

Partners for Global Change

Toolkit March ~ April 2010

Nationwide Teleconference
Saturday, March 13, 2010
1:00 p.m. Eastern
Dial: 888-299-4099
Verbal Passcode: VJ85634



Citizens for
Global Solutions

Call Tips

- Participants should dial in 5-10 minutes prior to the scheduled start time.
- When dialing in, the host and participants should hold the line for an operator.
- Participants will verbally give their pass code to the operator.
- Operators will take the city, state, and number of people in the room and place them into the Main Conference.
- Hit “*1” during Q&A sessions to queue up if you have a question. The Operator will allow questions in the order they are received.

Call Details

Moderator:

- Anu Joshi, National Outreach Coordinator

Speakers:

- Nicole Deller, Director of Programs, Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect
- Bridget Moix, Legislative Secretary, Peaceful Prevention of Deadly Conflict

Call Agenda:

- Introduction & opening remarks from Don Kraus
- Nicole Deller speaks on the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine
- Bridget Moix speaks on Genocide Prevention efforts currently and the Genocide Prevention Taskforce
- Questions and Answer sessions with the Speakers
- Citizens for Global Solutions Partners Project: Supporting a Plan for Genocide Prevention; In-district Lobby Visits

- Question & Answer Session Regarding the Partners Project

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Speaker Biographies

Nicole Deller, Director of Programs, Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect

Nicole Deller is the Director of Programs for the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect. From 2004-2007 she was Senior Program Officer at the Institute for Global Policy where she headed the Responsibility to Protect-Engaging Civil Society project. As research associate for the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy and the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, she was the principal editor and co-author of *Rule of Power or Rule of Law: An Assessment of U.S. Policies and Actions Regarding Security-Related Treaties* (2003).

Ms. Deller received her Juris Doctorate from New York University School of Law and served as chair of the International Security Affairs Committee of the New York City Bar Association (2004-2007).

Bridget Moix, Legislative Secretary, Peaceful Prevention of Deadly Conflict:

Bridget Moix is the lead lobbyist on the Peaceful Prevention of Deadly Conflict program at the Friends Committee on National Legislation, a Quaker lobby in

Washington, DC. She has worked for 15 years on issues related to peace building and preventing violent conflict. In addition to 7 years with FCNL, she has also worked with the Quaker United Nations Office, Oxfam America, the World Policy Institute, and the Quaker Peace Centre in South Africa.

She holds a masters degree in International Affairs from Columbia University where she focused her studies on international conflict resolution and human security. In her work with FCNL, she coordinates the Prevention and Protection Working Group, a collaboration of humanitarian, human rights, and peace and conflict advocacy organizations that is working to advance policy recommendations to prevent atrocities and deadly conflict. More on her work is available at www.fcnl.org/ppdc.

Don Kraus, CEO, Citizens for Global Solutions:

Don Kraus is the Chief Executive Officer of Citizens for Global Solutions and co-chair of Partnership for Effective Peacekeeping (PEP), an NGO working group. Previously, Don served as the Executive Vice President at Citizens for Global Solutions, where he directed the Government Relations Department and the Political Action Committee. Don previously served as the Executive Director of the Campaign for U.N. Reform (CUNR) and its affiliated political action committee, CUNR PAC. An expert in building U.S. legislative and government support for the U.N., Don compiles the Global Solution Report Card, an annual assessment of congressional voting records.

He has been quoted in *the New York Times*, *the Washington Times*, *the Washington Post*, *the Boston Globe*, and many other publications. He has been interviewed on CNN, BBC, NPR, and many other radio and TV shows. Don is also a past president of the Center for UN Reform Education, a UN reform think tank. He currently serves on the advisory board of the United Nations Association, National Capitol Area.

Citizens for Global Solutions Partners Project

March - April 2010

Now is the Time to Demand: “Never Again”

“The world agrees that genocide is unacceptable and yet genocide and mass killings continue. We have a duty to find the answer before the vow of ‘never again’ is once again betrayed.”

