



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON

GENOCIDE PREVENTION AND THE
RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT



Compendium of Practice

Implementation of the Responsibility to Protect

2005-2016

Table of Contents

Overview	2
Context	2
Purpose	2
Process	2
Methodology	3
Limitations	3
Organization	4
Compendium of Practice	5
Pillar I: The Protection Responsibilities of the State	5
Pillar II: International Assistance and Capacity-Building	12
Pillar III: Timely and Decisive Response	36
International Networks and National Focal Points	43
United Nations Peace Operations	45
Intergovernmental Decisions and Deliberations	47
Participation in Relevant Legal Instruments	52

Overview

Context

The 2015 report of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect (A/69/981), *A Vital and Enduring Commitment: Implementing the Responsibility to Protect*, assesses the range and impact of implementation efforts under each of the three pillars of the responsibility to protect, including actions by States to ratify relevant legal instruments and build national resilience to atrocity crimes¹; international initiatives to assist States in fulfilling their primary responsibility to protect; and efforts by the international community to respond to protection crises, using a variety of tools. In doing so, the report reaffirms the enduring relevance of the principle, both as an expression of political commitment and as a guide for action to prevent and halt genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Purpose

The *Compendium of Practice* is intended to serve as a public information resource on the implementation of the responsibility to protect. It identifies examples of efforts that advance each of the three pillars of the principle, but is not an exhaustive list of best practice.

Process

The first version of the compendium was developed based on (i) a desk review of information previously conveyed to the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect during the preparation of annual reports of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect, and (ii) a call to Member States for contributions. This call was made first to all Member States via note verbale in September 2015, and second, in September 2016, to States that have designated a focal point on the responsibility to

¹ The Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect uses the term “atrocity crimes” exclusively to refer to the four acts specified in paragraph 138 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. Genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity are defined in international criminal law; ethnic cleansing, while not established as a distinct crime, includes acts that will regularly amount to one of the crimes, in particular genocide and crimes against humanity.

protect, via the Global Focal Point network. The review also identified relevant decisions and deliberations by intergovernmental bodies. The compendium will be updated, as necessary, to reflect emerging practice and new contributions.

Methodology

In preparing the 2015 report of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect, the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect drew on input solicited from Member States, regional organizations and civil society. The information, as well as information included in previous reports of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect and provided in response to questionnaires distributed in past years, forms the basis of the compendium. The compendium also collates United Nations resolutions referencing the responsibility to protect, identifies peace operations that have operated in environments characterized by elevated risk or ongoing atrocity crimes, and captures participation in legal instruments relevant to preventing and responding to atrocity crimes. In light of the compendium's focus on practice since the commitment by States to the responsibility to protect in the 2005 World Summit outcome, examples of practice before 2005 have been excluded. In cases where previously established practice has subsequently contributed to the advancement of the principle, the original start date has been provided.

Limitations

The methodology used to develop this preliminary version of the compendium imposes several limitations. First, the compendium is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. The current examples reflect input submitted to the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect. The actual scope of activities undertaken to prevent and respond to atrocity crimes is more extensive than that captured in this document. Second, responses to questionnaires addressed specific issues relating to the substantive focus of each of the Secretary-General's reports on the responsibility to protect. For this reason, entries from a particular actor may not reflect the full range of their efforts and entries on a particular practice may not capture all of the actors involved. Third, the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect has not evaluated the impact of the implementation efforts listed in this compendium. Fourth, many activities that reduce the risk of atrocity crimes also contribute to broader efforts to prevent conflict, uphold human rights, advance inclusive governance and foster economic development. The practice included in the compendium has been identified by the actors involved and by the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect as contributing directly or indirectly to atrocity crime prevention and response. As a result, the degree to which activities explicitly invoke implementation of the responsibility to protect varies. These limitations will be mitigated as the development of the compendium eliminates gaps and increases coverage.

Organization

The majority of examples of practice have been categorized according to the relevant pillar of the responsibility to protect. However, certain clusters of practice are presented separately in order to avoid repetition and improve legibility. For example, international and regional networks of focal points dedicated to atrocity crime prevention predominantly engage in activities that contribute to advancing Pillar I and Pillar II of the responsibility to protect. As these efforts involve a wide range of actors and are central to the implementation of the principle, the compendium lists the membership of the networks separately. Likewise, United Nations peace operations provide assistance to national authorities that is typically best captured under Pillar II. Due to the wide range of this support, relevant peacekeeping missions and special political missions have been included in a separate table. Finally, participation in relevant legal instruments provides one indication of national efforts to implement the responsibility to protect. For ease of use, this information is presented separately at the end of the compendium rather than in the list of practice under Pillar I.

Compendium of Practice

Pillar I: The Protection Responsibilities of the State

Pillar I addresses how States can fulfil their primary responsibility to protect their populations. The examples below include a wide range of actions taken to prevent atrocity crimes, such as the impartial oversight of political transitions, development of a professional and accountable security sector, respect for the rule of law and human rights, dialogue and conflict resolution, establishment of legitimate and effective transitional justice mechanisms and equitable distribution of economic resources. Pillar I also includes more targeted measures to build capacity explicitly dedicated to anticipating, preventing and educating the population about the risk of atrocity crimes. The 2013 Secretary-General’s report on the responsibility to protect (A/67/929), *Responsibility to protect: State responsibility and prevention*, provides a more extensive elaboration of Pillar I.

Category	Country	Date	Description
Capacity for Dialogue and Conflict Resolution	Finland	1987 - Current	The Ombudsman for Equality provides independent supervision on compliance with the Act on Equality between Women and Men, including with respect to combating discrimination and promoting equality in matters related to gender and gender minorities.
Capacity for Dialogue and Conflict Resolution	Ghana	2011	The National Peace Council was established to help mediate local disputes and develop a policy framework for conflict resolution, particularly with respect to resolving political tensions arising from closely contested elections.
Capacity for Dialogue and Conflict Resolution	Kenya	2008	The National Cohesion and Integration Commission was established in 2008 to facilitate and promote "equality of opportunity, good relations, harmony and peaceful coexistence between persons of different ethnic and racial backgrounds" and to advise the government on measures to increase knowledge, improve practices on cohesion, eliminate discrimination and strengthen good governance.
Capacity for Dialogue and Conflict Resolution	Singapore	Current	Singapore has established a variety of institutional arrangements that bring together religious leaders to build inter-faith trust and strengthen community interaction in order to address tensions before they escalate.

Category	Country	Date	Description
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Belgium	2013 - Current	Belgium has taken several steps to counter radicalization, including adopting a national action plan for the prevention of radicalization, launching a project to support local city authorities respond to youth radicalization, and developing an action plan against radicalization in prisons.
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Denmark	2010	The national focal point for the responsibility to protect spearheaded the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, based on the relevance of each ministry to the implementation of the three pillars of the responsibility to protect, and initiated a mapping exercise of current and possible future initiatives within the Danish government.
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Germany	2016-current	Germany has launched a campaign to counter hate speech on the internet and on social media. The website www.no-hate-speech.de explains how users can get involved in the campaign and provides suggestions on how to react when they encounter hate speech. Also, Germany has amended its Penal Code to include 'hate crime' as a factor to be taken into account when determining a sentence.
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Mexico	2014	Mexico organised a training seminar on international mechanisms for the prevention of atrocity crimes with the support of the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation and the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect.
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	United States of America	2012	The inter-agency Atrocities Prevention Board was established in 2012 in order to identify and address atrocity threats and generate more nimble and effective whole-of-government responses. The establishment of the Atrocities Prevention Board was preceded by a thorough review of existing capacities and gaps.
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Slovenia	2016	The UN "Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes: a Tool for Prevention" was translated into the Slovenian language and distributed to members of the Slovenian Parliament, Government ministers, public libraries and civil society representatives/organizations. This was followed by a series of events aimed at awareness raising on the document with different groups, including diplomats, academia, Ombudsperson, lawyers, sociologists, and the Inter-Ministerial Commissions on Human Rights and on International Humanitarian Law.

