

JUSTICE RAPID RESPONSE CERTIFICATION WORKSHOP
26-29 September 2010



**HELD AT THE NETHERLANDS FORENSIC INSTITUTE
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS**

- WORKSHOP REPORT -

The Interim JRR Secretariat is run by
No Peace Without Justice



The JRR Certification Workshop is run with the financial assistance of:



Canada 



REPORT FROM THE THIRD JRR CERTIFICATION WORKSHOP

1. Background and Mandate

The JRR Certification Workshop was jointly organised by JRR Coordinating Group members No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ – Interim JRR Secretariat), the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI) and the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI), with the financial support of the Governments of Canada, Finland, and the Netherlands. The workshop was hosted by the Netherlands Forensic Institute in The Hague, the Netherlands, from 27 to 30 September 2010.

The idea of holding a short ‘Certification Workshop’ initially emerged from observations made during the JRR Pilot Training Course (PTC) in May 2009, the report of which recommended that “the range of expertise represented on the JRR roster can be greatly expanded in a very short time-frame and at minimal expense by seeking experts who are already fully trained for international criminal justice-related deployment, and instead of a full course, providing them with short, JRR specific training. These experts could receive an estimated two-day workshop on how to apply their training to JRR situations and could be added to the JRR roster so that it is fully operational as soon as it is established.”¹ The PTC report, including this recommendation, was shared with the Coordinating Group and Policy Group, after which NPWJ and IICI proceeded to implement its recommendations by organising the first Certification Workshop.

The JRR Certification Workshop program is designed to implement these recommendations providing experts who are already fully trained for international criminal justice-related deployment with training on how to apply their expertise to JRR situations. The short-course format was tested in the first and second Certification Workshops² held respectively from 11-14 September 2009 and 5-8 February 2010 at NPWJ offices in Brussels. The feedback received from participants and observers who took part in previous workshops formed the basis for the program and organisation of the Third Certification Workshop.

The Third Certification Workshop was specifically designed for forensic experts, particularly those with international experience, to provide them with training on how to apply their expertise to JRR situations and to ensure all JRR experts have a common baseline of knowledge about deployment on a JRR mission. At the conclusion of the workshop, fourteen participants and one observer were certified to the JRR roster, bringing to fifteen the overall number of new experts on the roster. The current diversification of forensic expertise available on the roster, achieved through the successful conclusion of this last workshop, has enhanced the capacity of JRR to respond effectively and rapidly to requests for assistance to investigate alleged humanitarian law and human rights violations.

The course was not intended to be a capacity-building exercise, but rather as a means to ensure that the experts who may be deployed have the necessary skills and profile to facilitate rapid and effective deployment. The Certification Workshop presented participants with a hypothetical case of a JRR deployment in a fictional African country named “Zimbali” to investigate the circumstances of an alleged execution by the Zimbali Defence Force (ZDF) of ten members of the rebel group called the People’s Liberation Front (PLF), who were allegedly buried in a mass grave at a known location, in the course of a conflict between ZDF and PLF.

On the basis of the hypothetical case, participants worked in teams to develop an initial plan for a 2 week mission to collect evidence, or identify the lack thereof, of the alleged crime(s) and report their findings. In addition to the practical exercises, the workshop provided briefings on the general legal framework as well as on some of the most crucial practical aspects of deployment for international criminal investigations, such as risk management and field safety and security. Specific sessions were dedicated to highlight the role of forensics in a JRR mission, management of their expectations and those of other actors involved and a presentation on previous JRR deployments.

Through debriefings with participants, presenters and observers, the format and curriculum of the Certification Workshop were deemed to be suitable to the workshop’s objective of providing the participants with a level of

¹ See the JRR Pilot Training Course Report: Assessment and Lessons Learnt from the JRR Pilot Training Course, available at http://www.justicerapidresponse.org/jrr_PTC_Berlin_May09.htm

² See the JRR Certification Workshop Report September 2009, available from http://www.justicerapidresponse.org/jrr_CW_Brusels_September09.htm, and the JRR Certification Workshop Report February 2010, available from http://www.justicerapidresponse.org/jrr_CW_Brusels_February10.htm, including their recommendations for improving the workshop, which were implemented during the Second and Third JRR Certification Workshops.

familiarity with the JRR mechanism and the kinds of situations into which it might deploy. Evaluation forms filled out by participants also provided useful feedback that will allow future workshops to be even more focused and beneficial. It was generally agreed that the format, curriculum and method of organising the workshop should continue to be replicated in the future.