— Madeleine K. Albright and William S. Cohen (Taskforce Co-Chairs)

In November of 2007 a Genocide Prevention Taskforce was convened to:

- (1) Spotlight genocide prevention as a national priority; and;
- (2) To develop practical policy recommendations to enhance the capacity of the U.S. government to respond to emerging threats of genocide and mass atrocities.

The report, which is entitled "Preventing Genocide: A Blueprint for U.S. Policymakers", asserts that genocide is preventable, and that making progress toward doing so begins with leadership and political will. The report provides 34 recommendations, starting with the need for high-level attention, standing institutional mechanisms, and strong international partnerships to respond to potential genocidal situations when they arise. (credit: Genocide Prevention Taskforce, read the report on our website: www.globalsolutions.org/partners).

Our March Partners Project will focus on reinforcing the recommendations of the Taskforce that focus on the role of Congress in preventing genocide. As we celebrate Genocide Prevention Month in April we will meet with our local federal elected officials and ask them to make the United States a leader in preventing genocide throughout the world.

1. Schedule lobby visits in your district: Sample Lobby Visit request attached.

Scheduling the meeting: It's a good idea to place one person in charge of scheduling the meeting and be aware that this can take more than one call. Don't give up! To make an appointment, simply look up the number for local legislative offices in your local phone book or online. When you call the office, ask for their scheduler and tell him/her that you would like to meet with your Member of Congress. If your Representative or Senators are not available, meeting with a staff member in the district is still a very powerful way to get your message across. Once you have a meeting scheduled, try to invite other community members such as clergy, professors, judges, or representatives from other organizations that support genocide prevention to come with you to the meeting. This is a great way to network and build support for our issues.

2. The Meeting:

Arrive early, but don't expect the leader or staffer to arrive on time. Allow time for small talk at the outset, but not too much. Remember, it's your visit. **You are there to build a relationship.**

Listen well: Much of lobbying is listening, looking for indications of the leader's views, and finding opportunities to provide good information. If you are meeting with a "silent type," draw her/him out by asking questions. If you are confronted with a "long-winded type," look for openings to bring her/him back to the point.

Remember: your goal is to get your elected representatives to give you a firm answer to our asks.

Don't forget to leave with them: Individuals Indicted by the ICC, Prosecuting Mass Atrocities (ICC Fact Sheet), Senator Dodd's ICC Resolution or Representative Kennedy's House Resolution. However wait until the end of the meeting to give them this paper, so their attention is focused on you rather than reading what you have given them.

3. Follow up & Reporting Back:

Your job isn't done and your mission isn't accomplished until you get a definitive response from your representative. This vital final step often makes the difference between real change and the status quo. Be persistent and ensure that your concerns are recognized and listened to.

Send a Thank You: Elected officials and staffers are busy people--thank them for their time and attention to this issue during Genocide Prevention month. If commitments were made in the meeting, repeat your understanding of them. If staff members were present, write to them too. Every person in that office can be an important ally. **Have a great visit and tell us how it went!**

Report back to us how the visit went and what responses you got. We work with many Congressional offices -- they are all unique. Much of our "insight" into how to communicate most effectively with different offices comes from the things that folks learn and share with us at the grassroots level.

Email us: outreach@globalsolutions.org to tell us how your visit went!

And don't forget to **SAVE THE DATE:**

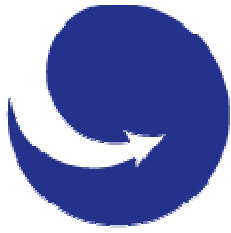
**Citizens for Global Solutions Annual Meeting
May 19th through May 22nd, Washington, D.C.**

www.globalsolutions.org/annualmeeting

This May Citizens for Global Solutions will be confronting the United Nations' role in preventing genocide at our 2010 Annual Meeting & Model United Nations. The Conference will provide a unique opportunity for participants to confront the atrocities of genocide on an international level; debate and discuss potential United Nations reforms; hear from expert speakers on the United Nations, genocide prevention and elected officials; and spend a day lobbying Congress members on the issues that matter most to you.

