



# JUSTICE RAPID RESPONSE

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THE HAGUE 2008

## JUSTICE RAPID RESPONSE POLICY GROUP MEETING

17 November 2008

Held at the World Forum Convention Center (WFCC)  
The Hague, the Netherlands

– MEETING REPORT –

The Interim JRR Secretariat is run by  
No Peace Without Justice



The Interim JRR Secretariat is run with the financial assistance of



European Union

Canada

## **REPORT FROM THE SECOND JRR POLICY GROUP MEETING**

The Second Justice Rapid Response Policy Group Meeting took place at the World Forum Convention Center in The Hague, the Netherlands, on 17 November 2008, in the margins of the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court, with the financial support of the Government of Canada and the European Union. The meeting was attended by fifty-one representatives of States, international institutions and civil society.<sup>1</sup>

At the conclusion of the meeting, the JRR Policy Group indicated its agreement to adopting the recommendations of the JRR Coordinating Group made during its meetings in April and September 2008. The JRR Policy Group further indicated its agreement to the plan of action outlined for the JRR Mechanism in the coming months, specifically holding a JRR Coordinating Group meeting in Ottawa in February 2009; the JRR Pilot Training Course in Berlin in May 2009; and thereafter focusing on the issues of training, outreach and rosters, before the next JRR Policy Group meeting in November 2009.

### **The JRR Policy and Coordinating Groups**

The Justice Rapid Response Mechanism was formally established at the Meeting on the JRR held in New York on 28 November 2007, at which time the JRR Policy Group and JRR Coordinating Group were also formally established. The JRR Policy Group is comprised of all JRR participants and is responsible for decision-making for the JRR, including setting the broader policy framework and identifying specific areas of work for the JRR Coordinating Group and Interim JRR Secretariat. The JRR Coordinating Group, which is a sub-group of the JRR Policy Group, undertakes work on the areas identified by the JRR Policy Group, oversees the work of the Interim JRR Secretariat and brings recommendations to the larger JRR Policy Group, where the recommendations are discussed and decisions are made.

According to the Guidelines for Cooperation and Deployment, which were adopted on 28 November 2007, the JRR Policy Group is required to meet at least once a year, to review the activities of the mechanism, take necessary procedural decisions and deal with other appropriate matters.

This meeting of 17 November 2008 in The Hague was convened to discuss and adopt the recommendations developed by the JRR Coordinating Group since November 2007, to approve the plan of action for the coming 12 months and to expand membership in the JRR Policy Group, which remains open for all interested States and organisations.

### **Meetings of the JRR Coordinating Group, 2007-2008**

When the JRR was established in November 2007, the JRR Policy Group mandated the JRR Coordinating Group to undertake the following tasks: (a) to develop an outreach strategy; (b) to continue to review the documents adopted with a view to presenting proposals for developing more detailed Guidelines; (c) to work to develop common criteria for rosters and to contact training institutions and possible end users for training

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex I for the list of participants.

syllabus with the assistance of the Interim JRR Secretariat; (d) to seek technical expertise through technical focal points that can contribute to the development of training curricula and standard operating procedures; (e) to develop terms of reference for and identify possible organisations to serve as the permanent Secretariat for JRR; and (f) to design a pilot deployment.

According to the Guidelines for Cooperation and Deployment, the JRR Coordinating Group will meet as often as necessary; since its establishment, it has met three times, in New York on 29 November 2007, in Brussels on 30 April 2008 and in Berlin on 29 September 2008, to share information and discuss progress in the areas entrusted to it by the JRR Policy Group.