Category	Country	Date	Description
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Spain	2013	Spain adopted a National Security Strategy. This document establishes terrorism as one of the main threats to the country, and considers violent extremism as one of its enabling factors.
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Spain	2015	Spain adopted a National Strategic Plan against Violent Radicalization which encompasses all public institutions, including at the local level, and which focuses on early detection and neutralization of possible outbreaks in risk environments. The plan differentiates between three spheres of action (internal, external and cyberspace) and comprises annual management plans defining priority measures for implementation based on periodic assessments. Under this plan a communication strategy to counter terrorist narratives has been developed.
Education Relevant to Atrocity Crime Prevention	Argentina	2009	Argentina launched an educational programme that includes teaching on the Holocaust, with a particular emphasis on broader lessons about accountability and social inclusion.
Education Relevant to Atrocity Crime Prevention	Finland	Current	Finland launched the nationwide ‘Meaningful in Finland Action Plan’ aimed at preventing hate speech and racism and at fostering social inclusion.
Education Relevant to Atrocity Crime Prevention	Italy	2014	Italy provides training programs for the judiciary on international humanitarian law, including those conducted at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo.
Education Relevant to Atrocity Crime Prevention	Slovenia	2010	Slovenia included the principle of the Responsibility to Protect in the Faculty of Law curriculum.
Education Relevant to Atrocity Crime Prevention	Slovenia	2016	Slovenia organized a ‘Festival of Tolerance’ aimed at raising awareness on this subject and on non-discrimination, and published a brochure on the rights of refugee children for distribution in schools.

Category	Country	Date	Description
Prevention			
Education Relevant to Atrocity Crime Prevention	Spain	2006 - Current	Instruction on the Holocaust has been included in the elementary school curriculum since 2006 and the secondary school curriculum since 2014. Spain's Armed Forces receive instruction in International Humanitarian Law, the laws of armed conflict, and the principles of civilian protection before they participate in Peacekeeping Operations.
Equitable Distribution of Economic Resources	Australia	2008	Australia adopted a national "Closing the Gap" strategy that aims to reduce disparities between the indigenous and non-indigenous populations with respect to life expectancy, child mortality, access to early childhood education, educational achievement and employment.
Equitable Distribution of Economic Resources	Ecuador	2008	In line with the emphasis on social protection in Ecuador's Constitution, the national development plan focuses on promoting inclusiveness and incorporates input from all social groups.
Impartial Oversight of Political Transitions	Germany	1949-current	Art. 38 in conjunction with Art. 20 I, II of the German Constitution legally guarantee the publicity of an election. Every individual has a legally mandated access to polling stations during the election process and during the counting of the votes.
Impartial Oversight of Political Transitions	Guyana	2006	Peacebuilding initiatives by national actors, supported and facilitated by the international community, contributed to preventing a large-scale outbreak of violence around the 2006 election. The Electoral Commission particularly worked with partners to streamline electoral processes, encourage media outlets to adhere to a code of conduct, and monitor the media for inaccurate, biased or inflammatory statements.
Legitimate and Effective Transitional Justice	Guatemala	2013	Guatemala set a historical precedent by being the first country to indict a former Head of State on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity.

Category	Country	Date	Description
Legitimate and Effective Transitional Justice	Germany	1990-current	The Agency of the Federal Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service provides access to the files of this institution to victims and was founded in order to help them cope with their past. Also, in 1998 a Law repealing Nazi court sentences was adopted in order to rehabilitate their victims.
Professional and Accountable Security Sector	Argentina	2013 - 2015	Argentina's national civil society has advocated against the promotion of military personnel with a record of human rights violations.
Professional and Accountable Security Sector	Australia	2005 - Current	Australia's Peace Operations and Training Centre provides training for Australian Defence Force personnel on United Nations peace operations, including relevant aspects of international humanitarian and human rights law, protection of civilians, women, peace and security, and children in armed conflict.
Professional and Accountable Security Sector	Finland	Current	Finland has included modules on protection of civilians, human rights, international humanitarian law, and women peace and security in its training for members of the Armed Forces.
Professional and Accountable Security Sector	France	Current	France, in partnership with the French Red Cross, provides international humanitarian law and international criminal law training to French armed forces as well as to the general population.
Professional and Accountable Security Sector	United Kingdom	Current	The United Kingdom provides training for its armed forces personnel on the laws of armed conflict.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Afghanistan	2001 - Current	The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission investigates human rights violations and classifies acts that could constitute atrocity crimes.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Australia	2005 - Current	The Department of Social Services provides Diversity and Social Cohesion grants, which seek to build socially cohesive communities by strengthening the long-term capacities of higher need and at-risk populations.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Belgium	2014	Belgium established a Central Authority for cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC) and other international or hybrid criminal tribunals, which facilitates immediate responses to requests and enabled the arrest and transfer of

Category	Country	Date	Description
			Jean-Pierre Bemba to the ICC.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Belgium	1993 - Current	The Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism has a remit to combat discrimination in all its various forms.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Costa Rica	2013	Pursuant to a recommendation from the Universal Periodic Review process, Costa Rica adopted its National Policy Plan for a Society Free of Racism, Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia 2014-2025.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Costa Rica	Current	Costa Rica has sponsored activities on human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as conferences for the anniversaries of the Geneva Conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the creation of the International Criminal Court.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Finland	Current	Finland provides training in international humanitarian law to military and civilian personnel involved in crisis management operations, in coordination with the National Red Cross Society.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	France	2012	In order to strengthen the capacity of the French judicial system to prosecute international crimes, the Court of First Instance of Paris established a judiciary section specializing in war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and crimes of torture.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	France	2012 - 2014	France's National Action Plan against Racism and Anti-Semitism sought to combat discrimination in all its forms, including by empowering law enforcement officials to take associated action on the basis of strict penal code provisions, promoting a heightened awareness of discriminatory language and behaviour, and encouraging greater consideration of these issues in social, educational, cultural and sporting activities.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Indonesia	2008	The National Human Rights Institution's legal powers and mandate to investigate human rights violations were extended in 2008 to incorporate the prevention of racial and ethnic discrimination.

Category	Country	Date	Description
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Malawi	2012	The constitution of Malawi guarantees freedom of the press. In 2012 Malawi repealed media laws judged to be repressive and took steps to strengthen the role of the media.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Mexico	2012	Mexico passed a law establishing new protection mechanisms for journalists and human rights defenders, which included the creation of a special advisory board that includes civil society oversight of the law's implementation.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Nepal	2007	The Interim Constitution required political parties to take into account the principle of inclusiveness when selecting candidates, and the Election Act of 2007 established a quota system for the representation of disadvantaged caste and ethnic groups based on their share of the population as determined by the last census.
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Spain	2015	As a complement to its efforts to end impunity when it comes to the commission of crimes against humanity, genocide, and war crimes, Spain amended its criminal code in July 2015 so that there is no statute of limitations for these crimes (article 131 of the Spanish Criminal Code).
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Uganda	2009	Following the UN guidelines, the armed forces of Uganda have adopted a code banning the sexual exploitation of women and girls.