Please email me if you have any questions getting started on the project or have any feedback to report!

~ Anu Joshi, National Outreach Coordinator: ajoshi@globalsolutions.org



**Citizens for
Global Solutions**

LOBBY MEETING REQUEST

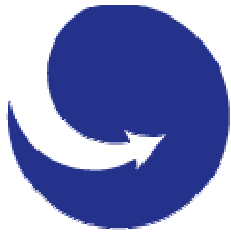
<Date>

Dear <Scheduler's name>,

I am writing to request a meeting with <Member of Congress> in <his/her> local office on <Date> at <time or times that would work>. As we prepare to celebrate April as Genocide Prevention Month, we want to speak with your office regarding the importance of United States leadership in this area. As a member of Citizens for Global Solutions and a voter in <Member of Congress's> district, I would like to discuss their support for the important recommendations made by the Genocide Prevention Taskforce.

Please note that the following people will also accompany me on our visit. They are also voting members in <his/her> <state/district>. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
<Name> , <Title>



Lay the background for the staffer:

On November 13, 2007 “The Genocide Prevention Task Force” was launched and on December 8, 2008 its report was released to the public. The Taskforce was jointly convened by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, The American Academy of Diplomacy, and the U.S. Institute of Peace and was funded by private foundations. The Taskforce was co-chaired by Madeleine Albright and William Cohen.

The Taskforce had two main goals:

- (1) To spotlight genocide prevention as a national priority; and
- (2) To develop practical policy recommendations to enhance the capacity of the U.S. government to respond to emerging threats of genocide and mass atrocities.

We’re here during Genocide Prevention Awareness month (April) to ask you to actively support the recommendations that are laid out in the Blueprint for U.S. Policymakers by the Genocide Prevention Taskforce.

Concrete Asks:

There are 4 main Recommendations that we feel the Congress person can influence. These are:

1. Strengthening State Department’s Genocide Prevention program

- Incorporating trainings on early warning of genocide and mass atrocities into programs for foreign service and intelligence officers and analysts (State authorization Act)
- Support the \$2.18 billion for UN peacekeeping included in the President’s proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2011

2. Intelligence

- Ask the director of national intelligence to prominently figure the risk of genocide and mass atrocities when assessing the threat to U.S. national security.
- Launch a major diplomatic initiative to create an international network for information sharing and coordinated action including sharing satellite information with the United Nations.

3. Funding

- Invest \$250 million in new funds for crisis prevention and response with \$50 million available for urgent off-cycle activities to prevent or halt emerging genocidal crises.

4. UN Security Council Responsibility Not to Veto

- The US must urge P-5 members of UN Security Council (US, UK, Russia, China, France) not to use their veto power in situations of potential or emerging genocides so that action can be taken quickly

Leave Behind: Taskforce Brochure & Your Contact Information

KEY THEMES

- Genocide and mass atrocities threaten core American values and national interests. From the president on down, preventing genocide must be a national priority.
- Preventing genocide is achievable. Working with international partners, the U.S. can take practical steps to prevent mass atrocities at every stage. The choice is *not* between doing nothing and large-scale military intervention.
- The administration should develop and implement a government-wide policy to prevent genocide and mass atrocities, including the creation of standing institutional mechanisms to ensure that the U.S. government takes timely and effective action.

“The world agrees that genocide is unacceptable and yet genocide and mass killings continue. We have a duty to find the answer before the vow of ‘never again’ is once again betrayed.”

—MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT AND WILLIAM S. COHEN

To download the complete Task Force report visit:

www.ushmm.org
www.academyofdiplomacy.org
www.usip.org

ABOUT THE CONVENING ORGANIZATIONS

THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM, a living memorial to the Holocaust, inspires citizens and leaders to confront hatred, promote human dignity and prevent genocide. Federal support guarantees the Museum’s permanence, and its far-reaching educational programs and global impact are made possible by donors nationwide.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DIPLOMACY is dedicated to strengthening the resources and tools America brings to managing its diplomatic challenges, and accomplishes this through outreach programs, lectures, awards, and writing competitions. In doing so, the Academy promotes an understanding of the importance of diplomacy to serving our nation and enhancing America’s standing in the world.

THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE is an independent, nonpartisan, national institution established and funded by Congress. Its goals are to prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and development, and increase peacebuilding capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. The Institute does this by empowering others with knowledge, skills, and resources, as well as by directly engaging in peacebuilding efforts around the globe.



PREVENTING GENOCIDE

A Blueprint for U.S. Policymakers

Madeleine K. Albright • William S. Cohen

Co-Chairs, Genocide Prevention Task Force

ABOUT THE GENOCIDE PREVENTION TASK FORCE

- The Genocide Prevention Task Force was launched on November 13, 2007 and released its report to the public on December 8, 2008.
- It was jointly convened by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, The American Academy of Diplomacy, and the U.S. Institute of Peace. It was funded by private foundations.
- Its goals were: (1) To spotlight genocide prevention as a national priority; and (2) To develop practical policy recommendations to enhance the capacity of the U.S. government to respond to emerging threats of genocide and mass atrocities.

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Madeleine K. Albright ■ William S. Cohen
Co-Chairs

John Danforth

Thomas Daschle

Stuart Eizenstat

Michael Gerson

Dan Glickman

Jack Kemp

Gabrielle Kirk McDonald

Thomas R. Pickering

Julia Taft (1942–2008)

Vin Weber

Anthony Zinni

REPORT OUTLINE

- **Leadership: The Indispensable Ingredient.** Nothing is more central to preventing genocide than leadership—from the president, Congress, and the American people. Making progress requires leaders to summon political will not only after a crisis strikes, but also before one emerges.
- **Early Warning: Assessing Risks and Triggering Action.** Early warning is critical for prioritizing efforts and informing the design of effective prevention strategies.
- **Early Prevention: Engaging Before the Crisis.** By engaging leaders, institutions, and civil society at an early stage, we can help vulnerable countries steer clear of dangers.
- **Preventive Diplomacy: Halting and Reversing Escalation.** Even at later stages, there are opportunities to alter leaders' decisions and change their plans. By improving our crisis response capabilities, we can strengthen preventive diplomacy.
- **Employing Military Options.** U.S. military assets can provide important support to prevention strategies short of the use of force and become especially crucial when prevention fails.
- **International Action: Strengthening Norms and Institutions.** The U.S. has an interest in promoting an international system that can effectively prevent and halt genocide and mass atrocities. In partnership with others, we can multiply our positive impact.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Create an interagency Atrocities Prevention Committee at the National Security Council to analyze threats of genocide and mass atrocities and consider appropriate preventive action.
- Make warning of genocide or mass atrocities an “automatic trigger” of policy review.
- Develop military guidance on genocide prevention and response and incorporate it into doctrine and training.
- Prepare interagency genocide prevention and response plans for high-risk situations.
- Invest \$250 million—less than a dollar for every American each year—in new funds for crisis prevention and response.
- Make \$50 million of this amount available for urgent off-cycle activities to prevent or halt emerging genocidal crises.
- Launch a major diplomatic initiative to create an international network for information sharing and coordinated action to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.
- Provide assistance to build the capacity of international partners—including the UN and regional organizations—to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

The United Nations: Confronting Genocide

Citizens for Global Solutions

2010 Annual Meeting & Model United Nations

Hear Keynote Speakers & Participate in Panel Discussions

Come hear powerhouses like **Ambassadors Susan Rice (invited)** and **Stephen Rapp (invited)** speak on the importance of U.S. engagement with the world and leadership in issues like the **International Criminal Court and human rights**. *(Speaker updates will be available at globalsolutions.org/annualmeeting along with a full schedule of events)*. Participate in discussions with panelists, local Chapter leaders, student organizers and other activists.