At the 30 April meeting in Brussels, in-depth discussion was held on outreach, training, rosters, a pilot mission and a permanent secretariat. As a result, the JRR Coordinating Group revised and adopted a set of “Frequently Asked Questions”, for use as an outreach tool; draft Terms of Reference for the JRR Coordinating Group; and draft Terms of Reference for a Permanent Secretariat. These documents, together with the report from the April meeting, were distributed to JRR Policy Group members for their consideration and adoption on 17 November 2008.<sup>2</sup>

At the 29 September meeting in Berlin, JRR Coordinating Group members focused specifically on the issue of training, resulting in the development of a JRR Pilot Training Course and a draft call for JRR participants to nominate experts to participate in the Training Course, tentatively scheduled for 9 to 15 May 2009 in Berlin, to be conducted by the German Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) in close cooperation with the JRR Coordinating Group and the EU Group on Training, within the framework of the European Community Project on Training for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management. These documents, together with the report from the September meeting, were distributed to JRR Policy Group members for their consideration and adoption on 17 November 2008.<sup>3</sup>

### **Proposed plan of action for the Justice Rapid Response**

The two key events proposed for the JRR Mechanism in the first half of 2009 are a JRR Coordinating Group Meeting, tentatively scheduled to be held in February in Ottawa; and the JRR Pilot Training Course, tentatively scheduled to be held in May in Berlin. Following the Pilot Training Course, the JRR Coordinating Group would focus on three key areas to keep the process moving forward, until the next JRR Policy Group meeting, foreseen for November 2009.

#### JRR Coordinating Group Meeting, Ottawa, February 2009

The Ottawa JRR Coordinating Group Meeting is designed to be an opportunity in which JRR Coordinating Group members can share progress made since November 2008 and plot the way forward for the following 9 months, with a view to the third JRR Policy Group Meeting being held in November 2009. As such, the meeting will follow a similar

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<sup>2</sup> These recommendations and the April 2008 meeting report are available on [www.justicerapidresponse.org](http://www.justicerapidresponse.org).

<sup>3</sup> These recommendations and the September 2008 meeting report are available on [www.justicerapidresponse.org](http://www.justicerapidresponse.org).

process and format as previous meetings, with the results of the meeting being communicated to the JRR Policy Group by the Interim JRR Secretariat.

Specific items to be discussed include a flowchart for JRR deployment, including the trigger mechanism (i.e. dealing with requests), and funding for JRR activities and the secretariat. An additional purpose of the Ottawa Meeting will be to select the first round of 20-25 participants for the JRR Pilot Training Course. Any experts nominated for participation who are not selected during this first round will be kept on file for subsequent training courses.

#### JRR Pilot Training Course, Berlin, May 2009

The JRR Pilot Training Course is being designed to meet three main purposes: (1) ensure a baseline of knowledge among potential experts to be deployed on a JRR mission, to fill any gaps that may exist in different kinds of expertise; (2) validate the format and curriculum of the training course, so that it may be refined and replicated elsewhere; and (3) validate the participants, with a view to their inclusion on the JRR roster when it is established. The specific topics to be discussed at the training course and the field simulation that is foreseen for the final day are being designed to ensure that experts will have the required profile for deployment on a JRR mission. It is not intended to be capacity-building, but to ensure the skills and profile of experts who may be deployed are of a sufficiently high level and are sufficiently standardised to facilitate rapid and effective deployment.

As such, all JRR participants are requested to nominate experts for participation in the JRR Pilot Training Course. While participation in the course itself is at no cost, those nominating experts are asked to cover the travel and accommodation costs of the experts they are nominating. In addition, JRR participants are encouraged to fund the participation of experts who are unable to cover those costs; in this respect, Canada noted they are prepared to fund the participation of five such experts. Anyone else who may be able to fund the participation of other experts is requested to inform the Interim JRR Secretariat as soon as possible on [jrr@npwj.org](mailto:jrr@npwj.org).

Candidates should preferably come from the core fields of: Criminal investigations; International, military and international criminal law, particularly investigations; Human Rights investigations; Criminal and military analysis; and Forensic investigation. Availability permitting, candidates from the following fields will also be considered: Social, cultural, political and historical experts; and Logistics and security aspects of criminal investigations. As the pilot course is intended to validate the JRR training concept, participating entities are requested to nominate professionals with previous international deployment experience. The training course will be held over six and a half days: while this is a short period of time, it was felt to be the longest time to which the kinds of individuals being sought to participate would be able to commit.

