthen good offices, preventive diplomacy, early engagement, use of Special Envoys, and field presences. - Peace operations: enhance civilian protection mandates 	29-35, 38-39, 44, 50, 55-56, 59-61, 64, 72-73

	<p>and resources, intelligence, rapid deployment, pre-deployment training, threat analysis, casualty tracking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the Security Council addresses atrocity situations early with consistent responses, using all tools under the Charter (sanctions, peacekeeping, diplomacy, military measures as last resort). - Exercise restraint in using the veto in the Security Council in cases of atrocity crimes and explain an alternative strategy in case of its use. - Elaborate on the reporting and review of protection missions authorized by the Security Council and conducted by third parties. - Improve cooperation with regional organizations. - Promote accountability for perpetrators of atrocity crimes through support to international and national judicial mechanisms. 	
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support national, regional and international atrocity prevention initiatives. - Advocate for stronger early warning, risk analysis, and preventive action. - Strengthen community resilience through dialogue, early warning, local mediation, reconciliation initiatives. - Counter hate speech and incitement through traditional and new media. - Cooperate with responsibility to protect focal points to hold governments accountable. - Promote education and awareness about atrocity prevention and R2P. 	22, 26-27, 30-31, 53, 69

8. 2016 Report ([A/70/999-S/2016/620](#)) “Mobilizing collective action: the next decade of the responsibility to protect”

Focus: Anticipated challenges and forward-looking strategies for advancing the responsibility to protect.

Target Audience	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraph(s)
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fulfil the primary responsibility to protect populations. - Incorporate atrocity prevention into national policies and strategies. - Accede to and comply with core international treaties (e.g., Genocide Convention, Geneva Conventions, Refugee Convention, Rome Statute). - Establish national focal points for the responsibility to protect and national architectures to strengthen national inhibitors (professional security sector, judicial systems, 	1-6, 18-25, 27-30, 33-36, 38-49, 53-58, 62-64

	<p>early warning, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase investment in preventive diplomacy, early warning systems, early action and peaceful civilian protection tools. - Raise public awareness on atrocity prevention, together with civil society and the private sector. - Avoid supporting conflict parties committing atrocity crimes; ensure arms transfers comply with international law (Arms Trade Treaty). - Prioritize protection of populations over narrow national interests. - Strengthen domestic resilience to prevent recurrence of atrocity crimes (e.g., transitional justice, reconciliation, and accountability). - Support the work of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect. - Encourage the Security Council's preventive action and improve political support for preventive diplomacy. - Reaffirm commitment to the responsibility to protect through a new General Assembly resolution. 	
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build and strengthen regional prevention architecture and protection mechanisms. - Improve information sharing with the UN on atrocity risks. - Coordinate responses with the UN and other organizations. - Share best practices on atrocity prevention and civilian protection. - Develop capacity to assess and respond to atrocity risks, including the UN Framework of Analysis. - Encourage regional dialogue on the responsibility to protect. 	5, 41, 50, 59
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen early warning, risk analysis, and early action and preventive capacities. - Mainstream the responsibility to protect and Human Rights up Front across the UN system. - Ensure UN responses address atrocity crime-specific risks (integrated into human rights and conflict risk analysis). - Enhance coordination between the Security Council and Human Rights Council. - Ensure consistent use of commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions. - Strengthen Secretariat's ability to deliver candid risk assessments and protection challenges. - Promote restraint in veto use in atrocity crime situations - Build partnerships with regional and subregional organizations to enable rapid collective response. 	3, 5-6, 29, 35-43, 50, 60-61
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen local early warning, prevention and protection 	36, 42, 44, 51-

	efforts, including for the victims. - Monitor, report, and advocate on atrocity risks. - Promote tolerance, inclusion, and peacebuilding at the community level. - Engage religious and community leaders in prevention and protection efforts. - Partner with governments and international actors to bolster prevention.	52, 54, 56
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9. 2017 Report (A/71/1016-S/2017/556) “Implementing the responsibility to protect: accountability for prevention”