At the conclusion of the workshop, fifteen participants were certified as experts on the JRR roster. These participants now join the groups of experts certified in previous JRR courses, constituting a total roster of 81 experts who could be deployed in the event that a request is received. As did previous courses and workshops, this workshop served to create synergy between the participants, who may find themselves working together on a JRR team in the future. It also provided an opportunity for participants, presenters and observers to provide feedback on the workshop content and format, which are summarised in this report and will help to improve future JRR training courses and certification workshops.

2. Workshop Summary

2.1. Participation

The JRR Certification Workshop was attended by 17 participants who were chosen by NPWJ and IICI from nominations received from forensic experts identified as potential candidates by the Netherlands Forensic Institute and from experts who had previously completed the IICI International Investigator Course.³

The final group of participants who were certified to the JRR Roster came from the following institutions: the National Institute of Legal (Forensic) Medicine of Portugal (2), the Centre for Anatomy and Human Identification of the University of Dundee (1), the Archaeology Department of the University of Leiden (1), War Crime Unit of the Dutch Police Agency (2), the International Crimes Unit of the Dutch Police Agency (1), the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology of the University of Glasgow (1), The Netherlands Forensic Institute (1), the ONUCI (1), the UK Parliamentary Ombudsman (1), The Portuguese Ministry of Education (1), the Anti Terrorism Unit of the Uganda Police (1) and the Secretariat of International Peace Corporation of the Government of Japan (1). They represented a variety of fields of expertise: forensics (anthropology, archaeology, pathology, clinical forensic medicine and sexual abuse) (6), investigations (6); human rights (1); prosecutions (1). In addition, three experts from the International Criminal Court (ICC) participated in the course with the objective of strengthening the institutional relationship between the JRR and ICC and were not certified to the JRR Roster.

The group was composed of 8 male and 9 female participants and several geographical regions were represented.⁴

Five Observers, of whom one was also certified to the JRR roster, attended the workshop from different institutions, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Ugandan Embassy, INTERPOL, the Dutch Ministry of Justice and an independent Media Specialist. A full list of participants, observers and presenters can be found in Annex I.

2.2. Presenters

The presenters for the JRR Certification Workshop were identified by IICI and NPWJ in consultation with Canada as the Chair of JRR. In addition to two new presenters, the core presenters had all taken part as trainers in previous JRR courses, focusing on different aspects of JRR, the international legal framework, risk management and field safety and security. They came from the IICI, NPWJ, the Irish Centre for Human Rights, National University of Ireland, Galway, and ISSAT.

2.3 Training Program

³ The IICI International Investigator Course covers four topic areas considered essential to provide investigation professionals with the additional skills required to conduct international criminal investigations. The four course topics, International Humanitarian Law; Military Organisations, Weapons, Operations and Modern Warfare; Evidence; and Investigation Skills, are broken down into nineteen separate modules taught through distance learning and a two-week residential course, which involves participation in a range of seminars and competency based exercises, <http://www.iici.info/docs/iici-syllabus.pdf>

⁴ 2 from North America, 9 from Europe, 2 from Africa, 1 from Asia.

The content and format of the JRR Certification Workshop curriculum was developed by NPWJ, IICI and Canada as the JRR Chair (see Annex II).

Session 1: Concept and evolution of JRR

After registration and the welcome remarks from Martin Oosterheert, Front Office of the Netherlands Forensic Institute, the workshop began with an introduction to the 'Concept and evolution of JRR', given by Canada as the JRR Chair. The session provided an overview of JRR and its development; its basic structure; and its purpose, namely as a multilateral stand-by facility at the service of the international community to deploy rapidly criminal justice and related professionals, trained for international investigations and deployments. This introductory session first looked at the rapid development of international criminal justice in the last decade and the challenges still faced, one of which is the need for the identification, collection and preservation of information that might otherwise be at risk of being lost. JRR is meant to address this challenge and to help take advantage of the political will that often exists during or immediately after a conflict to allow the international community to collect information and take steps towards ensuring justice. The specific functions most likely to be carried out by the JRR mechanism include: pattern of violence investigation; forensic mapping; documentary evidence investigation; visual image collection; identification of potential witnesses; identification of massacre sites; and development of recommendations as to future justice measures. JRR can undertake missions both in conflict and post conflict situations. The two more evident missions are human rights investigations and international criminal law investigations. However, JRR may be requested to provide assistance for a number of missions, such as commissions of inquiry, fact finding missions, special political missions, security reform sector assessment support and mediation support. In addition, JRR has recently provided assistance for an internal investigation requiring independent outside expertise.