Nominations should consist of the curriculum vitae of the expert being nominated, a statement as to whether the nominated expert would be willing to be included on a roster of experts for deployment as a member of a JRR team and a statement as to whether nominating entities are in a position to cover travel and related costs for their experts or

others. The deadline for nominations is 4 February 2009. Nominations can be sent by email to [jrr@npwj.org](mailto:jrr@npwj.org) or by fax to +32-2-511-8100.<sup>4</sup>

#### Next steps: June to November 2009

Following the JRR Pilot Training Course, at which point the first group of experts will be deployment-ready, the JRR Coordinating Group intends to focus on three main areas. First, there will be a review of the pilot training course, based on experiences from conducting the course and feedback from participants and observers. Second, there will be an increased focus on outreach, to engage new participants and to alert those States and international organisations with jurisdiction that the JRR is ready to respond to requests for assistance. Third, there will be an increased focus on selecting or developing a roster that meets the needs of the JRR. This roster must be sufficiently detailed and sufficiently broad to allow for a large enough number of experts from which to select a team for rapid deployment. A great deal of work has gone into this issue already, but decisions still need to be taken about which model would meet the JRR's specific needs.

### **General discussion about the Justice Rapid Response Mechanism**

There was a general discussion during the JRR Policy Group meeting, which gave participants the opportunity to underscore the importance of the JRR, raise pertinent issues and seek clarifications on some of its fundamental aspects.

It is both symbolic and important that the JRR is being discussed in the margins of the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court (ICC), since the JRR first began to be conceptualised around the time of the birth of the International Criminal Court. The foundations for this thinking lay in the recognition of the ICC as an international institution, but an international institution that also has to function as a court and which needs solid information in order to fulfil that function. If information could not be gathered in a timely manner, particularly information that is very perishable, it could neither be used as evidence in court nor as information to help develop what way would best address a country's justice needs. It was considered that this need could best be met by developing ways to have professionals with appropriate expertise go on the ground as soon as possible, to collect and preserve information in such a way as to meet both goals.

The Justice Rapid Response was conceived of as a way to fill this need and to provide information to a State or international organisation with jurisdiction in a particular situation. The motivation behind the JRR is not to conduct full-scale investigations as such, but to fulfil the more limited purpose of identifying, collecting and preserving relevant and important information, particularly when it is at risk of being lost. Two benefits have been identified: (1) missions would be impartial and would be conducted by experts who are trained to a uniform standard and who are ready to be sent at short notice; and (2) the deployment could be conducted rapidly and for short periods of time to meet these specific needs.

*What triggers a JRR mission:* The Justice Rapid Response is triggered by a request from an authority that has the mandate to make such a request, generally a State or an

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<sup>4</sup> See Annex II for the Call for Nominations for the Participation of Experts in the JRR Pilot Training Course.

international organisation with jurisdiction. Who responds to a request lies within the purview of those who are participating in the JRR, which is one reason why there are currently attempts to broaden the base of the JRR, so there is a greater chance of a sufficient number of participants being willing to deploy their experts on a JRR mission.

*What is the status of the experts, who takes care of security, etc.* The status of the experts and who is responsible for their security depends on the status of the entity that is making the request. If it is an international organisation, experts would fall under their pre-existing arrangements. If it is a State, some kind of Status of Mission Agreement (SoMA) would need to be concluded. These kinds of agreements can take a long time to negotiate, but SoMAs are often concluded after a mission has finished in any case.

*What is the benefit of the JRR to the ICC:* During the research and drafting of the Feasibility Study in 2005, assistance was received from many organisations including the ICC, in particular the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP). What the OTP indicated as being most helpful was not a “full slate” of experts available at all times, but something less “permanent” that would help the OTP to save costs and efficiency. It was considered that the most useful mechanism would be a roster of competent international criminal justice experts trained to a high standard to which the OTP could turn if they required certain kinds of expertise.

*How can the JRR help judges:* The JRR is not intended to be a capacity-building mechanism. While the concept was being developed, member States indicated they thought the JRR was a good idea, provided it did not duplicate existing efforts. As a result, capacity-building is not the JRR’s primary purpose, although it is recognised that there is a capacity-building element to the kind of work it is carrying out.

