

# STUDY ON THE DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (R2P)

## *Abridged Version*

*Note: The Study on the Domestic Implementation of Responsibility to Protect was prepared by the Asia Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (APCR2P) in late-2015, with funding from the Australian Government, and in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and across whole of government. This Abridged Version, including factual updates, was prepared in July 2016.*

### **Executive summary**

Unanimously adopted by Heads of State and Government at the 2005 World Summit, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is a global principle which recognises the responsibility of all states to protect their populations from four atrocity crimes: war crimes, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing and genocide. R2P also calls for the international community to encourage and assist states in fulfilling their responsibility and stipulates that the international community should take timely and decisive action, through the United Nations (UN), should a state be ‘manifestly failing’ to protect its own population from these crimes. The principle has been reaffirmed by the UN Security Council multiple times, including in Resolution 1674 (2006), Resolution 1894 (2009) and Resolution 2150 (2014). The Security Council has referred to the principle in more than 40 resolutions, including in relation to crises in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Libya, Cote d’Ivoire, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen, Mali, Somalia, the Central African Republic and Syria.

Australia is a strong advocate for R2P and is considered a leader both globally and within our region. Professor the Hon. Gareth Evans AC QC co-authored the report which introduced the original concept of R2P in his role as Co-Chair of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) in 2001.<sup>1</sup> Australia is a co-facilitator of the Global Network for R2P National Focal Points, a member of the R2P Group of Friends in both New York and Geneva, and an active participant in the cooperative initiative Global Action Against Mass Atrocity Crimes (GAAMAC). Australia appointed a National Focal Point for R2P in May 2011 (currently Assistant Secretary, International Organisations Branch, DFAT). Through DFAT, Australia provides funding support to the Asia Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (APCR2P), the Global Centre for R2P (GCR2P) and the UN Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on R2P. In 2015, Australia co-hosted a UN Geneva event to mark the principle’s 10th anniversary.

As a leading advocate of R2P, it is fitting that Australia should consider what practical steps are necessary to incorporate the principle into national policy. Using recommendations for the implementation of R2P advanced by the UN Secretary-General as its guide, this Study examines Australia’s experience, focusing on six areas: (1) policy mechanisms (2) international law and human rights (3) domestic policy (4)

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<sup>1</sup> International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect* (Ottawa: IDRC, 2001)

bilateral and multilateral diplomacy (5) the UN, and (6) foreign assistance and peacekeeping. This is a framework that could be utilised by other countries to assess their own experience.

On basis of this analysis, the Study finds Australia to be a strong performer across all areas relevant to R2P. Australia has demonstrated a clear commitment to implementing R2P. In some areas - such as in relation to the prevention of sexual violence, the advancement of R2P focal points and their global network, the strengthening of R2P in the Asia-Pacific, and the use of diplomacy to advance R2P through the UN Security Council - Australia has made significant contributions well beyond the recommendations made by the UN Secretary-General.

The following section summarises the main findings of the Study. In addition to noting Australia's strong performance, it identifies areas of potential future work, including:

- the incorporation of an atrocity prevention perspective in policy advice, where relevant;
- further utilisation of the Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) to support atrocity prevention; and
- strengthening training on atrocity-specific considerations.

Overall, the Study confirms that Australia is a global leader on R2P and that the Australian Government does much, across the whole of government, to fulfil its commitment to R2P. The principal message is that Australia should continue to do what it is already doing and look to strengthen its contribution in some key areas. By pursuing this trajectory, Australia will maintain its position as a global leader on this issue.

## **R2P and Australia**

The aim of this Study is to identify and evaluate policies, initiatives and practices adopted by the Australian Government that contribute to the implementation of R2P. It is arranged in three parts:

1. the first clarifies the methodology used to ascertain what is required in order to implement R2P and what steps might be taken by states to implement their commitments;
2. the second applies this framework to the Australian context in order to identify and evaluate existing policies, initiatives and practices undertaken by the Australian Government, which contribute to the goal of implementing R2P; and
3. the third section identifies areas not covered by the methodology employed in this Study and potential opportunities for developing and strengthening Australia's contribution to protecting populations from atrocity crimes.