Pillar II: International Assistance and Capacity-Building

Pillar II outlines the collective responsibility of the international community to encourage and help States to meet their responsibility to protect. States may deliver this assistance in several ways, including by encouraging each other to uphold their responsibility to protect, supporting national efforts to build relevant capacities and providing protection assistance during times of crisis. The 2014 Secretary-General’s report on the responsibility to protect (A/68/947), *Fulfilling our collective responsibility: international assistance and the responsibility to protect*, provides a comprehensive elaboration of Pillar II.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity for Dialogue and Conflict Resolution	ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights	Southeast Asia	2014	ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, working in conjunction with the Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, has helped to convene national and regional workshops for government agencies and Parliamentarians on the responsibility to protect and atrocity crime prevention.
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity for Dialogue and Conflict Resolution	Australia	Global	2012 - 2018	Australia’s 2012-2018 National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security commits Australian peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions to empower local women through involvement in formal peace and security processes.
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity for Dialogue and Conflict Resolution	Finland	Global	Current	Finland has provided assistance to a number of States and regional organizations in preparing National Action Plans in implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech	International Federation of the Red Cross	Europe	2006	The International Federation of the Red Cross has developed guidelines for working with the Roma and other marginalized groups in Europe.
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	Côte d'Ivoire	2011 - 2015	UNOCI used its broadcasting capacity to promote a peaceful environment as well as to monitor and report on incitement to hatred, violence or intolerance.
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech	Finland	Global	2016	Finland adopted a national Action Plan on the Prevention of Violent Radicalization and Extremism, including measures specifically intended to prevent hate speech and hate crimes.
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech	Germany	South Sudan	2016	Germany is supporting the implementation of the project #defyhatenow in collaboration with South Sudanese Partner CEPO (Community Empowerment for Progress Organization). #defyhatenow is a community peacebuilding, training and conflict reconciliation initiative, that aims to support civil society in South Sudan.
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech	Germany	Kenya	2016	Germany supports the Coast Interfaith Council of Clerics Kenia in countering radicalization through young religious leader's engagement.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Building Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech	Italy/IDLO	Global	2013-2016	IDLO, with the support of Italy, has published the Report “Freedom of religion or belief and the law: current dilemmas and lessons learned”. The document constitutes a tool for policy-makers to safeguard this fundamental right, as well as to counteract religious-based prejudice and hate speech.
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Africa-EU Partnership	Africa and Europe	2007 - 2015	The Africa-EU Joint Strategy established a comprehensive peace and security partnership focused on conflict prevention, post-conflict reconstruction and the full operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture.
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Belgium	Global	2014	Belgium organized an International Conference on the Prevention of Genocides on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide and chaired the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance.
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	ECOWAS	West Africa	2007 - Current	The ECOWAS ECOWARN early warning and response system operates as a partnership with civil society organizations and assesses a wide range of risk factors relevant to atrocity crimes, such as conflict, instability and human rights

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
					violations.
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	European Union	Central African Republic	2014	The European Union helped to support national dialogue between communities and transitional authorities, including with respect to reconciliation and Security Sector Reform.
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	European Union	Somalia	2013	As part of the framework of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, the European Union and other international partners supported Somalia in the development of a fragility self-assessment.
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Fund for Peace	Uganda	2007	The Fund for Peace conducted a series of training workshops in Uganda on its Conflict Assessment System Tool.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Germany	Tanzania, Uganda	2014	The Federal Foreign Office supports measures by the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation to strengthen an African Network for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention, which aims to develop the capacities of designated national focal points for the responsibility to protect.
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	High Level Advisory Panel on the Responsibility to Protect in Southeast Asia	Southeast Asia	2013 - 2014	With support from the Asia Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, the United States Institute of Peace, and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the United Nations High Level Panel conducted consultations and produced a report outlining recommendations on the advancement of the responsibility to protect in Southeast Asia.
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Slovenia	Europe	2013 & 2015	Slovenia hosted regional meetings of the European focal points on the responsibility to protect.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	The Budapest Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities	Europe & Africa	2013 - Current	The Budapest Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities mapped the capabilities of international actors in the Report of the Task Force on “EU and the Prevention of Mass Atrocities” and the report of the “African Task Force on the Prevention of Mass Atrocities.”
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	The International Refugee Rights Initiative, HURINET-Uganda, and the Tanzanian Inter-Religious Council for Peace	Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda	2010 - Current	Civil society has worked closely with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IGCLR) National Committees on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania, including by supporting their strategic development, facilitating training, and helping to convene meetings of local religious leaders.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	The United Kingdom	Global	2015	The United Kingdom has recently introduced the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF), which includes a range of activities aimed at conflict prevention and reduction, including projects on reducing intergroup tensions, strengthening justice systems and the rule of law, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.
Capacity-Building	Mediation and Political Dialogue	European Union	Guinea	2010	The European Union provided technical support to national authorities in assessing conflict risk and identifying short and long-term mitigating measures.
Capacity-Building	Mediation and Political Dialogue	Finland	Syria / Myanmar	Current	Finland supports mediation efforts in Syria and Myanmar, including financially.
Capacity-Building	Support for a Professional and Accountable Security Sector	Australia	Indo-Pacific Region	2004 - Current	In countries in the Indo-Pacific region, the Australian Federal Police provides United Nations-recognised training to its members as well as to members from partner and foreign police organisations, with a particular focus on activities to enhance the rule of law consistent with the United Nations Strategic Guidance Framework.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Support for a Professional and Accountable Security Sector	Finland	Global	Current	The Finnish Defense Forces International Centre (FINCENT) provides training courses on Security Sector Reform (SSR), human rights, international humanitarian law and protection of civilians.
Capacity-Building	Support for a Professional and Accountable Security Sector	Italy	Global	2004 - current	In partnership with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units, located in Vicenza, carries out training for international police contingents, including protection of civilians. Also, the Italian Ministry of Defence and the Italian Center for Advanced Studies in Defence (CASD), in cooperation with the Italian Red Cross, provide training courses for specialized personnel of the armed forces on international humanitarian law in armed conflicts, with particular reference to art. 6 of the 1977 Protocol I to the Geneva Convention.
Capacity-Building	Support for a Professional and Accountable Security Sector	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Colombia	2013	OHCHR supported the creation of a new legal framework on the functioning of the intelligence services and the establishment of a parliamentary intelligence oversight committee.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Support for a Professional and Accountable Security Sector	UN Development Fund for Women	Rwanda	2009	UN Development Fund for Women worked with the Rwandan Defence Force on training in gender issues and human rights.
Capacity-Building	Support for Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence	Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative	Global	2012	The Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) is aimed at the multi-level capacity building of fragile countries to support survivors and hold perpetrators accountable, including through the creation of a rapidly-deployable Team of Experts that assists States in both their criminal investigations and the treatment of victims.
Capacity-Building	Support for Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence	Finland	Global		Finland has contributed to the international efforts to ensure accountability for conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, inter alia, through consistent support to Justice Rapid Response (JRR).
Capacity-Building	Support for Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence	Germany	DRC / Mali	2016	In the Democratic Republic of Congo, Germany supports the CSO Medica Mondiale e.V. in strengthening women's organizations working on sexual violence in South Kivu. In Mali, it supported the CSO Sini Sanuman to open a center for survivors of sexual