*What are the criteria if the JRR is asked to assist in relation to an international armed conflict, for example if both States request assistance:* On receiving a request, the first step for the JRR is to make an assessment of the request, to determine if it is legitimate, if it is something the JRR could do and if it is in everyone’s best interests to deliver assistance. The question of whether a request is politically motivated and whether the entity making the request is genuinely interested in preserving information about crimes under international law will be a factor in this assessment. Only when that assessment is done, each JRR participant will decide whether they are individually interested in having their experts participate.

*What is the situation with respect to confidentiality and disclosure:* The gathering and provision of information will be done in a restricted manner, so as to protect the information and the persons from whom information was received. If a State is making the request for assistance, the information may not necessarily be turned over to that State, but may instead be turned over to an institution that has jurisdiction over potential crimes, including national courts, hybrid courts, truth commissions and so on. The information would not be turned over with the sources attached to it or would be done in such a way as to protect those who have provided information.

*Interpretation:* The issue of language was raised as a key concern for this kind of mission. Citing the example of Darfur, many mistakes that are made come about because of translation and interpretation problems. The motivation cannot be the cost, but how much strong information or evidence will be collected, so as to protect victims’ rights by ensuring evidence is not weakened or lost. It was noted that interpreters will be among those being deployed within a JRR mission and it may be useful to include interpreters on the JRR roster, if not now, then at some point in the future.

*Pre-mission training:* It was emphasised that the JRR Pilot Training Course is intended to be general training that experts would complete before they are included in a roster. In addition to that training, there would also be specific pre-mission training that is linked to the specific mandate of a JRR mission. Specific examples of the kinds of issues that could be addressed in pre-mission training include cultural awareness and sensitivity, psycho-social aspects (particularly relating to children or victims of sexual violence), judicial cooperation and international cooperation. It was highlighted that members of a JRR team will be acting on a State's territory, so issues of sovereignty and what that means in terms of preparation will be important to include in pre-mission training.

*Legal basis of the JRR:* The original idea was that the JRR would be housed in an international organisation or the United Nations, but it became apparent quite quickly that this would not be feasible. A study done during 2006 demonstrated clearly that there was no part of the UN system that would be capable of the kind of rapid deployment the JRR feels is necessary. The JRR is therefore a loose, informal cooperative mechanism: it is not based on a treaty and it is for each State to decide whether it makes its experts available for a mission or not. This also keeps costs down and means there is no need for a large Secretariat.

Further information about the JRR, its background and development are available from [www.justicerapidresponse.org](http://www.justicerapidresponse.org) or from the Interim JRR Secretariat, whose functions are performed by No Peace Without Justice, on [jrr@npwj.org](mailto:jrr@npwj.org).