The conference will include an **interactive United Nations simulation** that includes potential **United Nation reforms** and allows participants to engage with committees including the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The Model United Nations will focus on the United Nations role in preventing genocide and give participants the opportunity to **discuss, strategize and implement tactics that can be used within the United Nations**.

Talk About Real Ways to Reform the United Nations & Prevent Genocide

Lobby Your Congress Members Directly

Spend a day hitting the **hallways of Congress** lobbying your members about the critical issues we are facing right now. **Hear from elected officials** during lunch like Rep. Jim McGovern (invited) and Senator Durbin (invited) on the direction the U.S. is heading when it comes to the **issues we care about**. Issues like encouraging continued United States **engagement with the ICC**, finding champions for the **UN women's treaty** and supporting the ratification of the nuclear arms treaties.

You'll also get the opportunity to network with global activists from across the country. With students as half of the conference attendees, participants will **share life experiences**, swap organizing tips, debate the merits of different UN reforms and **work together to advance good global policy**.

Network & Meet Activists Across Generations

May 19th - 22nd

2010

ANNUAL MEETING REGISTRATION

Washington Plaza Hotel 10 Thomas Circle, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Reserve your room today: call 202.842.1300 & Mention Citizens for Global Solutions for Discounted Rates

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Early Bird Member Rate (rec'd by 4/19/10)	\$170 x _____ (number of individuals) = \$ _____
Couples Member Rate (rec'd by 4/19/10)	\$300 x _____ (number of couples) = \$ _____
Regular Registration Rate*	\$200 x _____ (number of individuals) = \$ _____
Student Rate*	\$75 x _____ (number of individuals) = \$ _____
* \$25 of your registration fee will go towards a one-year membership in Citizens for Global Solutions	
I want to support student scholarships**	\$75 x _____ (# of sponsor students) = \$ _____
**Citizens for Global Solutions is offering discounted rates and scholarships to qualifying students. Your support helps provide financial assistance to students and is tax-deductible.	

Enclosed is my check for the total amount _____ payable to Citizens for Global Solutions.

OR

Please charge \$ _____ to my:

VISA MasterCard American Express Card Number _____

Exp. Date _____ Signature _____

****You will receive an email/letter to confirm your registration****

Mail form with payment to: Citizens for Global Solutions
418 7th St. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003
Or fax form with credit card info to 202-546-3749



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Leadership

To the President

- 1-1. The president should demonstrate that preventing genocide and mass atrocities is a national priority.
- 1-2. Under presidential leadership, the administration should develop and promulgate a government-wide policy on preventing genocide and mass atrocities.
- 1-3. The president should create a standing interagency mechanism for analysis of threats of genocide and mass atrocities and consideration of appropriate preventive action.
- 1-4. The president should launch a major diplomatic initiative to strengthen global efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

To the Leaders of Congress

- 1-5. Congress should increase funding for crisis prevention and response initiatives, and should make a portion of these funds available for rapid allocation for urgent activities to prevent or halt emerging genocidal crises.
- 1-6. The newly established Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission should make preventing genocide and mass atrocities a central focus of its work.
- 1-7. Congressional leaders should request that the director of national intelligence include risk of genocide and mass atrocities in his or

her annual testimony to Congress on threats to U.S. national security.

To the American People

- 1-8. The American people should build a permanent constituency for the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities.