## ***Approach***

This Study uses the guidance offered by the UN Secretary-General to delineate what states might be realistically expected to do in order to implement their commitment to R2P. The UN Secretary-General offered the clearest guidance on how states should implement their commitment to R2P in his 2009, 2013 and 2014 reports on R2P, focusing respectively on his strategy for implementation, state responsibility and

prevention, and the provision of international assistance.<sup>2</sup> The Secretary-General's recommendations provide significant guidance relating to how states ought to build R2P considerations into their domestic, foreign, aid and defence policies and how these initiatives would contribute to the goal of preventing atrocity crimes and protecting vulnerable populations, within each state and internationally. Analysing the policies of the Australian Government relative to these recommendations formed the initial findings of this report, which were presented in a parameters study in 2014. Feedback was solicited from relevant Australian Government departments and agencies through a series of meetings. The parameters study was further developed on the basis of this feedback and the final report was produced in late-2015.

### *Assessment*

This section examines existing policies, initiatives and practices undertaken by the Australian Government relevant to the fulfilment of the UN Secretary-General's recommendations and identifies areas where additional work may be required. Australia performs well in relation to the specific areas of concern identified by the UN Secretary-General. It provides a significant degree of international assistance and has particular strengths in supporting humanitarian aid, assisting capacity-building, especially in the security sector, and supporting the utilisation of civilian resources.

**Table 1: Australia's contribution to implementing R2P**

Sector	Recommendation	Assessment	Notes
Policy mechanisms	Appoint national R2P focal point	Strong	Global leadership role; question about atrocity prevention responsibilities.
	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and expand existing guidance to atrocity crime situations	Ad hoc / Not formally developed	Consider options for strengthening coordination of Australia's contribution to prevention of and response to protection crises.
International law & human rights	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments	Strong / Good	Implementation of all key instruments; questions about compatibility of some policies.
	Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on elimination of discrimination	Strong	Rights rigorously protected by law and a national human rights system; National Human Rights Commission; government support for multiculturalism, diversity and social cohesion.
	Participate in peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council	Strong	Active and positive participant in UPR; active follow-up on recommendations.

<sup>2</sup> *Implementing the Responsibility to Protect*, Report of the Secretary-General, A/63/677, 12 January 2009; *Responsibility to Protect: State Responsibility and Prevention*, Report of the Secretary-General, A/67/929, 9 July 2013, *Fulfilling our Collective Responsibility: International Assistance and the Responsibility to Protect*, Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/947, 11 July 2014

Domestic policy	Ensure equal access to judicial institutions	Strong	Principle of equal access enshrined in constitutional law; supported by government policies.
	Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and counter violent extremism	Strong	Incitement to commit an offence including an atrocity crime is prohibited and the law rigorously enforced
	Laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	Strong	Vulnerable groups protected by law. Forms of SGBV are captured under a range of Australian criminal laws. Law rigorously enforced. Government has adopted UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan.
	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience, using the Analysis Framework on the Prevention of Genocide developed by the UN's Special Adviser, as appropriate, the risk factors outlined in the present report and tools developed by civil society	Not yet considered	Not immediately relevant to the Australian context; might be usefully considered in the future but benefits marginal.
	Identify and form partnerships with others for technical assistance and capacity-building purposes, lessons learned and mobilisation of resources	Not yet considered	Not immediately relevant to the Australian context.
	Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society	Strong	Very open society; key freedoms protected; R2P-related work actively supported.
	Ensure that the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets an example of inclusiveness	Strong	World-class education system; curriculum inculcates key R2P-friendly values and skills.
Bilateral & multilateral diplomacy	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas	Good	Strong legislation to prevent nationals travelling overseas to commit atrocity crimes; principle of extra-territoriality applied to relevant crimes. Too early to assess implementation.
	Participate in international, regional and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P	Strong	Among the most active and committed states globally.
	Engage with and support other member states and regional or sub-regional arrangements to share experiences and enhance cooperation to promote the effective use of resources	Good	Recommendation unclear as to its central focus.
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and	Good	Questions about how best to leverage outside UN system; questions about