The second step explained was the JRR Structure: first of all, it has to be light and inexpensive. All JRR participants make up the Policy Group, which approves the annual work plan and provides experts to be certified to the roster; a smaller group of nine States make up the Coordinating Group, which provides policy advice and direction to the Chair, which is currently represented by Canada, and the Secretariat, which is currently hosted by No Peace Without Justice. The third step elucidated was about the operability of JRR, highlighting the potential end-users, namely international organisations, as the UN Security Council, Peace Keeping Operations or the ICC; regional organisations; and States. For JRR to deploy the experts on its roster, there needs to be a request from an entity that has jurisdiction, such as international organisations or States. The last step prior to deployment is discussions about what and who may be needed in the field, with both the end-user and potential sending entity, following which a deployment could be done.

Session 2: Perspectives from the field: JRR Deployments

After giving a brief overview of the three JRR deployments since November 2009, the session highlighted the lessons learnt and gave further details of deployments that have been concluded so far, from the deployment of one expert joining a pre-existing team to the deployment of a JRR team comprising different kind of expertise. This session referred to the experience of a JRR deployment within the International Commission of Inquiry for Guinea in late 2009, where one expert was deployed as part of the mission undertaken by the Commission. The mission was mandated to investigate human rights violations during the riots that had taken place in the country in September and especially the events of 28 September 2009.

In addition, two JRR experts presented their experience in the recent JRR deployment to assist the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the incidents that occurred on 19 January 2010 in Les Cayes prison in Haiti. The Commission was established in response to a request by the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which was responsible for providing international commissioners and experts to form the Commission with Haitian commissioners and experts provided by the Government of Haiti. The presenters described how they carried out the mission on the basis of the mandate and the particular difficulties encountered in the field. The session also described the challenges faced by the JRR experts, including the short notice and human resources available, as well as the methodology applied to the mission.

The discussion following Session 1 and 2, focused on several practical aspects of a JRR deployment, such as what are the immunities and privileges granted to JRR experts; who will be responsible for paying salaries, insurances of the

experts while they are on mission; who will arrange travel and accommodation to and in the field; on the basis of what criteria the composition of a team is decided, including potential forensic expertise that may be required either to carry out an assessment or to deploy as part of a mission; the storage and future use of evidence collected; how the interviewing of witnesses would be carried out in practice, including how to gain their trust, ensure their security, deal with a witnesses who becomes hostile in the course of the interview. Some questions also looked at the overall function of JRR, including the independence of the investigation in case of a State referral; what would be the mandate of a JRR deployment; and, in case a JRR team is requested to prepare a report on the investigations conducted, what would be the content and possible uses of such report.

Session 3: Risk Management/Field Security

In this session, risk management principles and safety and security practices, including security planning, were reviewed, in order to ensure a baseline understanding among potential members of a JRR team. The session provided a mode of defining threat, vulnerability and risk as part of risk analysis and management. The presentation outlined a process of identifying and specifying possible events, their likely frequency and potential impact in order to take appropriate steps to mitigate those risks. The importance of modifying and reassessing the analysis according to the context and newly emerging elements was also emphasised. Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) was also discussed as a set of standards JRR would need to comply with if working under the aegis of a United Nations mission.

Moreover, the session described the different aspects of a security plan including: the pre-deployment preparation (clear understanding of division of tasks, the purpose of the mission, the country situation, potential threats, the medical situation, required equipment and insurance); travel plans (pick up on arrival, public transport, local laws and checkpoint procedures); driving and road traffic accidents (road conditions, vehicle power, speed limits and the use of main roads where possible); briefing and security debriefing (whole team being fully informed on the situation, up-to-date information, individual specific tasks and communication procedures to follow); procedures and rehearsals (use of existing procedures adjusted and updated where necessary); communications (ensuring the procurement, availability and condition of equipment); personal security (reducing the risk of harassment and assault, especially in the streets and at night and wearing appropriate clothing); building security (importance of having water, mobile phone and emergency medical procedures); and preventing kidnapping (walking in groups, avoiding routine, lock the doors and be alert).