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
					violence and for victims of Female Genital Mutilation in Bamako and Bourem.
Capacity-Building	Support for Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence	Germany	Global / UNMISS	2016	Germany supports the training of UN police (UNPOL) in dealing with sexual and gender-based violence as part of pre-deployment preparations to UN peace-keeping missions, especially UNMISS
Capacity-Building	Support for Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence	Italy	Tunisia	2015-current	Italy's International Development Law Organization (IDLO), with the funding of Italy, has launched an initiative "Supporting Women Justice Professionals in Delivering Justice for Women", with the aim of bringing about gender-responsive justice delivery, law and policy making in Tunisia, especially in areas such as gender-based discrimination and violence.
Capacity-Building	Support for Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence	Australia / UNFPA	Myanmar	Current	In partnership with Australia, UNFPA has established awareness-raising sessions on gender-based violence for boys and men in IDP camps in conflict-affected Kachin State in Myanmar.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Support for Impartial Institutions for Overseeing Political Transitions	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Kenya	2013	During the 2013 elections in Kenya, a number of reforms were undertaken to improve public confidence and reduce the risk of atrocity crimes, including technical and financial support provided by UNDP and other donors to Kenya's Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	ASEAN	Southeast Asia	2009	ASEAN established the Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	Canada	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2012	Support for national efforts to fight impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	European Union	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2009	The European Union supported national efforts to analyse why gender-based crimes received less attention in criminal cases.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	European Union	Myanmar	2012	The European Union has provided support to local activists and civil society organizations that document human rights abuses.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	European Union	Rwanda	2005 - 2009	The European Union supported the training of judges for the Gacaca courts.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	European Union	Sierra Leone, Cambodia and the former Yugoslavia	2005 - Current	Alongside other donors, the European Union has supported the work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	European Union	Mali, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea	2010 - 2015	The EU has provided technical assistance to prosecutors seeking to provide public information about pending prosecutions for abuses by both security forces and rebels.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	Finland	Global, with particular support to Afghanistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Somalia, and Palestine	2012 - 2015	Finland's Human Rights Based Approach to Development ensures that development planning, implementation and monitoring focuses on capacity building of public institutions in implementing human rights commitments, including through broader support for democracy, good governance, rule of law, equality, education, and inclusive economic growth.
Capacity-building	Support for Independent ,	Germany	Global	2014-current	Germany's Federal Foreign Office supported the founding of the

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
	Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions				International Nuremberg Principles Academy (Nuremberg Academy). The Academy works to promote international criminal justice and human rights and supports the fight against impunity for universally recognized international core crimes. The Nuremberg Academy supports worldwide enforcement of international criminal law, furthering knowledge, and building capacities at the national level to investigate and prosecute these crimes.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	Republic of Korea		1991 - 2015	In cooperation with the Police, Human Rights Commission, Supreme Court, and Ministry of Justice, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) provides technical assistance to developing nations to strengthen governance and rule of law.
Capacity-Building	Support for Independent, Judicial, and Human Rights Institutions	UNICEF	Colombia, the Philippines, and Sudan	2008-2009	UNICEF worked in Colombia, the Philippines, and Sudan to improve how judicial systems deal with children formerly associated with armed groups accused of war crimes.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Support for Legitimate and Effective Transitional Justice	Canada	Mali	2010 - Current	Canada has supported measures to strengthen the justice system, fight corruption, and advance reconciliation through transitional justice mechanisms.
Capacity-Building	Support for Legitimate and Effective Transitional Justice	European Union	Global	2005 - Current	The European Union has regularly supported the establishment of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions to restore and establish country memory and to provide a forum for victims, witnesses and perpetrators to recount their experiences of human rights abuses.
Capacity-Building	Support for Legitimate and Effective Transitional Justice	International Committee of the Red Cross	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1996 - Current	The International Committee of the Red Cross Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law has encouraged the ratification of humanitarian conventions, assisted the incorporation of international humanitarian standards into national law, and encouraged States to set up national mechanisms on international humanitarian law, including by working with the Arab League on developing model laws and assisting Bosnia and Herzegovina in promulgating a national law on missing persons.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Capacity-Building	Support for Legitimate and Effective Transitional Justice	International Criminal Court	Uganda	2008 - 2015	The ICC provided assistance to victims of the Lord's Resistance Army in northern Uganda to address outstanding property claims, establish durable solutions for the displaced, and facilitate the restoration of citizenship for victims.
Capacity-Building	Support for Legitimate and Effective Transitional Justice	Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2013	Representatives from the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, working with UNDP, provided support to investigations and prosecutions by military magistrates and military mobile courts, including through the prosecution support cells designed and supported by the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).
Encouragement	International Human Rights Monitoring and Peer Review	Denmark	United Nations	2015	Denmark has begun to integrate the responsibility to protect in its support for human rights and development cooperation, including with respect to the Universal Periodic Review, special sessions of the Human Rights Council, and interactions with special rapporteurs.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Encouragement	International Human Rights Monitoring and Peer Review	Estonia	Global	Current	As part of its participation in the Universal Periodic Review, Estonia regularly provides recommendations designed to encourage States to fulfil the responsibility to protect.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	European Union	Mali	2013	The European Union provided support for post-crisis dialogue and reconciliation, including with respect to an expert workshop convened with the Commission on Reconciliation and Dialogue.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	European Union	South Sudan	2014	The European Union provided support for political dialogue in Jonglei state.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	European Union	Guatemala	2007-2013	The European Union assisted Guatemala in analysing social conflicts and formulated long-term development assistance designed to target sources of tension.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	European Union	Myanmar	2013 - Current	The European Union's Comprehensive Framework sets out its support to Myanmar, which addresses issues of democratic governance, together with the Joint EU-Myanmar Task Force and the EU-Myanmar Dialogue on Human Rights.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	PAX	South Sudan	2014	PAX helped to facilitate peace talks between the Government of South Sudan and the rebel group led by David Yau Yau.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	Southern African Development Community	DRC	2013	The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has supported mediation and political dialogue in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	Southern African Development Community	Zimbabwe	2007	SADC mandated former South African President Thabo Mbeki to negotiate a political agreement between the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and the two factions of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC).
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	Southern African Development Community	Lesotho	2009 - Current	SADC has continued to mediate political and security disputes in Lesotho and promote political stability, peace and security, with complementary support from the international community, notably the United Nations, Commonwealth and African Union.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	Southern African Development Community	Madagascar	2009 - Current	SADC conducted mediation in Madagascar to support the return to constitutional rule in the country, with support from the international community, African Union and

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
					United Nations. SADC, African Union and United Nations efforts are ongoing to consolidate peace, national reconciliation and democracy.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	Spain	Global	2004 - 2015	As co-sponsor of the United Nations Alliance of Civilisations, Spain has continued to promote the initiative, including by supporting the preparation and execution of programmes within the AOC's four pillars).
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	Spain & Morocco	Mediterranean region	2012 - Current	The Initiative on Mediation in the Mediterranean Region, launched jointly by Spain and Morocco, aims to develop the practice of mediation in the Mediterranean region as a tool for conflict resolution.
Encouragement	Mediation and Political Dialogue	UNDP	Burundi & Democratic Republic of the Congo	2007	UNDP supported the Woodrow Wilson Center's efforts to build leadership capacity and encourage stalled peace processes in Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Encouragement	Preventive Diplomacy	Belgium	Central African Republic, Burundi	2008 - 2012	During its Chairmanship of the Country Specific Configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission on the Central African Republic and Burundi, Belgium consistently underlined the importance of human rights, especially the rights of women and children, the rule of law, and good governance as a tool for sustainable development and conflict prevention.
Encouragement	Preventive Diplomacy	European Union, the Netherlands and Ireland	Great Lakes Region of Africa	Current	Support to the United Nations Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region to maintain a platform of women's organisations participating in efforts to improve peace, stability, livelihoods and protection of civilians.
Encouragement	Preventive Diplomacy	Peacenet Kenya	Kenya	2008	In the midst of the 2007-2008 post-election violence in Kenya, Peacenet Kenya facilitated the fact-finding mission of the AMANI Forum, a regional delegation of Parliamentarians, which advocated for dialogue and tolerance in pursuit of a peaceful resolution to the crisis.
Encouragement	Preventive Diplomacy	Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)	Bolivia	2008	Following a period of political unrest in Bolivia, UNASUR agreed a declaration rejecting any unconstitutional change of order and