United Nations	sub-regional organisations) to encourage states to fulfil their R2P		consistency of stances with expectations from R2P in some cases.
	Invest in tools to encourage states to fulfil their Responsibility to Protect in situations of emerging or ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy	Strong	Domestic capacity fit for purpose; investment in global capacity; regional limitations beyond immediate control of Australia. Opportunities through training and atrocity analysis (policy mechanisms).
	Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention	Strong	Regional and global leader in this regard; regional institutional context poses challenges.
	Support the early warning and capacity-building efforts of the Joint Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and R2P	Strong	A principal supporter of the UN's efforts in these areas.
	Invest in strengthening the UN's ability to recruit, train and deploy human rights experts	Strong in principle; n/a in practice	Advocate and supporter of cognate initiatives; no specific requests from UN at present.
Foreign assistance and peacekeeping	Support efforts to better monitor and evaluate the impact of preventive actions	Strong in principle; n/a in practice	Advocate and supporter of cognate initiatives; no specific requests from UN at present.
	Focus existing capacity-building efforts on eliminating horizontal inequalities, and design or strengthen capacity-building programs aimed at the inhibitors of atrocity crimes	Strong	Full assessment requires more information; focus on atrocity-specific considerations may be required; some gaps in marginal areas; several areas of significant added value (security sector).
	Enhance the availability and expertise of civilian resources to support protection	Strong	Good performance in humanitarian aid, support for rule of law and Australian Civilian Corps (ACC); consideration could be given to expanding coverage of ACC.
	Ensure that international assistance is coordinated and coherent, including by exchanging information with partners on priorities and programs aimed at reducing atrocity crime risks	Strong (coordination in general)	Coordination and exchange does not currently address atrocity risks.
	Expand training for peacekeeping, security, and law enforcement personnel on atrocity crime risk factors and dynamics	Limited	Strong training on related matters, but limited coverage of atrocity-specific considerations.

When it comes to **policy mechanisms**, Australia is an international leader. It appointed a National Focal Point for R2P in May 2011 with responsibility for leading intra-governmental coordination on R2P issues and helping to build support for R2P domestically, regionally and internationally. With Ghana, Denmark and Costa Rica, Australia is co-facilitator of the Global Network for R2P National Focal Points, which provides opportunities to share lessons learnt and sustain momentum to ensure

countries continue to work to strengthen national institutions and the regional and global architecture for preventing and responding to atrocity crimes. Across Government there is no single, standardised approach to conflict assessment into which ‘atrocity prevention’ as a discrete framework could be readily inserted. Whilst it is important to ensure that risks facing civilians are properly identified and explained, this should not be done at the expense of the broader context. Nor should it be assumed that the protection of civilians ought to be the principal driver of policy in every situation. It is important to recognise that policy is driven by a range of, not always complementary, considerations; that advice is tempered with a sober assessment of Australia’s limited resources and capacity to influence events; and that policy responses are often pursued through multiple channels and moderated by multilateral institutions.

Australia has a very strong track record when it comes to **signing, ratifying and implementing relevant instruments of international law**. Australia is a party to each of the relevant instruments and has incorporated aspects of them into domestic legislation. Australia has implemented offences under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in Division 268 of the Commonwealth Criminal Code. It bears noting that Australia has played a sometimes critical role in the development of this body of law. Most recently, it led global negotiations on the Arms Trade Treaty and drafted Security Council Resolution 2117 (2013) which called on states to accede to the Treaty and requested periodic reports by the UN Secretary-General on small arms and light weapons. Australia’s track record is also strong with respect to cooperating constructively with the work of the relevant UN Treaty Bodies and has a tradition of providing full and frank responses to questions raised by those bodies. Australia recognises the principle of universal jurisdiction in relation to grave breaches of international humanitarian law. Finally, the obligations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law are emphasised in Australian military doctrine and in guidance and training given to relevant security and civilian personnel, and are incorporated into relevant military law.