Session 4: Legal Framework (part 1)

This session was aimed to capture the most important legal aspects of International Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law, including war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. It focused on the key principles and concepts, illustrating them with concrete examples: the determination of the existence of an armed conflict (Afghanistan, Nigeria and Iraq); the principle of distinction (distinction between combatants and non-combatants); military necessity (Second World War and the Gulf war); principle of proportionality (weighing collateral damage against military necessity, taking into account the principle of humanity) (Kosovo); and the principle of humanity (forbids the infliction of suffering, injury or destruction not actually necessary for legitimate military purposes). The session briefly presented the crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, with a particular focus on genocide and war crimes. It highlighted the differences between the two categories of crimes, illustrated the elements establishing the crimes and gave practical examples of evidence that in previous cases have contributed to prove their occurrence.

Session 5: Review of previous day

This short session consolidated the discussions of the previous day, through a review followed by questions and answers, focusing on considerations and reflections about the topics raised during previous sessions.

Session 6: Legal Framework (part 2)

This session followed from Session 4, which took place the previous day, and focused on the elements of crimes against humanity, highlighting the differences with genocide and war crimes and giving specific examples of the acts involved. Furthermore, it underlined the novelties in the definition of this crime as regards to the ICTY (e.g. the link with an armed conflict). In addition, the session considered the elements of individual criminal responsibility, the different modes of liability and forms of participations, referring to article 25 of the Rome Statute, including the concept of Joint Criminal Enterprise as recognised by International Tribunals. In particular, examples were given of criminal conduct both as a material participant in the realisation of the crime (Krstic trial for Srebrenica at the ICTY) and as perpetrators-by-means of control over the criminal enterprise (Lubanga case and Katanga-Ngudjolo Chui case at the ICC). Finally, it illustrated several other accessory modes of liability such as aiding and abetting, instigation, ordering, planning or attempting.

Session 7: The role of forensics in a JRR mission

This session familiarised participants with how forensic experts could fit within a JRR team, illustrating the role, importance and benefits of deploying forensic experts in a JRR mission. Forensics provides a team with objective evidence, which can corroborate other forms of evidence, clarify disputed issues and discover linkages among different incidents. They can offer important investigative leads and avenues of investigation based on their analysis of evidence *in situ*. Moreover, forensics can enhance the overall quality and quantity of evidence collected, advising what evidence and how it can be collected, stored and examined. The sessions distinguished between the various expertise of forensic experts, e.g. latent print examiner, firearms and tool mark examiner, trace evidence examiner, document examiner and forensic pathologist, anthropologist, serologist, toxicologist, botanist and entomologist. The session also examined how to deploy forensic experts more efficiently taking into consideration the qualifications needed, the resources available and their management in the field.

The discussion following this session centred on practical aspects of a JRR deployment, including the criteria to choose a team leader and the importance of this figure to ensure the successful completion of a mission; who would be responsible to provide insurance for forensic kits and equipment that might be necessary to bring in the field and who would decide what to bring; who nominates JRR experts for a specific mission and whether it is indispensable to be on the roster to be deployed. The discussion was also useful in that it enhanced JRR's knowledge of existing international professionals associations of forensic experts that could provide advice to JRR on a number of issues, including who could be the most suited expert for a specific mission.⁵

Session 8: Managing forensics expectations

This session discussed the expectations various actors may have of forensics experts on a JRR mission. It was emphasised that during the planning phase, attention needs to be given to the overall objective of the mission to make sure that forensics experts are aware of the end goal of their work so as to plan their work more effectively (e.g. testify in court, prepare a report with an account of the events and specific recommendations). It is also crucial that any additional factors that could influence what is forensically achievable are considered, such as financial and time restrictions, security conditions, equipment needed and its availability in the field, geographical features and climate.

The discussion following this session focused on the need to inform end users of the outputs of the mission, including prosecutors and courts, of what is achievable from a forensic perspective to avoid unrealistic expectations. It was also stressed that in a typical JRR mission, although the objective may be limited (e.g. write a report), it is always important to gather and store the information in such a way that ensures possible other uses of the information. The discussion also highlighted that the actual conditions in the field may negatively limit the forensic work that can be carried out on the ground, given the status of laboratories and mortuaries, or the ability to bring equipment. Thus, these factors need to be taken into consideration in the planning phase and reassessed once in the field. It was also suggested that the Personal History Form, which experts are requested to fill out for participating in a JRR course or certification workshop and following certification to the roster, should include more information

⁵ JRR already cooperates with the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team regarding forensic needs and experts for JRR deployments and plans to cooperate with other forensic institutions in the future, including the NFI.

that would be relevant in case of deployment, such as vaccinations, expiration date of passport, current visas and types of driving licence.