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
					created a commission to support political dialogue.
Protection Assistance	Building Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IGCLR)	Great Lakes Region of Africa	2006 - Current	The IGCLR adopted a Protocol for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity in 2006 and established a Regional Committee on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination in 2010.
Protection Assistance	Support for Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence	Australia	Global / Iraq	2016	Australia provided dedicated funding for the International Committee of the Red Cross Sexual Violence Appeal and listed sexual violence as a thematic priority for strategic planning with partner international humanitarian organizations. This country also provided reproductive and sexual health support to humanitarian and stabilization assistance in Iraq.
Protection Assistance	Support for Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence	UNFPA	Myanmar	Current	With support from Australia, UNFPA has established 'Women and Girls Centres' to assist women and girls who have been exposed to domestic and sexual violence in conflict-affected Kachin State in Myanmar.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Protection Assistance	Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	Belgium	Global	2014	Belgium issued a proposal to establish a procedural multilateral treaty on mutual legal assistance (MLA) and extradition that would facilitate better practical cooperation between States investigating and prosecuting atrocity crimes.
Protection Assistance	Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Côte d'Ivoire	2010 - 2011	In Côte d'Ivoire, OHCHR provided the commission of inquiry established by the Human Rights Council with information to assist its investigation into allegations of serious violations of human rights following the presidential election of November 2010. OHCHR also provided technical support to national judicial institutions, which helped to facilitate the first two national trials for crimes committed during the country's post-electoral crisis.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Protection Assistance	Peacekeeping and Stabilization Assistance	Pacific Island Forum Member States	Solomon Islands	2003 - Current	The Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), established in 2003 at the request of the Government of the Solomon Islands and with the full participation of the Pacific Islands Forum, provided comprehensive military, civilian and police support to national authorities to help to protect the population by disarming military and criminal groups, establishing the rule of law, and holding perpetrators accountable through criminal justice mechanisms.
Protection Assistance	Protection of Civilians in Humanitarian Emergencies	Australia	Global	2011	The Australian government created the Australian Civilian Corps to provide assistance to countries facing unrest or the devastating effects of natural disaster or conflict.
Protection Assistance	Protection of Civilians in Humanitarian Emergencies	Belgium	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2004 - 2015	Since 2004, Belgium has pursued a multi-donor approach to fighting sexual violence in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, including by contributing to EU support to the Justice Reform programme, which provides protection of the human rights of women and prosecution of sexual violence.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Protection Assistance	Protection of Civilians in Humanitarian Emergencies	Canada	Colombia	2010	Canadian assistance helped to promote and protect the rights of the most vulnerable children and youth, increase their access to quality and safe education, and prevent their exposure to and involvement in violence, illicit activities, and illegal groups.
Protection Assistance	Protection of Civilians in Humanitarian Emergencies	Finland	Global	Current	Finland provides financing for humanitarian organizations on a needs basis and promotes the strengthening of international humanitarian law.
Protection Assistance	Protection of Civilians in Humanitarian Emergencies	Republic of Korea	Libya	2011 - Current	The Republic of Korea is providing humanitarian assistance and supporting the national rebuilding of Libya.
Protection Assistance	Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced	African Union	Africa	2009	The African Union established the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.
Protection Assistance	Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced	Finland	Global	Current	Finland provides financing for humanitarian organizations and promotes the protection of the rights of displaced persons with disabilities through the support to disability inclusion into humanitarian response.

Category	Sub-Category	Actors	Geographic Scope	Date	Description
Protection Assistance	Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced	Spain & UNDG MDG Fund	Mexico	2009 - 2013	The UNDG MDG Fund has assisted the state of Chiapas in the drafting of the “Protection Law for Internally Displaced Persons.”
Protection Assistance	Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced	Spain & UNDG MDG Fund	Serbia	2009 - 2013	In Southern Serbia, the UNDG MDG Fund assisted the country in the resettling of IDPs and in the obtaining by Roma citizens of their first-ever identification cards, which give them access to public services.
Protection Assistance	Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced	Turkey	Turkey	2011 - Current	Turkey provides direct humanitarian assistance and establishes camps within and outside its borders.
Protection Assistance	Support for Independent Judicial and Human Rights Institutions	European Union	Mali and Syria	2011 - 2012	The European Union has provided support to local activists and civil society organizations that document human rights abuses.

Pillar III: Timely and Decisive Response

Pillar III elaborates the full range of options for timely and decisive response. Non-military tools designed to prevent the escalation of atrocity crimes include mediation, monitoring and observer missions, fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry and public advocacy by international officials. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the international community has also employed more robust tools, including sanctions designed to discourage the targeting of civilians, the establishment of peacekeeping missions and the authorization of military action with the express purpose of protecting civilians. The 2013 Secretary-General’s report on the responsibility to protect (A/66/874), *Responsibility to protect: timely and decisive response*, outlines these measures in greater detail.

Category	Actor(s)	Country	Date	Description
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Security Council	Global	2016	The Global Review of Resolution 1540 seeks to avoid non-state actors access weapons of mass destruction. It was adopted by a Security Council resolution 2325 (December 2016) and establishes, among others, a new non-proliferation architecture, a fund to assist States in the field of non-proliferation and a reporting mechanism.
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Security Council	Global	2016	In May 2016, the Security Council adopted resolution 2286, on the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel in armed conflicts.
Early Warning and Atrocity Prevention Capacity	Security Council	Libya / Global	2016	The Security Council adopted Resolution 2240 aimed at helping save migrants and/or human trafficking victims in front of the Libyan coast. In December 2016, it also adopted resolution 2331 on combating trafficking of persons.

Category	Actor(s)	Country	Date	Description
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	Human Rights Council	Syria	2011	The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic was established by the Human Rights Council with a mandate to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic. The mandate of the Col has been periodically reviewed and extended. As per its successive mandates, the Col has released 12 regular reports and two thematic reports.
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	General Assembly	Syria	2016	The General Assembly established the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011. This Mechanism has the mandate to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses in the country. It is also mandated to prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law standards, in national, regional or international courts or tribunals that have or may in the future have jurisdiction over these crimes.
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	Human Rights Council	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2013	The Human Rights Council established the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a mandate to investigate the systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights, with a view to ensuring full accountability, in particular for violations

Category	Actor(s)	Country	Date	Description
				that may amount to crimes against humanity. The Col released one report in February 2014.
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	Human Rights Council	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2016	In follow up to the Col February 2014 report (above), the Human Rights Council established (for a period of six months) a group of independent experts, with a mandate to explore appropriate approaches to seek accountability for human rights violations in the DPRK, in particular violations amounting to crimes against humanity. The group was also mandated to recommend practical mechanisms of accountability to secure truth and justice for victims, including the International Criminal Court. As per its mandate, the group will submit one report in March 2017.
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	Human Rights Council	Gaza	2014	The Human Rights Council established a commission of inquiry to investigate all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip, in the context of the military operations conducted since 13 June 2014, to establish the facts and circumstances of such violations and of the crimes perpetrated and to identify those responsible, to make recommendations, in particular on accountability measures, with a view to avoiding and ending impunity and ensuring that those responsible are held accountable, and on ways and means to protect civilians against any further assaults, and to report to the Council at its twenty-eighth session.”

Category	Actor(s)	Country	Date	Description
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	OHCHR	Libya	2015	The Human Rights Council requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to “investigate violations and abuses of international human rights law that have been committed in Libya since the beginning of 2014, and to establish the facts and circumstances of such abuses and violations, with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability, in coordination with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya.”
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	OHCHR	Sri Lanka	2014	The Human Rights Council requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to “undertake a comprehensive investigation into alleged serious violations and abuses of human rights and related crimes by both parties in Sri Lanka during the period covered by the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC), and to establish the facts and circumstances of such alleged violations and of the crimes perpetrated with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring accountability, with assistance from relevant experts and special procedures mandate holders.”
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	United Nations, ECOWAS, neighbouring states and bilateral partners	Guinea	2009	International and regional partners supported criminal processes in the aftermath of the 2000 stadium massacre in Conakry, including with respect to the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry.