On **human rights**, Australia is regarded as one of the world’s most stable and advanced democracies. Fundamental human rights and minority rights are protected by law. Discrimination on the grounds of race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, age or disability is prohibited by a range of laws across Australia. A transparent and accountable judiciary rigorously enforces relevant laws. The Australian Government’s performance in all these areas is subjected to independent scrutiny by Australia’s national human rights institution, the Australian Human Rights Commission. The Commission is a pivotal institution for the implementation of R2P within Australia.

When it comes to **domestic policy**, Australia is one of the world’s most open societies with key freedoms protected by legislation. It has a vibrant and open civil society, media diversity is protected by law, access to the internet is widespread and news and opinion content is not restricted. Work of the Australian Human Rights Commission has included a focus on both freedom of speech and anti-discrimination, backed by strong laws prohibiting incitement and discrimination. The Department of Social Services (DSS) also actively works to promote civil society through specific policies, grants and programs. DSS supports community interfaith activities, with the objective of increasing inter-community understanding, and overcoming intolerance and discrimination. The Australian Multicultural Council provides advice to the

Government on multicultural affairs policy and programs, including promoting greater intercultural and interfaith understanding and dialogue. In addition, the Australian Government directly supports a range of civil society groups working on issues directly relevant to R2P. Although it has not consciously adopted policies with R2P or atrocity prevention in mind, Australia's domestic policy is configured strongly for the implementation of R2P at home.

Turning to foreign policy, Australia is a strong performer in utilising **bilateral and multilateral diplomacy** to support R2P. It has been a particularly active participant in the deliberations of the UN General Assembly and other UN organs on matters relating to R2P. Most notably, upon request from the Secretariat it has provided written feedback on core questions to feed into the Secretary-General's annual reports on R2P. In 2014 the Secretary-General identified the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) as a good example of constructive and collaborative international assistance. Australia is a consistent and positive contributor to the UN General Assembly's ongoing consideration of R2P, including by participating in every one of the General Assembly's informal and interactive dialogues on R2P. It also used its non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council to support the Council's work in encouraging member states to fulfil their Responsibility to Protect. This was evident especially in Australia's support for Resolution 2150 (April 2014) which reaffirmed R2P and called on states to recommit themselves to the prevention of genocide. Australia also supported efforts to utilise the UN General Assembly to press the Government of Syria to fulfil its responsibilities in this regard. It also supported efforts to persuade the Security Council to refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and worked successfully to secure a mandate for MINUSMA, the UN's Mission in Mali, to help bring those accused of serious international crimes to justice.

In relation to the UN Human Rights Council, Australia has long worked to advance acceptance of R2P on the human rights agenda and has organised and facilitated several events to further this goal. It is chair of the R2P Core Group in Geneva and a member of the Group of Friends of R2P both in Geneva and New York. This advocacy is helping to establish the UN's human rights system as a key mechanism for implementing R2P, especially through encouraging member states to fulfil their responsibilities. Australia supported efforts to promote further consideration of, and action on, the UN Commission of Inquiry on the human rights situation in North Korea across the UN, resulting in the adoption of General Assembly resolutions and a meeting of the Security Council on this issue.

At the **United Nations**, Australia is one of the principal international supporters of the Joint Office for Genocide Prevention and R2P and provides funding to support its early warning and capacity-building work. It also supports the Human Rights Up Front Initiative and other early warning instruments inside the UN, including Humanitarian Early Warning organized by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Australia lent vocal diplomatic support to Security Council Resolutions 2150 (April 2014) and 2171 (August 2014), both of which expressed support and appreciation for the work of the Special Advisers. Australia is one of the principal international supporters of the Joint Office and provides voluntary donations to support its early warning and capacity building work. It also supports the Human Rights up Front initiative and other early warning instruments inside the UN, including

Humanitarian Early Warning organized by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Australia lent vocal diplomatic support to Security Council resolutions 2150 (April 2014) and 2171 (August 2014), both of which expressed support and appreciation for the work of the Special Advisers.