## Annex I -- List of Participants at the JRR Policy Group Meeting, 17 November 2008

### *52 participants representing 36 States and organisations*

1. Argentina (Mr Raul Comelli, Mr Martin Mainero)
2. Australia (Ms Victoria Bickford, Ms Marie-Charlotte McKenna, Mr Paul Moggleton, Mr James Potter)
3. Barbados (Mr Charles Leacock, QC)
4. Canada (Mr Tudor Hera, Mr Andras Vamos-Goldman, Ms Esther Van Nes)
5. Colombia (Mr Solangel Ortiz Mejia)
6. Estonia (Mr Tonu Pihelgas)
7. Finland (Ms Sari Makela)
8. Germany (Ms Susanne Achilles, Mr Thomas Schneider)
9. Hungary (Mr Istvan Gerelyes)
10. Italy (Mr Roberto Bellelli, Ms Daniela Cardamone, Honourable Marco Perduca)
11. Liechtenstein (Ms Isabel Frommelt)
12. New Zealand (Ms Rachel Maidment)
13. Paraguay (Mr Ernesto Velazquez Argana)
14. Peru (Mr Gonzalo Bonifaz)
15. Poland (Mr Andrej Ryng, Ms Beata Ziovkiewicz)
16. Samoa (Mr Tobias Hanson)
17. Sierra Leone (Mr Otto During, Ambassador Allieu I. Kanu)
18. South Africa (Mr Reetsang Moroke, Mr Andre Stemmet)
19. Spain (Mr Mario Lanz)
20. Sweden (Dr Erik Wennerstrom)
21. Switzerland (Dr Jürg Lindenmann)
22. Uganda (Ambassador Mirjiam Blaak, Mr Duncan Muhumuza Laki)
23. Al-Haq (Canada) (Mr Nathan Derejko)
24. Andean Commission of Jurists (Peru) (Ms Gabriela Neira Hidalgo)
25. Entishar Charity Society (Sudan) (Dr Emad Abdeen)
26. Institute for International Criminal Investigations (Mr John Ralston, Col. Desmond Travers)
27. International Criminal Court (Mr Amady Ba, Ms Miriam Spittler)
28. International Criminal Court Student Network (Ms Judy Fu)
29. International Association of Prosecutors (Mr Gert Haverkate)
30. Justice Without Frontiers (Lebanon) (Ms Brigitte Chelebian)
31. Manifesto 99 (Sierra Leone) (Mr Abdul Rahim Kamara)
32. Moroccan Coalition for the International Criminal Court (Mr Hicham Cherkaoui)
33. NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court (Mr Bill Pace)
34. Parliamentarians for Global Action (Ms Deborah Ruiz Verduco)
35. Union Internationale des Avocats (Ms Jutta Bertram-Nothnagel)
36. No Peace Without Justice (Interim JRR Secretariat) (Mr Elio Polizzotto, Ms Alison Smith)

## **Annex II –Call for Nominations for Experts to participate in JRR Pilot Training Course**

### **CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE JRR PILOT TRAINING COURSE**

As part of the international initiative to develop a Justice Rapid Response mechanism, the German Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) in close cooperation with the JRR Coordinating Group and the EU Group on Training, within the framework of the European Community Project on Training for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management, is conducting a JRR Pilot Training Course for experts to be included on a JRR roster.

All JRR participants are invited to nominate experts to participate in the JRR Pilot Training Course.

**Course Date and Venue: 9 – 15 May 2009, Berlin, Germany**

Interested JRR participants are encouraged to propose criminal justice and related professionals who are willing and could be made available for international deployment as a member of a JRR team at short notice. Candidates should preferably come from the core fields of:

- Criminal investigations
- International, military and international criminal law, particularly investigations
- Human Rights investigations
- Criminal and military analysis
- Forensic investigation

Availability permitting, candidates from the following fields will also be considered:

- Social, cultural, political and historical experts
- Logistics and security aspects of criminal investigations

As this pilot course is intended to validate the JRR training concept, participating entities are requested to **nominate professionals with previous international deployment experience**.

#### Course Modalities

The pilot training course will consist of six and a half days of training, including a one-day field simulation, with a maximum of 20-25 participants and 5 observers.

While the cost of the course itself will be covered by the EU Group on Training, JRR participants wishing to nominate experts for the course are asked to fund the travel, room and board of their candidates. JRR participants with the ability to do so are encouraged to provide assistance for other experts who may require financial assistance to participate. JRR participants in a position to do so are requested to inform the Interim JRR Secretariat as soon as possible on [jrr@npwj.org](mailto:jrr@npwj.org).

Nominations should consist of the curriculum vitae of the expert being nominated, a statement as to whether the nominated expert would be willing to be included on a roster of experts for deployment as a member of a JRR team and a statement as to whether nominating entities are in a position to cover travel and related costs for their experts or others. The **deadline** for nominations is **21 January 2009**. Nominations can be sent by email to [jrr@npwj.org](mailto:jrr@npwj.org) or by fax to +32-2-511-8100.

## JRR PILOT GENERIC TRAINING PROGRAM – DRAFT COURSE OUTLINE

Arrival 8 May 2009 – 1830 Welcome dinner and introduction of participants.