Category	Actor(s)	Country	Date	Description
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	Security Council	Global	2016	The Security Council adopted Resolution 2322 on international judicial cooperation on the fight against terrorism, which strengthens cooperation among States and international organizations in order to bring perpetrators to justice.
Criminal Investigations, Fact-Finding Missions, & Commissions of Inquiry	Spain	Global	TBC	Spain adopted Organic Law 16/2015 on Privileges and Immunities. Its article 29 explicitly establishes that privileges and immunities [of Heads of State and Government] shall not be applicable to those accused of committing crimes against humanity, genocide, or war crimes.
Mediation and Political Dialogue	African Union	Kenya	2008	The African Union mediation in 2008 helped to mitigate the scale and potential recurrence of atrocity crimes in Kenya.
Mediation and Political Dialogue	European Union	Kosovo and Serbia	2013	Catherine Ashton, the High-Representative of the European Union and Vice-President of the European Commission, brokered an agreement seeking to normalise relations between Serbia and Kosovo.
Mediation and Political Dialogue	Finland	Global	Current	Finland has supported efforts to build the institutional capacity and normative basis for mediation. It has also organized two international conferences on National Dialogues and Mediation. The third conference will be held in April 2017.
Mediation and Political Dialogue	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Syria	Syria	Current	The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Syria provides good offices aimed at bringing an end to all violence and human rights violations, and promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis.

Category	Actor(s)	Country	Date	Description
Mediation and Political Dialogue	South Sudan	Uganda	2006	Southern Sudanese mediation contributed to a ceasefire between the Lord's Resistance Army and the Government of Uganda.
Mediation and Political Dialogue	Spain	Mediterranean	2015	In March 2015, Spain organized a seminar on the mediation role played by regional organizations in the Mediterranean region. This will be followed in March 2017 by an international conference on Preventive Diplomacy in Western Africa and the Sahel co-organized by Spain, UNOWAS and the EU.
Preventive Diplomacy	Accountability, Coherence and Transparency (ACT) Group of Member States	Global	2013 - Current	The ACT Group of Member States advocates for reform to the Security Council's working methods, including with respect to restraint in the use of the veto and the need for more timely and decisive action in situations of atrocity crimes.
Preventive Diplomacy	France	Global	2014 - Current	France has launched an initiative seeking agreement between the Permanent Members of the Security Council to exercise restraint in their use of the veto when faced with situations of atrocity crimes.
Preventive Diplomacy	UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)	Kyrgyzstan	2010	UNRCCA's political engagement helped to mitigate inter-communal violence in Kyrgyzstan. UNRCCA also provides relevant diplomatic training for civil servants in Central Asia and Afghanistan.
Preventive Diplomacy	Spain	Middle East	2016	In November 2016 Spain hosted the Alicante Summit of Religious Leaders for Peace in the Middle East with the participation of 24 Jewish, Muslim and Christian leaders. They adopted a Declaration and established a standing committee to monitor implementation of the principles adopted. Also, in May 2016 and

Category	Actor(s)	Country	Date	Description
				together with Morocco, Spain hosted a meeting on preventive diplomacy in the Mediterranean. In 2017, Spain plans to host an international conference on Preventive Diplomacy in Western Africa and the Sahel.
Protection of Civilians in Humanitarian Emergencies	Australia	Iraq	2014	Australia participated in humanitarian airdrops to people trapped on Mount Sinjar and to the besieged inhabitants of the town of Amerli in an effort to assist Iraq to protect its people from atrocity crimes.
Protection of Civilians in Humanitarian Emergencies	France	Mali	2013-2014	Responding to a request from the Malian transitional government to provide military support to countering Ansar Dine, France launched "Operation Serval."
Protection of Civilians in Humanitarian Emergencies	Turkey	Syria	2011 - Current	Turkey provides direct humanitarian assistance and establishes camps for refugees and internally displaced persons within and outside its borders.
Public Advocacy	United Nations	Kenya	2008	The Secretary-General and the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide called publicly for an end to post-election violence and warned Kenyan leaders that they could be held accountable for violations of international humanitarian law committed at their instigation.
Sanctions	League of Arab States	Libya	2011	The League of Arab States suspended the membership of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in response to their commission of atrocity crimes.

Category	Actor(s)	Country	Date	Description
Sanctions	Security Council	Global, DPRK and Iran	Current	Security Council 1540 committee oversees efforts for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Security Council 1718 and 1737 Committees oversee sanction regimes against the Democratic Republic of North Korea and Iran, respectively.
Sanctions	European Union	Burundi	2015-2017	The European Union suspended assets and imposed travel bans due to human rights violations.
Sanctions	European Union	Iran	2011-2017	The European Union suspended assets, imposed travel bans and an economic embargo due to human rights violations.
Chapter VII Authorised Use of Force	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Mali	2012	ECOWAS mobilized international efforts to help protect vulnerable populations in northern Mali, including by contributing to the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA).
Chapter VII Authorised Use of Force	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Libya	2011	NATO Operation Unified Protector deployed military force to protect civilians and civilian-populated areas from attack or the threat of attack.

International Networks and National Focal Points

Global Network of R2P Focal Points

Focal Points

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, United Kingdom and United States.

Global Action Against Mass Atrocity Crimes

Steering Committee Members

Argentina, Costa Rica, Denmark, Switzerland, Tanzania, the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation, FXB Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University, Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect, School of Diplomacy and International Relations at Seton Hall University and the Stanley Foundation.

Latin American Network for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention

Members

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

United Nations Peace Operations

Context

Since 2005, a significant number of United Nations peace operations have operated in environments that featured an elevated risk, ongoing occurrence or recent experience of atrocity crimes. By engaging in preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention, capacity-building and the protection of vulnerable populations, United Nations peace operations provide assistance to Member States that directly or indirectly helps to mitigate risk factors associated with atrocity crimes.²

Peacekeeping Operations

Acronym	Name
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNISFA	United Nations Organization Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo

Special Envoys and Field-Based Special Political Missions

Title
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen

² The risk factors are outlined in the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect's *Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes*, available at http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/framework%20of%20analysis%20for%20atrocity%20crimes_en.pdf.

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB)
United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)
United Nations Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)
United Nations Mission in Colombia
United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU)
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO)
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)
Personal Envoy for Western Sahara

Intergovernmental Decisions and Deliberations

The Security Council, General Assembly, Human Rights Council and regional organizations have referenced the responsibility to protect numerous times. The resolutions and presidential statements indicated below include language referring to the responsibility to protect, but should not be considered an exhaustive list of all resolutions that are broadly relevant to atrocity crime prevention and response. A wider corpus of geographic and thematic resolutions address aspects of these issues without employing the specific terminology. Human Rights Council Special Sessions have been included where the situations concerned feature an elevated risk or ongoing occurrence of atrocity crimes.