Australia has a strong international aid and development assistance program. In terms of scale, according to the OECD, in 2014 Australia was the 9th largest provider – among OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries – of foreign aid, and is ranked around 13th (among DAC countries) in terms of the proportion of GNI assigned to foreign aid.<sup>3</sup> Although its aid and assistance programming has not been targeted directly at addressing atrocity prevention considerations, some aspects of current programming make a clear and direct contribution. This is especially true in the fields of policing (and the security sector more broadly), support for the rule of law, and assistance to transitional justice. In other areas, such as in relation to horizontal inequalities or local capacity for conflict resolution, existing programming could be made more sensitive to atrocity prevention considerations through relatively modest increments. In others areas, consideration has not yet been given to the recommendations put forth by the Secretary-General. Finally, it should be noted that more information about specific programs is required in order to make a more complete assessment.

Australia also performs well in relation to the provision of civilian resources to support the protection of populations from atrocity crimes. Most obviously, Australia is a major humanitarian donor and has provided significant levels of support for the UN's humanitarian agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, consolidated appeals, etc.). In 2015 Australia ranked as the 18<sup>th</sup> largest donor (among governments and EU institutions) of humanitarian aid.<sup>4</sup> As mentioned earlier, Australia has developed a significant capacity to support law enforcement and investigation activities in other countries and has a well-developed program of assistance in the rule of law sector. This has included direct capacity-building assistance to the ICC provided by the Attorney-General's Department, as well as the training of judges from other countries. DFAT's International Law Section supports international criminal justice projects that promote accountability and the rule of law. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has assisted external partners with the collection of forensic evidence in conflict situations. Additionally, Australia provides technical support and assistance in this area through bilateral partnerships with other states.

Australia has a highly developed and sophisticated training program, benchmarked against global standard for best practice, for peacekeeping and law enforcement personnel deployed overseas. This includes the AFP International Operations training facility in Canberra and the ADF Peace Operations Training Centre (POTC). The AFP has a comprehensive program of training for personnel deployed on overseas missions and recognises that the prevention of atrocity crimes and other violence crimes is core to its existing work. Current training includes the protection of civilians and women, gender, peace and security.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>

<sup>4</sup> [www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org](http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org)

Through up to five residential courses each year, POTC provides training to Australian Defence Force (ADF) and other officers for peacekeeping operations and UN missions. It also provides a UN Staff Officer course and a UN Expert on Mission course. The training addresses international humanitarian and human rights law; women, peace and security; the protection of civilians and children; and sexual exploitation and abuse. The training is aimed at practitioners and policy drafters and covers topics such as incident reporting and working with the UN. POTC also conducts training overseas - for example, in Africa for the East African Stand-by Force, and in the Asia-Pacific region on activities such as Pirap Jabiru in Thailand and Garuda Kookaburra in Indonesia. As of 14 September 2014, all individuals and formed units will receive training on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 regarding women, peace and security, and on child protection, as well as the protection of civilians. Guidance on course content is provided by the UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Content will include deployments to UN missions and other coalition operations such as the NATO-led operations in Afghanistan. This training is primarily concerned with providing soldiers with the necessary knowledge to deal with populations at risk – enabling participants to assess risk, evaluate situations, report accurately, and operate effectively within and alongside other organisations.

The Australian Civil Military Centre (ACMC) makes a clear distinction between the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and the Protection of Civilians (POC). R2P is confined to four specific atrocities: war crimes, genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. These are all serious crimes whose prevention is the primary responsibility of states, and whose breach may be cause for international intervention. POC covers a much broader set of circumstances for deployed personnel, including military and police, and as such the ACMC supported the development of the *Australian Guidelines for the Protection of Civilians* in consultation with relevant departments and agencies. These Guidelines were signed by the Chief of the Australian Defence Force and the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police in December 2015. The Guidelines deal with three broad approaches including dialogue and engagement, physical protection and a protective environment. Australia is the third country to develop and adopt guidelines for POC, alongside the UK and Switzerland.