Focus: The importance of accountability in preventing atrocity crimes.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraphs
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratify, sign, and implement key treaties (Genocide Convention, Rome Statute, Refugee Convention, Arms Trade Treaty) and criminalize atrocity crimes domestically. - Conduct regular and inclusive national risk assessments using the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes. - Appoint national focal points on the responsibility to protect. - Strengthen parliamentary accountability mechanisms, such as holding annual debates or establishing working groups on atrocity prevention. - Mainstream atrocity prevention in national aid programmes. - Integrate atrocity prevention into the work of national human rights institutions and ombudspersons. - Ensure accountability of security forces; remove statutory limitations, amnesties, or immunities blocking prosecution. - Ensure transitional justice and accountability for past atrocity crimes. - Promote open, inclusive national dialogue on atrocity risks, involving women, youth, and minority groups. - Encourage the independence and plurality of the media. - Engage fully with UN Special Procedures and integrate atrocity prevention into reporting under Universal Periodic Review and Treaty Bodies. - Establish domestic mechanisms to monitor and report on atrocity prevention commitments. - Consider options to promote reflection on the role of the Security Council in protection from atrocity crimes. 	8, 20-26, 44-45
Regional and Subregional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Member States in building capacity for atrocity prevention and protection. 	22, 37, 46

Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance cooperation with the United Nations on early warning, atrocity prevention and protection. - Utilize regional or subregional human rights mechanisms to identify risks, recommend preventive measures, and support capacity-building. - Facilitate peer-to-peer exchanges among focal points and through regional networks. - Promote implementation of shared commitments. 	
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream atrocity prevention across the UN system and strengthen internal coordination and accountability. - Support Member States through UN Country Teams on governance, development, human rights, and resilience-building. - Systematically include atrocity risk analysis in Secretariat briefings to the Security Council. - Empower field missions and senior officials to raise protection concerns publicly when necessary. - Strengthen the role of Special Advisers on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, including by inviting to brief the Security Council. - Implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in all support to non-UN forces. - Improve lessons learning, training, and operational support for implementing protection mandates. - Integrate atrocity prevention fully into the UN's prevention platforms. - Monitor compliance with international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law when the Security Council grants mandates to regional or subregional organizations. - Place a specific item on atrocity prevention and the implementation of the responsibility to protect on the agenda of the General Assembly. 	26, 39-43, 47
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in national risk assessments, monitoring, and development of atrocity prevention strategies. - Submit alternative or "shadow" reports to national parliaments and UN human rights mechanisms. - Promote open and transparent national discourse for atrocity prevention, including through free and impartial journalism. - Engage with national focal points and peer-to-peer prevention networks (such as GAAMAC). - Advocate for national and international action on atrocity prevention and hold governments accountable. 	3, 8, 25-26, 38

10. 2018 Report ([A/72/884-S/2018/525](#)) "Responsibility to protect: from early warning to early action"

Focus: Translating early warnings into preventive actions.

Target Group	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraphs
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appoint national focal points for the responsibility to protect coordination and cooperation. - Ratify, domesticate, and implement key legal instruments (Genocide Convention, Rome Statute, human rights treaties). - Integrate atrocity prevention into national early warning, foreign, defence, trade, and development policy frameworks. - Engage national human rights institutions or ombudspersons in early warning assessments and prevention programming. - Conduct regular national assessments using the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes and act on findings to strengthen national resilience. - Strengthen accountability through parliaments and human rights institutions to oversee responsibility to protect commitments. - Support peace operations (e.g. Kigali Principles) and early civilian action for atrocity prevention. - Utilize diplomatic means and informal networks to advocate for early action. - Cooperate with UN Special Advisers on Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect in strengthening civilian action capacities. 	2, 5, 11–12, 20, 23–25, 30, 38, 45, 47
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build or enhance regional early warning and assessment mechanisms. - Support member states in developing early warning and mitigation capacities. - Propose context-specific measures to address atrocity risks and escalate preventive diplomacy. - Partner with the UN and Special Advisers to strengthen civilian action for atrocity prevention. - Use mediation, election monitoring, peacebuilding, and humanitarian aid to strengthen resilience. 	13, 16, 25, 37, 46
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalize lessons learned from atrocity prevention and publish practitioner guidelines. - Strengthen early warning and risk assessment, mainstream atrocity prevention, and strengthen partnerships with regional arrangements. - Improve coordination among mandate holders (e.g., genocide prevention, refugees, sexual violence). - Ensure peace operations and UN field presences integrate 	9–10, 15–17, 21–22, 27–29, 31, 35–36, 41, 47, 49