Session 9: Risk Management and Field security, including practical exercise and presentation of results and feedback

This session aimed to raise awareness among participants regarding security issues related to weapons and arms in conflict and post-conflict situations. The presentation outlined the principal weapons that mission members may find in conflict and post-conflict areas. The presenter discussed the dangers of white phosphorus and landmines and emphasised the importance of a high level of mine-awareness among JRR teams, especially those deploying to areas where landmines were known to have been used. The presentation concluded with several concrete suggestions, including avoiding secondary routes or picking up unfamiliar objects and ensuring the team and its members have up-to-date information at all times.

The participants also completed an exercise in Threat/Vulnerability/Risk Assessment and mitigating factors for different possible threats (e.g. kidnap, roadside bombs and land-mines).

Session 10: Mission planning

The purpose of this session was to develop a common baseline understanding of the elements of a mission plan, including situation; mission; execution; administration and logistics; communications and command; and security (“SMEACS”). A mission was defined as a field operation carried out by investigation staff outside of their duty station. The session discussed the different aspects of a mission, including the need for prior planning, emphasis on the security of all persons involved, acquiring general information on the situation, a background summary of the operation and information on the staff deployed. The presenter discussed the importance of the clarity of the mission, with common understanding of who, what, when, where and why, as well as of the goals of the mission. The plan should also include a clear description of the execution, formed by three sub paragraphs: general outline; group tasks; and coordinating instructions. The plan should also have an administration and logistics section, which would include transportation; interpreters; equipment; final arrangements; accommodation; visas and documentation; and local requirements. A mission diary should be compiled daily with all relevant events. At the end of the mission, the team leader is responsible for compiling and submitting a mission report (an internal document for JRR that looks at the operations of the mission, as distinct from the external mission report that would include the mission’s findings and recommendations).

Session 11: Review of previous day

This short session consolidated the discussions of the previous day, through a review followed by questions and answers, focusing on considerations and reflections about the topics raised during previous sessions.

Session 12: Group Work – Prepare mission plan

In this session, participants were divided into groups and required to write a mission plan on the basis of a template that was distributed during the workshop. The observers divided themselves between the groups to monitor the exercise. Participants had been introduced to a hypothetical case regarding an alleged execution by the Zimbali Defence Force (ZDF) of ten members of the rebel group called the People’s Liberation Front (PLF), which occurred during a fictional conflict between ZDF and PLF in a country named Zimbali. The mission objective was to investigate the circumstances of the alleged crime(s) in two weeks, knowing that the bodies were allegedly buried in a mass grave at a known location, and report the findings. Each team had to decide how the group would organise itself to conduct the mission and had to appoint a team leader by consensus.

Session 13: Group Presentations and feedback

In this session, each team presented its mission plan and presenters had the opportunity to comment on those plans. The mission plans were generally of a very high standard, reflecting the depth of experience among the workshop participants. The presenters identified some areas where the groups had overlooked certain details, while acknowledging the very short period of time given to developing the plans. Emphasis was given to the importance for the team leader to start playing his/her role in this phase of planning and what criteria or factors should be taken into account in dividing the work of the team most efficiently. There were discussions on security aspects that need to be considered when preparing the mission plan and practical aspects of a plan, such as the budget.

Session 14: JRR and Security Sector Reform

This presentation was given by an associate senior justice advisor for the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT), who explored the links between JRR and Security Sector Reform (SSR). The session presented ISSAT, its approach and mission, namely assist the international community to provide support to SSR, primarily in conflict and fragile States, and to build capacity of ISSAT members in relation to the security sector. The presenter analysed the concepts of security and the security sector and focused on the fact that SSR encompasses both security and justice. The actors are both State and non-State entities and they range from security providers to government and management bodies. The presentation highlighted the two main principles of SSR: operational effectiveness and service delivery as well as accountability and governance. In the SSR context, security has three main characteristics: it is holistic in nature, as it involves various different actors in society; it is politically sensitive, as it affects power relations; and it is technically complex. The presentation also focused on the interrelations and differences between JRR and SSR and the possible role of JRR experts during SSR assessments.