In addition, ACMC hosted Civil-Military Leaders Workshop (CMLW) in 2013 and 2015 and has plans for a third CMLW in 2017, which will include a panel on POC. ACMC will also support the implementation of the POC Guidelines through the development of whole-of-government POC training package along the lines being delivered on Women, Peace and Security. This training program will be developed in close consultation with stakeholder agencies across government, in particular the ADF and the AFP. ACMC supports cross-agency participation in several military exercises. Building on the success and experience of incorporating Women, Peace and Security into the joint Australia-US military exercise, Talisman Sabre, in 2015, ACMC will work closely with key partner agencies to support the integration of POC into the next exercise in the series, Talisman Sabre 2017.

### ***Future options***

Australia is a strong performer with respect to the implementation of R2P. Existing policies, initiatives and practices cover almost all of the most significant areas identified by the UN Secretary-General. Both domestic and foreign policies perform strongly in this regard. In some areas, notably the prevention of sexual violence, Australia has made significant contributions well beyond agendas specifically identified by the Secretary-General in the context of R2P. Overall, this study confirms that Australia is rightly seen as a global leader on R2P and that the Australian Government does much to fulfil its commitment to R2P. More often than not, any gaps assessed were due primarily to contextual considerations such as the extremely low risk of atrocity crimes in Australia and the relatively modest level of institutionalisation in the Asia-Pacific region. The other principal gap was in relation to specific training for atrocity prevention. The principal message of this study is that Australia should continue to do what it is doing. By continuing along this trajectory, Australia will maintain its position as a global leader on R2P and the prevention of atrocity crimes.

Nonetheless, three specific areas were identified where further consideration could be given to new initiatives aimed at improving the Australian Government's capacity to implement its commitment to R2P, especially through the prevention of atrocity crimes. These include:

- (1) strengthening DFAT's capacity to support the Government's commitment to atrocities prevention.** The role of the National R2P Focal Point could be strengthened to include:
  - a. facilitating the exchange of analysis and advice about countries/regions of interest where there may be atrocity risks;
  - b. providing advice across government on imminent risks, threats and opportunities for preventive action;
  - c. providing advice on the coordination of atrocity prevention activities through multilateral organisations;
  - d. working with the ACC on emerging or actualized situations that could give rise to demand for civilian assistance;
  - e. leading periodic review of the Government's policies to implement the Responsibility to Protect at the national level; and
  - f. representing the Australian Government in international meetings relating to R2P
  
- (2) strengthening the role played by the ACC in the prevention of atrocity crimes.** Australia is uniquely placed to add value by contributing to the strengthening of civilian capacity, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, thanks to the ACC. The ACC represents a significant capacity, which could be utilised to support other states in the prevention of atrocities and protection of vulnerable populations. With the utilisation of its existing skillsets and relatively modest increments to develop some additional skillsets (especially in the fields of dispute resolution experts, human rights monitors, law enforcement/criminal investigation experts, refugee protection personnel, humanitarian protection personnel), the ACC could be utilised to assist states to protect their populations from atrocity crimes
  
- (3) strengthening training on atrocity risks and dynamics, early warning, policy settings and practical responses to protection crises caused by**

**atrocities.** One of the most effective ways of ensuring that existing policies, initiatives and practices are geared towards fulfilling Australia's commitment to R2P is through ensuring that relevant personnel are trained to spot the signs of risk, evaluate its evolution, and tailor policy settings to them. Investment in human capital is the best way of ensuring that existing capacities can be flexibly tailored to the needs of atrocity prevention and human protection. The study noted, however, that personnel in relevant departments are not currently trained to identify sources of upcoming risk and resilience, to factor atrocity prevention concerns into their daily work, or plan for major contingencies. To remedy this, this study recommends that the Government consider modest additions to the training it currently provides in relevant departments and agencies.

## **Abbreviations**

ACC	Australian Civilian Corps
ACMC	Australian Civil Military Centre
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AFP	Australian Federal Police
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DSS	Department of Social Services
GAAMAC	Global Action Against Mass Atrocity Crimes
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICISS	International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty
POTC	Peace Operations Training Centre
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands
R2P	Responsibility to Protect
SBGV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UN	United Nations
UPR	Universal Periodic Review