	<p>atrocities prevention goals, including by utilizing the Framework of Analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage proactively with the General Assembly, Security Council, and Human Rights Council on imminent risks and accountability. - Enhance integration of women, peace and security agenda and other related treaties and programmes into atrocities prevention policies. - Lead global consultations to advance a civilian action framework. - Include the progress in the implementation of the responsibility to protect as a standing agenda of the General Assembly. 	
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor, report, and advocate on atrocities prevention; challenge hate speech and discrimination. - Support early warning, community resilience and resolution of tensions, as well as policy development 	40, 48

11. 2019 Report (A/73/898-S/2019/463) “Responsibility to protect: lessons learned from prevention”

Focus: Past experiences to improve future implementation of the responsibility to protect.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraphs
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement national policies managing diversity as a strength to build inclusive societies. - Strengthen national accountability, rule of law, access to justice, and ensure gender equality in access. - Promote secure livelihoods to address socioeconomic inequalities as risk factors. - Support vibrant civil societies that nurture plurality, counter hate speech, and defend rights. - Guarantee non-recurrence of atrocities crimes through transitional justice, legal reforms, education, and memorialization. - Conduct gender-sensitive national risk and resilience assessments using the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes. - Integrate atrocities prevention into national development and peacebuilding strategies. - Ratify and implement international human rights and humanitarian law instruments. - Continue support for the Special Advisers on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect. 	4-6, 15-16, 32
Regional and	- Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks to	5, 10-12, 19,

Subregional Organizations	<p>operationalize the responsibility to protect (e.g., AU, EU initiatives).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Play a critical role in early warning, timely information sharing, and conflict prevention. - Share best practices and foster trilateral cooperation with the UN and other organizations. - Support capacity-building for Member States on prevention and preventive diplomacy. - Sustain post-crisis support to address risk of recurrence. 	23, 33
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize integration of atrocity prevention across all UN pillars (peace, development, human rights) and intergovernmental bodies. - Strengthen early warning mechanisms and link them more systematically to early action. - Support national authorities with political, human rights, and other sustained engagements for prevention after early action (e.g., security sector reform and reconciliation). - Enhance support to civil society, women's and youth organizations, and local grassroots prevention, human rights, and peacebuilding efforts. - Utilize peacekeeping operations and field presences for civilian protection and prevent atrocity crimes. - Promote engagement with religious leaders and actors against hate speech. - Support Human Rights Up Front and risk-informed programming across UN entities. - Continue system-wide consultations to promote human rights and strengthen early response culture. 	8-9, 14, 18, 21-23, 25-26, 34
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and advocate for national atrocity prevention. - Counter hate speech, discrimination, and incitement. - Support early local responses to emerging risks and enhance community-level resilience. - Work in partnership with the UN and regional bodies to strengthen local prevention and protection capacity. - Enhance support to indigenous rights and marginalized communities. 	4, 16(d), 24-25

12. 2020 Report (A/74/964-S/2020/501) “Prioritizing prevention and strengthening response: women and the responsibility to protect”

Focus: Role of women in preventing and responding to atrocity crimes.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraphs
Member States	- Reaffirm commitment to paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, including by addressing gender aspects of protection.	2, 8, 16, 19, 25, 32, 34(a)-(g)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate gender into national atrocity prevention policies. - Strengthen gender-based atrocity prevention through partnerships under SDGs (Goals 5 and 16) and women, peace and security agendas. - Ratify and implement the Genocide Convention and Rome Statute. - Ensure justice and accountability for serious crimes committed against women and girls and request technical assistance from the UN if needed. - Amend national legislation to include sexual and gender-based crimes. - Improve access to justice for women and girls. - Support regional and international accountability mechanisms for atrocity crimes. - Develop gender-specific indicators in national early warning systems. - Strengthen national action and local mechanisms (e.g., women's groups and religious leaders) against gendered hate speech and incitement to violence in line with the UN Strategy and Plan of Action. - Support civil society to advance protection and prevention efforts, including gender equality and equal participation and leadership in atrocity prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding. - Nominate more women to international courts and legal bodies, as well as security sector. 	
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop gender-sensitive regional frameworks for atrocity prevention. - Strengthen partnerships with UN entities on atrocity prevention and sexual violence response. - Advance regional early warning frameworks with gender-specific indicators. - Implement measures to address and counter gendered hate speech and incitement to violence at the regional level in line with the UN Strategy and Plan of Action. - Support women mediators' networks and gender-responsive peacemaking initiatives (e.g., AU, ASEAN, OAS, League of Arab States frameworks). - Coordinate on cross-cutting efforts aligned with SDGs and women, peace and security agendas. 	9-11, 28, 34(d, e, g)
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream gender across atrocity prevention and early warning systems (e.g., UN-Women initiatives, Field Mission Handbooks). - Support national authorities with technical assistance, including through the Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence. 	7-8, 11, 13-14, 18, 19, 23-26, 28-31