Session 15: JRR and Mediation Support

The presentation emphasised the link between justice and peace and the possibility for justice to play an important role in achieving peace. Mediation, through dialogue and negotiation, can enable the entities in conflict to reach an agreement without using armed force, which can represent a different way of doing diplomacy. Mediation is a methodology that tries to offer more possible options in order to re-establish justice in a conflict area, not limiting the discussions to impunity, amnesty and reconciliation as has often been the case in the past, even if mediation requires voluntary and active participation of the parties. Mediators can take advantage of the presence of a JRR team ready to act on the ground. This session provided an introduction to participants on a possible operational deployment for which appropriately qualified JRR experts could be requested. The following discussion between participants and observers focused on the role of justice experts in mediation, the need to emphasise the link between peace and justice and the need to ensure basic legal principles are respected, such as no amnesties for crimes under international law.

Session 16: Workshop review, evaluation and feedback

This session was designed to consolidate information discussed in the workshop, to ensure all participants had gained a common understanding of the different issues discussed and would be ready to deploy in the context of a JRR mission. Comments from participants addressed the content and structure of the workshop with a view to improving future workshops and their impressions of JRR. Additional feedback was provided through the course evaluation forms and through in-person debriefings with observers and presenters. A Certificate of completion was given to all participants at the conclusion of the workshop.

3. Assessment and Recommendations

The workshop achieved its main objective of certifying a fifth group of experts to the JRR roster, bringing to 81 the total number of experts now available for deployment if requested. The other objective of the Certification Workshop was receiving feedback for future workshops. This objective was also achieved as most participants gave the workshop strongly positive evaluations, with some making useful suggestions to strengthen future courses and JRR as a whole.

In general, the participants felt that the content of the workshop had enhanced their understanding of JRR and that the modules presented were useful in terms of preparation for potential deployments. One comment in particular suggested that the workshop should include modules relating to security of those with whom JRR experts interact in the field, including witnesses' protection and interaction, which were identified as key elements for any JRR deployment. It was also felt by some participants that more information should be given to the role of intelligence in a JRR mission.

It was also suggested that JRR should consider developing comprehensive guidelines for team members, addressing such practical issues as internal reporting lines; role and expectations of the team leader and other team members; other operational aspects, including lines of communication, hierarchy and different responsibilities in the team and between the team, the JRR and the requesting entity. This would give roster members more clarity on what to expect in the field, to whom they would report, who would ultimately be responsible for the safety and security of the team, the chain of custody and proper use of the evidence collected, the integrity of the investigation and what the expectations would be of the JRR experts following the conclusion of a mission.

An additional suggestion was for JRR to consider developing "guide books" or "booklets" for team members on the different topics covered during the workshop to help develop a JRR minimum standard of operations. This would be of assistance given the different backgrounds of roster members and experts composing a team for a particular mission.

In response to participants' comments, it was agreed that future workshops should consider whether it would be possible to focus to a greater degree on practical exercises, which participants generally agreed were a very useful way to obtain a better understanding about JRR and how it might work in practice. Future workshops should also evaluate whether to include a module on witness protection, interaction and interview as well as more practical information and lessons learnt from deployments.

Feedback from participants on the module on security sector reform assessment and on mediation support suggested that while the topics themselves were found to be generally interesting and helped to exemplify possible JRR deployments, their relevance was not self-evident in the context of a certification workshop. Some participants felt that given the current format of the workshop, which only lasts three days, more time could be dedicated to cover topics that help experts to be prepared for field work, including witness protection/interaction.

The workshop resulted in two other positive outcomes. First, it enhanced JRR's relationships with institutions that might provide additional experts for the roster in the future. Having successfully certified a number of their experts to the roster, JRR can approach the focal points in each of the participating institutions with future calls for nominations. Second, the workshop provided an opportunity for the JRR Chair and Secretariat to continue discussions regarding the future development of JRR and to take advantage of the presence of the workshop presenters to develop plans for future training courses and certification workshops. During these discussions, the next steps were identified, including plans for the Third JRR Training Course to be held in Doha, Qatar, from 21 to 30 January 2011.