Security Council Resolutions and Presidential Statements

Document	Date	Subject
S/RES/1653	27 January 2006	The Great Lakes region
S/RES/1674	28 April 2006	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
S/RES/1706	31 August 2006	Sudan
S/RES/1894	11 November 2009	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
S/RES/1970	26 February 2011	Peace and security in Africa (Libya)
S/RES/1973	17 March 2011	Libya
S/RES/1975	30 March 2011	Côte d'Ivoire
S/RES/1996	8 July 2011	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
S/RES/1998	12 July 2011	Children and armed conflict
S/PRST/2011/18	22 September 2011	Maintenance of international peace and security
S/RES/2014	21 October 2011	Middle East (Yemen)
S/RES/2016	27 October 2011	Libya
S/RES/2040	12 March 2012	Libya
S/RES/2068	19 September 2012	Children and armed conflict
S/RES/2085	20 December 2012	Mali
S/PRST/2013/2	12 February 2013	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
S/RES/2095	14 March 2013	Libya
S/PRST/2013/4	15 April 2013	Peace and security in Africa
S/PRST/2013/8	17 June 2013	Children and armed conflict
S/RES/2117	26 September 2013	Small arms and light weapons

Document	Date	Subject
S/PRST/2013/15	2 October 2013	The situation in the Middle East (Syria)
S/RES/2121	10 October 2013	Central African Republic
S/RES/2127	5 December 2013	Central African Republic
S/PRST/2014/3	12 February 2014	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
S/RES/2139	22 February 2014	Middle East (Syria)
S/RES/2149	10 April 2014	Central African Republic
S/RES/2150	16 April 2014	Threats to international peace and security (prevention of genocide)
S/RES/2155	27 May 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (South Sudan)
S/RES/2165	14 July 2014	Syria
S/RES/2171	21 August 2014	Maintenance of international peace and security (conflict prevention)
S/RES/2187	25 November 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (South Sudan)
S/RES/2196	22 January 2015	Central African Republic
S/RES/2206	3 March 2015	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (South Sudan)
S/RES/2211	26 March 2015	Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/2217	28 April 2015	Central African Republic
S/RES/2220	22 May 2015	Small arms and light weapons
S/RES/2222	27 May 2015	Protection of civilians in armed conflict (protection of journalists and associated media personnel in armed conflict)
S/RES/2223	28 May 2015	South Sudan
S/RES/2225	18 June 2015	Children in Armed Conflict
S/RES/2227	29 June 2015	Mali
S/RES/2228	29 June 2015	Sudan
S/RES/2237	2 September 2015	Liberia
S/RES/2241	9 October 2015	South Sudan
S/RES/2250	9 December 2015	Maintenance of International Peace and Security
S/RES/2252	15 December 2015	South Sudan
S/RES/2254	18 December 2015	Syria
S/RES/2258	22 December 2015	Syria
S/RES/2262	27 January 2016	Central African Republic

Document	Date	Subject
S/RES/2277	30 March 2016	Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/2286	3 May 2016	Protection of civilians in armed conflict (health care in armed conflict)
S/RES/2290	31 May 2016	South Sudan
S/RES/2296	29 June 2016	Sudan (Darfur)
S/RES/2301	26 July 2016	Central African Republic
S/RES/2304	12 August 2016	South Sudan
S/RES/2317	10 November 2016	Somalia
S/RES/2327	16 December 2016	South Sudan
S/RES/2322	21 December 2016	Syria

General Assembly Resolutions

Document	Date	Subject
A/RES/60/1	16 September 2005	World Summit Outcome Document
A/RES/63/308	14 September 2009	The responsibility to protect
A/RES/63/308	7 October 2009	The responsibility to protect
A/RES/67/262	15 May 2013	The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/RES/67/262	4 June 2013	The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/RES/69/188	18 December 2014	Situation of human rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea
A/RES/69/189	18 December 2014	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/RES/69/323	11 September 2015	International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of this Crime
A/RES/70/172	17 December 2015	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
A/RES/70/234	23 December 2015	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/RES/71/130	9 December 2016	The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/RES/71/203	19 December 2016	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/RES/71/202	19 December 2016	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Human Rights Council Resolutions

Document	Date	Subject
A/HRC/RES/7/25	28 March 2008	Prevention of Genocide
A/HRC/RES/S-15/1	25 February 2011	Situation of human rights in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
A/HRC/RES/S-16/1	4 May 2011	The current human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic in the context of recent events
A/HRC/RES/17/17	14 July 2011	Situation of human rights in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
A/HRC/RES/S-18/1	5 December 2011	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/19/22	10 April 2012	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/S-19/1	4 June 2012	The deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the recent killings in El-Houleh
A/HRC/RES/20/22	16 July 2012	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/21/26	17 October 2012	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/22/22	12 April 2013	Prevention of genocide
A/HRC/RES/22/24	12 April 2013	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/23/1	29 May 2013	The deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the recent killings in Al-Qusayr
A/HRC/RES/23/26	14 June 2013	The deterioration of the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the need to grant immediate access to the commission of inquiry
A/HRC/RES/25/23	9 April 2014	The continuing grave deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/26/23	17 July 2014	The continuing grave deterioration in the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/27/16	3 October 2014	The continuing grave deterioration in the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

A/HRC/RES/25/25	9 April 2014	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
A/HRC/RES/28/34	7 April 2015	Prevention of genocide
A/HRC/RES/30/10	12 October 2015	The grave and deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/31/17	8 April 2016	Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 23 March 2016 - The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/32/25	15 July 2016	Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 1 July 2016 - 32/25. The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/RES/33/L.10	23 September 2016	Human rights and transitional justice
A/HRC/RES/33/L.30	27 September 2016	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

Resolutions by Regional Organizations

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, ACHPR/Res.117 (XXXII) 07: Resolution on Strengthening the Responsibility to Protect in Africa.

European Parliament, A7-0130/2013, European Parliament recommendation to the Council on the UN principle of the 'Responsibility to Protect' ('R2P').

Participation in Relevant Legal Instruments

STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT TO ATROCITY CRIMES

(as of 19 August 2016)

COUNTRY	Genocide Convention	Geneva Conventions (I-IV)	Additional Protocol I to the GC	Additional Protocol II to the GC	Rome Statute of the ICC	Compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ	Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to WC and
Afghanistan	1956	1956	2009	2009	2003		1983
Albania	1955	1957	1993	1993	2003		1971
Algeria	1963	1960	1989	1989	s		
Andorra	2006	1993			2001		
Angola		1984	1984		s		
Antigua and Barbuda	1988	1986	1986	1986	2001		
Argentina	1956	1956	1986	1986	2001		2003
Armenia	1993	1993	1993	1993	s		1993
Australia	1949	1958	1991	1991	2002	2002	
Austria	1958	1953	1982	1982	2000	1971	
Azerbaijan	1996	1993					1996
Bahamas	1975	1975	1980	1980	s		
Bahrain	1990	1971	1986	1986	s		
Bangladesh	1998	1972	1980	1980	2010		
Barbados	1980	1968	1990	1990	2002	1980	
Belarus	1954	1954	1989	1989			1969
Belgium	1951	1952	1986	1986	2000	1958	
Belize	1998	1984	1984	1984	2000		

Benin		1961	1986	1986	2002		
Bhutan		1991					
Bolivia	2005	1976	1983	1983	2002		1983
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992	1992	1992	1992	2002		1993
Botswana		1968	1979	1979	2000	1970	
Brazil	1952	1957	1992	1992	2002		
Brunei Darussalam		1991	1991	1991			
Bulgaria	1950	1954	1989	1989	2004	1992	1969
Burkina Faso	1965	1961	1987	1987	2004		
Burundi	1997	1971	1993	1993	2004		
Cabo Verde	2011	1984	1995	1995	2011		
Cambodia	1950	1958	1998	1998	2002	1957	
Cameroon		1963	1984	1984	s	1994	1972
Canada	1952	1965	1990	1990	2000	1994	
Central African Republic		1966	1984	1984	2001		
Chad		1970	1997	1997	2006		
Chile	1953	1950	1991	1991	2009		
China	1983	1956	1983	1983			
Colombia	1959	1961	1993	1995	2002		
Comoros	2004	1985	1985	1985	2006		
Congo		1967	1983	1983	2004		
Cook Islands*		2002	2002	2002	2008		
Costa Rica	1950	1969	1983	1983	2001	1973	2009
Côte d'Ivoire	1995	1961	1989	1989	2013	2001	
Croatia	1992	1992	1992	1992	2001		1992
Cuba	1953	1954	1982	1999			1972
Cyprus	1982	1962	1979	1996	2002	2002	
Czech Republic	1993	1993	1993	1993	2009		1993
DPRK	1989	1957	1988				1984
DRC	1962	1961	1982	2002	2002	1989	
Denmark	1951	1951	1982	1982	2001	1956	