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote gender-responsive transitional justice and accountability processes, including monitoring and reporting on displacement, trafficking, etc. - Increase women's representation in peacekeeping, mediation, and peacebuilding roles. - Implement UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, addressing gendered hate speech. - Continue supporting women's organizations for early warning (including to counter hate speech and incitement), reconciliation, and peace processes. - Strengthen women's participation in UN-supported constitutional and peace processes. 	
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the role of women's organizations in early warning, community peacebuilding, victim support, and atrocity prevention. - Facilitate protection of women human rights defenders. - Support women's participation in peace processes, mediation, and post-conflict reconciliation. - Promote women-led initiatives for survivor-centered justice, psychosocial support, and community healing. - Engage women-led groups in hate speech monitoring and counteraction. - Advocate for inclusive justice and transitional processes addressing gender-specific crimes. - Build cross-sectoral alliances with State and UN actors to advance women's leadership. 	6, 18, 20-24, 27, 30-31

13. 2021 Report (A/75/863-S/2021/424) “Advancing atrocity prevention: work of the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect”

Details the efforts of the UN office dedicated to responsibility to protect and genocide prevention.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraphs
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratify and implement relevant international instruments (Genocide Convention, Rome Statute). - Criminalize atrocity crimes in domestic law. - Appoint atrocity prevention or responsibility to protect focal points. - Conduct periodic national risk and resilience assessments using the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes and request support of the OSAPGR2P as necessary. - Strengthen national human rights institutions and national prevention mechanisms, as well as transitional justice initiatives, institutions and processes. - Address and counter hate speech and incitement based on 	16-20, 39-49 (especially paras 48(a)-(f))

	<p>international human rights law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate atrocity prevention dimensions into Human Rights Council reports, UPR processes, and regional human rights bodies. - Actively engage with and use input from the Special Advisers. - Support civil society atrocity prevention initiatives and cooperate on Fez Plan of Action implementation. - Provide continued support to the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect. 	
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with the Office on Genocide Prevention to integrate atrocity crime risk factors into early warning systems (e.g., AU, EU, ASEAN). - Develop or strengthen regional atrocity prevention mechanisms and frameworks. - Facilitate early warning information-sharing with global bodies. - Support transitional justice processes and peacebuilding addressing past atrocity crimes. - Advance atrocity prevention and strengthen preventive cooperation among member states. - Actively engage with and use input from the Special Advisers. - Support civil society atrocity prevention initiatives. - Mainstream atrocity prevention into regional human rights institutions. 	21-27, 29, 33, 39, 48 (d), (e), (g)
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize atrocity prevention across the UN system, including peacebuilding and human rights activities. - Implement and promote the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes, the Fez Plan of Action, and the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech. - Strengthen early warning, data collection, and risk analysis efforts. - Provide capacity-building and technical assistance and training to Member States, regional bodies, and civil society. - Engage traditional and religious leaders, faith-based actors, and technology companies, indigenous communities, youth, women's groups, media, academic institutions and civil society in prevention initiatives and awareness raising. - Integrate atrocity prevention in field missions and peace operations. - Advise Member States, UN intergovernmental bodies and regional organizations on situations of concern and mitigation measures and mobilize actions. 	6, 11-15, 29, 32, 34-36, 39-47
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner with UN and States to monitor, identify, and respond to risks of atrocity crimes. 	28-33, 39, 47, 48(f)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead grassroots initiatives against hate speech, discrimination, and incitement. - Build resilience through peacebuilding, social cohesion, and early warning activities. - Strengthen women's leadership and women's grassroots organizations in atrocity prevention. - Promote community-based dialogue, transitional justice, and survivor-centered approaches. - Participate in implementing the Fez Plan of Action and the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech. 	
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14. 2022 Report (A/76/844-S/2022/428) “Responsibility to protect: prioritizing children and young people”