Early Warning: Assessing Risks and Triggering Action

- 2-1. The director of national intelligence should initiate the preparation of a National Intelligence Estimate on worldwide risks of genocide and mass atrocities.
- 2-2. The national security advisor and the director of national intelligence should establish genocide early warning as a formal priority for the intelligence community as a means to improve reporting and assessments on the potential for genocide and mass atrocities.
- 2-3. The State Department and the intelligence community should incorporate training on early warning of genocide and mass atrocities into programs for foreign service and intelligence officers and analysts.
- 2-4. The national security advisor should create a “mass atrocities alert channel” for reporting on acute warning of genocide or mass atrocities akin to the State Department’s “dissent channel.”
- 2-5. The national security advisor should make warning of genocide or mass atrocities an “automatic trigger” of policy review.
- 2-6. The State Department and USAID should expand ongoing cooperation with other governments, the United Nations, regional organizations, NGOs, and other civil society actors on early warning of genocide and mass atrocities.

Early Prevention: Engaging before the Crisis

- 3-1. Early prevention strategies should aim to influence leaders by using positive and negative inducements, aggressive enforcement of international regimes, and fresh approaches to conflict transformation.
- 3-2. Early prevention strategies should support development of institutions in high-risk states by supporting power sharing and dem-

ocratic transition, enhancing the rule of law and addressing impunity, and reforming security forces.

- 3-3. Early prevention strategies should aim to strengthen civil society in high-risk states by supporting economic and legal empowerment, citizen groups, and a free and responsible media.
- 3-4. Funding for crisis prevention in countries at risk of genocide or mass atrocities should be expanded through a new genocide prevention initiative, funded through existing foreign assistance mechanisms.
- 3-5. The State Department and USAID should enhance coordination with international partners both in terms of policy and in-country implementation.

Preventive Diplomacy: Halting and Reversing Escalation

- 4-1. The new high-level interagency committee—the Atrocities Prevention Committee—should meet every other month (and as needed at other times) to review the status of countries of concern and coordinate preventive action.
- 4-2. The Atrocities Prevention Committee, working with NSC staff, should prepare interagency genocide prevention and response plans for high-risk situations.
- 4-3. The secretary of state should enhance the capacity of the U.S. government to engage in urgent preventive diplomatic action to forestall emerging crises.
- 4-4. Preventive diplomacy strategies should include the credible threat of coercive measures, should avoid an overly rigid “escalatory ladder,” and should not dismiss potential benefits of rewarding “bad people” for “good behavior.”
- 4-5. Preventive diplomacy strategies should engage international actors who have influence with potential perpetrators, be mindful of becoming hostage to peace negotiations related to a broader conflict, and maintain consistency in messages conveyed.

Employing Military Options

- 5-1. The secretary of defense and U.S. military leaders should develop military guidance on genocide prevention and response and incorporate it into Department of Defense (and interagency) policies,

- plans, doctrine, training, and lessons learned.
- 5-2. The director of national intelligence and the secretary of defense should leverage military capacities for intelligence and early warning and strengthen links to political-military planning and decision making.
 - 5-3. The Departments of Defense and State should work to enhance the capacity of the United Nations, as well as the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, and other regional and subregional bodies to employ military options to prevent and halt genocide and mass atrocities.
 - 5-4. The Departments of Defense and State should work with NATO, the European Union, and capable individual governments to increase preparedness to reinforce or replace United Nations, African Union, or other peace operations to forestall mass atrocities.
 - 5-5. The Departments of Defense and State should enhance the capacity of the United States and the United Nations to support a transition to long-term efforts to build peace and stability in the wake of genocidal violence.

International Action: Strengthening Norms and Institutions

- 6-1. The secretary of state should launch a major diplomatic initiative to create among like-minded governments, international organizations, and NGOs a formal network dedicated to the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities.
- 6-2. The secretary of state should undertake robust diplomatic efforts toward negotiating an agreement among the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council on non-use of the veto in cases concerning genocide or mass atrocities.
- 6-3. The State Department should support the efforts currently under way to elevate the priority of preventing genocide and mass atrocities at the United Nations.
- 6-4. The State Department, USAID, and Department of Defense should provide capacity-building assistance to international partners who are willing to take measures to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.
- 6-5. The secretary of state should reaffirm U.S. commitment to nonimpunity for perpetrators of genocide and mass atrocities.