Djibouti		1978	1991	1991	2002	2005	
Dominica		1981	1996	1996	2001	2006	
Dominican Republic	s	1958	1994	1994	2005	1924	
Ecuador	1949	1954	1979	1979	2002		
Egypt	1952	1952	1992	1992	s	1957	
El Salvador	1950	1953	1978	1978	2016		
Equatorial Guinea		1986	1986	1986			
Eritrea		2000			s		
Estonia	1991	1993	1993	1993	2002	1991	1991
Ethiopia	1949	1969	1994	1994			
Fiji	1973	1971	2008	2008	1999		
Finland	1959	1955	1980	1980	2000	1958	
France	1950	1951	2001	1984	2000		
Gabon	1983	1965	1980	1980	2000		
Gambia	1978	1966	1989	1989	2002	1966	1978
Georgia	1993	1993	1993	1993	2003	1995	1995
Germany	1954	1954	1991	1991	2000	2008	
Ghana	1958	1958	1978	1978	1999		2000
Greece	1954	1956	1989	1993	2002	1994	
Grenada		1981	1998	1998	2011		
Guatemala	1950	1952	1987	1987	2012		
Guinea	2000	1984	1984	1984	2003	1998	1971
Guinea-Bissau	2013	1974	1986	1986	s	1989	
Guyana		1968	1988	1988	2004		
Haiti	1950	1957	2006	2006	s	1921	
Holy See*		1951	1985	1985			
Honduras	1952	1965	1995	1995	2002	1986	2010
Hungary	1952	1954	1989	1989	2001	1992	1969
Iceland	1949	1965	1987	1987	2000		
India	1959	1950				1974	1971
Indonesia		1958					

Iran	1956	1957			s		
Iraq	1959	1956	2010				
Ireland	1976	1962	1999	1999	2002	2011	
Israel	1950	1951			s		
Italy	1952	1951	1986	1986	1999	2014	
Jamaica	1968	1964	1986	1986	s		
Japan		1953	2004	2004	2007	2007	
Jordan	1950	1951	1979	1979	2002		
Kazakhstan	1998	1992	1992	1992			
Kenya		1966	1999	1999	2005	1965	1972
Kiribati		1989					
Kuwait	1995	1967	1985	1985	s		1995
Kyrgyzstan	1997	1992	1992	1992	s		
Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos)	1950	1956	1980	1980			1984
Latvia	1992	1991	1991	1991	2002		1992
Lebanon	1953	1951	1997	1997			
Lesotho	1974	1968	1994	1994	2000	2000	
Liberia	1950	1954	1988	1988	2004	1952	2005
Libya	1989	1956	1978	1978			1989
Liechtenstein	1994	1950	1989	1989	2001	1950	
Lithuania	1996	1996	2000	2000	2003	2012	1996
Luxembourg	1981	1953	1989	1989	2000	1930	
Madagascar		1963	1992	1998	2008	1992	
Malawi		1968	1991	1991	2002	1966	
Malaysia	1994	1962					
Maldives	1984	1991	1991	1991	2011		
Mali	1974	1965	1989	1989	2000		
Malta	2014	1968	1989	1989	2002	1983	
Marshall Islands		2004			2000	2013	
Mauritania		1962	1980	1980			

Mauritius		1970	1982	1982	2002	1968	
Mexico	1952	1952	1983		2005	1947	2002
Micronesia (Federated States of)		1995	1995	1995			
Monaco	1950	1950	2000	2000	s		
Mongolia	1967	1958	1995	1995	2002		1969
Montenegro	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006		2006
Morocco	1958	1956	2011	2011	s		
Mozambique	1983	1983	1983	2002	s		
Myanmar	1956	1992					
Namibia	1994	1991	1994	1994	2002		
Nauru		2006	2006	2006	2001		
Nepal	1969	1964					
Netherlands	1966	1954	1987	1987	2001	1956	
New Zealand	1978	1959	1988	1988	2000	1977	
Nicaragua	1952	1953	1999	1999		1929	1986
Niger		1964	1979	1979	2002		
Nigeria	2009	1961	1988	1988	2001	1998	1970
Norway	1949	1951	1981	1981	2000	1996	
Oman		1974	1984	1984	s		
Pakistan	1957	1951				1960	
Palau		1996	1996	1996			
Palestine*	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015		2015
Panama	1950	1956	1995	1995	2002	1921	2007
Papua New Guinea	1982	1976					
Paraguay	2001	1961	1990	1990	2001	1996	2008
Peru	1960	1956	1989	1989	2001	2003	2003
Philippines	1950	1952	2012	1986	2011	1972	1973
Poland	1950	1954	1991	1991	2001	1996	1969
Portugal	1999	1961	1992	1992	2002	2005	
Qatar		1975	1988	2005			
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	1950	1966	1982	1982	2002		

Republic of Moldova	1993	1993	1993	1993	2010		1993
Romania	1950	1954	1990	1990	2002		1969
Russian Federation	1954	1954	1989	1989	s		1969
Rwanda	1975	1964	1984	1984			1975
Saint Kitts and Nevis		1986	1986	1986	2006		
Saint Lucia		1981	1982	1982	2010		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1981	1981	1983	1983	2002		1981
Samoa		1984	1984	1984	2002		
San Marino	2013	1953	1994	1994	1999		
Sao Tome and Principe		1976	1996	1996	s		
Saudi Arabia	1950	1963	1987	2001			
Senegal	1983	1963	1985	1985	1999	1985	
Serbia	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001		2001
Seychelles	1992	1984	1984	1984	2010		
Sierra Leone		1965	1986	1986	2000		
Singapore	1995	1973					
Slovakia	1993	1993	1993	1993	2002	2004	1993
Slovenia	1992	1992	1992	1992	2001		1992
Solomon Islands		1981	1988	1988	s		
Somalia		1962				1963	
South Africa	1998	1952	1995	1995	2000		
South Sudan		2013	2013	2013			
Spain	1968	1952	1989	1989	2000	1990	
Sri Lanka	1950	1959					
Sudan	2003	1957	2006	2006	s	1958	
Suriname		1976	1985	1985	2008	1987	
Swaziland		1973	1995	1995		1969	
Sweden	1952	1953	1979	1979	2001	1957	
Switzerland	2000	1950	1982	1982	2001	1948	
Syrian Arab Republic	1955	1953	1983		s		
Tajikistan	2015	1993	1993	1993	2000		

Thailand		1954			s		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1994	1993	1993	1993	2002		1994
Timor-Leste		2003	2005	2005	2002	2012	
Togo	1984	1962	1984	1984		1979	
Tonga	1972	1978	2003	2003			
Trinidad and Tobago	2002	1963	2001	2001	1999		
Tunisia	1956	1957	1979	1979	2011		1972
Turkey	1950	1954					
Turkmenistan		1992	1992	1992			
Tuvalu		1981					
Uganda	1995	1964	1991	1991	2002	1963	
Ukraine	1954	1954	1990	1990	s		1969
United Arab Emirates	2005	1972	1983	1983	s		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970	1957	1998	1998	2001	2014	
United Republic of Tanzania	1984	1962	1983	1983	2002		
United States of America	1988	1955			s		
Uruguay	1967	1969	1985	1985	2002	1921	2001
Uzbekistan	1999	1993	1993	1993	s		
Vanuatu		1982	1985	1985	2011		
Venezuela	1960	1956	1998	1998	2000		
Vietnam	1981	1957	1981				1983
Yemen	1987	1970	1990	1990	s		1987
Zambia		1966	1995	1995	2002		
Zimbabwe	1991	1983	1992	1992	s		
TOTAL	147	196	174	168	124	71	55

Note: This information is valid as of 19 August 2016.

Legend: "s" denotes the instrument has been signed, but not ratified.
"*" denotes a Non-United Nations Member State.
"***" shortened title refers to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.