Focus: Protecting vulnerable youth populations from atrocity crimes.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Paragraph(s)
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and maintain national systems to monitor and respond to early warnings of atrocity crimes, with gender- and age-specific data collection, involving children and young people. - Join and implement international and regional legal instruments relevant to protecting children and young people (e.g., CRC, OPAC, Rome Statute, regional charters). - Cooperate fully with UN treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms. - Promote socioeconomic inclusion and equality through laws, policies, plans, and budgets. - Address identity-based intolerance, hate speech, and incitement through robust constitutional and legislative protections. - Leverage education (both formal and informal) to promote tolerance, diversity, and conflict resolution skills. - Adopt and implement accountability measures for crimes against children and young people, including through legislation and national accountability mechanisms. - Put children and young people at the center of atrocity prevention, ensuring their participation, especially young women and girls, in all stages of policy and programmatic interventions. - Strengthen child protection capacities. - Support strategies and foster partnerships on child protection and youth participation in atrocity prevention and peacebuilding. 	33, 50(a)–(h)
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen child protection capacities. - Support accountability efforts, including through regional fact-finding missions. 	19, 22, 44, 50(h), 52

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support strategies and foster partnerships on child protection and youth (young women and men) participation in atrocity and conflict prevention and peacebuilding, as well as all phases of political and peace processes to this end 	
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support governments in implementing atrocity prevention priorities through UN mandates, programmes, initiatives (including CAAC, YPS, Sustainable Development Goals). - Provide technical assistance for early warning, protection strategies, education and training promoting diversity and tolerance. - Collect and share data on situation-specific risk factors related to children and young people. - Promote meaningful youth participation through UN-led peace and political processes. - Foster partnerships with young people and civil society, governments, international financial institutions, and private sector actors in supporting identified priorities (for Member States). 	7, 20-21, 33, 41, 51, 52
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage as critical partners – especially those working with children and young people – in early warning, monitoring, advocacy, peacebuilding, mediation, peace negotiation, and accountability processes in protecting children and young people from atrocity crimes. - Contribute expertise, data, good practices, and capacity-building to national and international efforts. 	48, 51(a), (c)

15. 2023 Report (A/77/910-S/2023/409) “Development and the responsibility to protect: recognizing and addressing embedded risks and drivers of atrocity crimes”

Focus: Intersection of development issues with atrocity prevention.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraph(s)
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate atrocity prevention into national strategies, policies, programmes and institutions using a whole-of-government approach. - Establish and institutionalize national atrocity prevention mechanisms, including responsibility to protect focal points. - Sensitize poverty alleviation, economic development, and resource management strategies to atrocity risks. - Develop improved systems for data collection and analysis to identify key risks embedded in social and economic patterns. - Strengthen rule of law, governance institutions, justice systems, community resilience, peacebuilding and accountability measures. 	14, 20–29, 36, 41

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop monitoring systems for sustainable development indicators (e.g., poverty, inequality, food insecurity) relevant to atrocity prevention. - Reform security sectors to prevent armed violence and inhibit the means to commit atrocities. - Strengthen national human rights protection systems to monitor risks and protect at-risk groups. - Promote inclusive and accountable political leadership. - Address identity-based discrimination and hate speech. - Engage in national peacebuilding strategies inclusive of vulnerable groups. - Respect UN arms embargoes and prevent illicit arms flows. 	
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate atrocity early warning and prevention into existing regional and subregional conflict prevention mechanisms. - Support Member States in strengthening the nexus between development and the responsibility to protect. - Engage in monitoring social deprivation, discrimination, and food insecurity patterns. 	30, 35-
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply human rights-based approaches in all UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. - Maximize use of ECOSOC and other UN forums to discuss the development-atrocity prevention nexus. - Engage UN Special Advisers (on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect) in the dialogues at UN forums. 	38–40, 42
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate actively in design, monitoring and implementation of national and local development and conflict prevention and peacebuilding programmes. - Ensure engagement of minority groups, women, youth, indigenous communities, religious leaders, faith-based actors, media, and other actors. - Monitor atrocity risks and drivers at the grassroots level and contribute to early warning systems. - Support efforts to build social resilience and inclusive governance at national and local levels. - Integrate the responsibility to protect in development activities. 	21, 28, 30, 42(e)
International Development Actors (including bilateral donors, multilateral banks, private sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate atrocity risk assessments into development assistance frameworks and conflict and fragility programming. - Ensure development interventions “do no harm” and do not exacerbate existing tensions. - Conduct human rights and atrocity risk impact assessments. - Invest in governance reforms, social resilience, and inclusive peacebuilding, as well as other activities to 	30–37, 42