	Day one	Day two	Day three
0900-1000	Orientation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept and evolution of JRR</li> <li>• Mandate, terms of engagement, consultations</li> </ul>	ICC crimes – Crimes Against Humanity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the law and the scope of the law and elements required to prove the crime</li> </ul>	Modes of Liability for ICC crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who can be indicted &amp; how - Direct perpetrators</li> </ul>
1010-1055	International law, human rights, and rule of law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to various forms of international law</li> <li>• Gender and UNSCR 1325</li> <li>• Different roles of women in conflict (slaves, porters, sexual assault victims)</li> </ul>	ICC crimes – Genocide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the law and the scope of the law and elements required to prove the crime</li> </ul>	Modes of Liability for ICC crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who can be indicted &amp; how - Command Responsibility</li> </ul>
1115-1200	International law, human rights, and rule of law – continuation	ICC crimes – War Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the law and the scope of the law and elements required to prove the crime</li> </ul>	Modes of Liability for ICC crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who can be indicted &amp; how - Joint Criminal Enterprises</li> </ul>
	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
1300-1345	Introduction to International Criminal Law	ICC crimes	Child soldiers video: familiarization with the phenomena of child soldiers
1355-1440	Case studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding types of scenarios JRR team may be called upon to investigate</li> <li>• Baseline for discussions during course</li> <li>• Introduce course practicum</li> </ul>	Mass crimes related issues: investigation methods and approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differences to approaches used in domestic crimes</li> <li>• Limits of JRR scope</li> <li>• Common standards</li> </ul>	Discussion on child soldiers.
1500-1545	Case studies - continuation	Forensic death investigations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges of mass grave exhumations</li> <li>• Assessment of alleged mass grave sites</li> <li>• Factors important in JRR phase</li> </ul>	Interviews & monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview techniques</li> <li>• Recording interviews</li> <li>• Monitoring techniques</li> <li>• JRR scope and common standard</li> </ul>
1555-1700	Case studies - continuation	Forensic death investigations	Interviews and monitoring – continuation.
	<b>Evening sessions:</b>	Radio communication	Working with interpreters exercise.

	Day four	Day five	Day Six
0900-1000	Forensic financial investigations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of financial investigations</li> <li>• Possible sources of evidence</li> <li>• Dual track with criminal investigation</li> </ul>	Military organisations, operations and weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of how military organisations work</li> <li>• Awareness of the significance of orders of battle, command structures and weaponry in determining responsibility for crimes in war</li> </ul>	Collecting and recording evidence at crime scenes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common standards for collection of evidence, documenting the collection of evidence, handling evidence and avoiding contamination of evidence through collection procedures</li> <li>• Techniques of photo/visual recording</li> </ul>
1010-1055	Forensic financial investigations - continuation	Military organisations, operations and weapons - continuation	Collecting and recording evidence at crime scenes – continuation
1115-1200	Working in conflict and post conflict environments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace processes</li> <li>• DDR</li> <li>• Local counterparts</li> <li>• Gender dynamics in teams</li> <li>• Psycho-social aspects of investigations, including primary and secondary PTSD</li> </ul>	Military organisations, operations and weapons - continuation	Field exercises – introduction
	Lunch	Lunch	
1300-1345	Working in conflict and post conflict environments - continuation	Investigating crimes of sexual violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding sexual crimes and the needs of victims</li> <li>• Legal requirements</li> <li>• Role of JRR</li> <li>• Special considerations in sexual violence investigations (do no harm)</li> </ul>	Field exercises – crime scenes, witnesses, check points
1355-1440	Exercise: IHL violations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify elements of crimes from video clips</li> </ul>	Investigating crimes of sexual violence - continuation	Field exercises – crime scenes, witnesses, check points
1500-1545	Protecting witnesses and sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available measures</li> <li>• How to make contact with witnesses</li> <li>• Methods that have worked in conflict and post conflict environments</li> </ul>	Investigating crimes of sexual violence - continuation	Field exercises – crime scenes, witnesses, check points
1555-1700	Protecting witnesses and sources – discussion	Personal security, mine awareness and behavior in complex risk situations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security aspects of JRR deployments</li> </ul>	Field exercises – crime scenes, witnesses, check points
	<b>Evening sessions:</b> Film	Personal security	Debrief & Group Work

**Day Seven: Group preparation, presentations on results of practical exercises, discussion, evaluation and course closure, 1830: Farewell Dinner.**