	<p>mitigate atrocity risks in the communities being supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and address patterns of deprivation, inequality, discrimination, and food insecurity. - Inhibit illegal arms flows and support security sector reform sensitive to atrocity risks. - Sensitize public development banks and financial institutions to atrocity prevention. - Ensure engagement of minority groups, women, youth, indigenous communities, religious leaders, faith-based actors, media, and other actors in the design and implementation of development programmes for atrocity prevention. - Include minority protection and social cohesion in their strategies. 	
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16. 2024 Report (A/78/901-S/2024/434) “Responsibility to protect: the commitment to prevent and protect populations from atrocity crimes”

Focus: Reaffirms the global commitment to the responsibility to protect and outlines current challenges.

Target	Recommendations/Actions	Relevant Paragraph(s)
Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen national prevention and protection mechanisms against atrocity crimes, as well as global resilience. - Approach prevention and protection as part of a continuous process and put an architecture in place that includes structures, policies and practices. - Conduct regularly and adapt atrocity risk assessments and propose response measures adequate to shifts. - Deploy timely protection measures (e.g., public message for tolerance, countering disinformation and hate speech, legal, preventive diplomacy, mediation, or physical) when risks emerge, prioritizing vulnerable groups. - Integrate atrocity prevention into existing conflict prevention, conflict resolution, or humanitarian protection entities. - Integrate atrocity prevention into national good governance and the rule of law. 	1–7, 41–53, 55–57, 59–61, 63–65, 68–70
Regional and Subregional Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen regional early warning, conflict prevention, and atrocity prevention and protection mechanisms. - Promote preventive diplomacy and good offices across conflict-prone regions, promoting inclusivity and integrating an intersectional perspective, as well as fostering women’s political participation. - Deploy physical protection mechanisms (e.g., peace support operations) if authorized. 	4, 5, 30, 42–46, 62, 65.

United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the application of the responsibility to protect in UN actions in a consistent and effective manner, including peace operations, and atrocity prevention capacities. - Utilize UN monitoring, early warning, reporting, preventive diplomacy, and good offices tools. - Approach prevention and protection as part of a continuous process and put an architecture in place that includes structures, policies and practices. - Conduct regularly and adapt atrocity risk assessments and propose response measures adequate to shifts. - Deploy timely protection measures (e.g., public message for tolerance, countering disinformation and hate speech, legal, preventive diplomacy, mediation, or physical) when risks emerge, prioritizing vulnerable groups. - Ensure UN entities apply an atrocity prevention lens across humanitarian, development, human rights, and peace and security pillars. - Provide an integrated framework between humanitarian relief, development assistance and peacebuilding. - Strengthen accountability measures through UN investigative mechanisms, courts, and commissions of inquiry. - Enhance engagement on the implementation of the principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through accountability, holistic transitional justice and memorialization initiatives. - Promote political strategies addressing societal divisions, governance, the rule of law, and protecting at-risk groups. - Take stock of successes, challenges and lessons learned over the past two decades of the responsibility to protect. - Train and engage local leaders, women's and youth groups in atrocity prevention. 	2, 30–37, 39, 41–47, 49–53, 55–59, 61, 63, 65–67, 69–70.
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and advocate for early warning and early action by providing timely, actionable information. - Support preventive diplomacy efforts at the grassroots level. - Partner with governments and the UN to design and implement atrocity prevention strategies. 	5, 17, 34, 37, 41, 47–48, 53, 59, 63