Annex I: List of Participants, Observers and Presenters in the Third JRR Certification Workshop

Participants	
Name	Organisation/Affiliation
Cordeiro Santos, Cristina	National Institute of Legal (Forensic) Medicine of Portugal
Hackman, Sarah Lucina	Forensic Anthropologist, CAHID, University of Dundee
Katzmarzyk, Cheryl	Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of Leiden
Landsman, Marijn	KLDP, Dutch Police Agency, Crimes Squad, War Crime Unit
MacKinnon, Gaille	Centre for Battlefield Archaeology, University of Glasgow
O'Sullivan, Irene	Forensic Coordinator, Netherlands Forensic Institute
Somers, Susan Linda	Independent consultant
Thiam, Fatou Dieng	Human Rights Officer, ONUCI
Trehitt, Alistair	UK Parliamentary Ombudsman, Director of Complex Parliamentary Investigations
Versteegt, Ariaan	KLDP, Dutch National Crime Squad, War Crimes Unit
Vieira, Duarte Nuno	Ministry of Justice and Education/ National Institute of Legal (Forensic) Medicine of Portugal
Wacha, Patrick	War Crime Investigation and Anti Terrorism, Uganda Police
Wolf, Johan	Netherlands Police Agency, Nation Crimes Squad International Crimes Unit
Yamamoto, Hiroyuki	Secretariat of International Peace Corporation, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
Observers	
Name	Organisation/Affiliation
Bakar, Sonia	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Blaak, Amb. Mirjam	Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Uganda to Belgium
Ambach, Bettina	Media specialist
Yves, Rolland	INTERPOL
Brenda Mooijman	Dutch Ministry of Justice

Presenters	
Name	Organisation/Affiliation
Bursik, Bruce	Institute for International Criminal Investigations, Consultant Investigator
Carrara, Gen. Salvatore (rtd)	Former Italian Army
Coulouris, Anna	Institute for International Criminal Investigations, Head of office, The Hague
Galand, Renaud	ISSAT, Senior Justice Advisor
Murphy, Raymond	Professor, Irish Centre for Human Rights, National University of Ireland, Galway
Nugent, William	Independent consultant
Smith, Alison	NPWJ/JRR Secretariat
Vamos-Goldman, Andras	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada/JRR Chair

In addition, three representatives from the ICC participated in the workshop.

Annex II: Third JRR Certification Workshop Program

**JRR CERTIFICATION WORKSHOP III
27 TO 29 SEPTEMBER 2010**

Netherlands Forensic Institute
The Hague; The Netherlands

Summary Program

Monday, 27 September 2010

- 09h00-09h30 Registration and welcome remarks from the Netherlands Forensic Institute – Martin Oosterheert (Front Office, Netherlands Forensic Institute)
09h30-11h00: Concept and evolution of JRR, including deployment – Andras Vamos-Goldman (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada /JRR Chair)

11h00-11h15: Coffee break

- 11h00-12h30: Perspectives from the Field (JRR Deployments) – Alison Smith (International Criminal Justice Program Coordinator, NPWJ/JRR Secretariat); General Salvatore Carrara (Italian Army-retired), Anna Colouris (Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI), Head of Office, The Hague)

12h30-13h30: Lunch

- 13h30-15h00: Risk Management/Field Security – Captain Willie Nugent (Independent Consultant)
15h00-15h30 Risk Management/Field Security Risk Management Exercise – Captain Willie Nugent (Independent Consultant)

15h30-15h45: Coffee break

- 15h45-17h30: Legal Framework – Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity (including crimes of sexual violence and crimes against children) – Ray Murphy (Professor of the Galway University)

Tuesday, 28 September 2010

09h00 - 09h30: Coffee

- 09h30-10h00: Review of Previous Day

- 10h00 -11h15: Legal Framework – Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity (including crimes of sexual violence and crimes against children) – Ray Murphy (Professor of the Galway University)

11h15-11h30: Coffee break

- 11h30-12h30 The role of forensics in a JRR Mission – Bruce Bursik (IICI, Consultant Investigator)
12h30-13h30 Managing forensic expectations – Bruce Bursik (IICI, Consultant Investigator)

13h30-14h30: Lunch at venue (in groups)

- 14h30-15h15 Threat and Risk Assessment exercise

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15h15-15h45: Presentation of results of practical exercise & Feedback – Captain Willie Nugent (Independent Consultant)

15h45-16h00: Coffee break

16h00-17h30: Mission Planning – Presentation & hand out practical mission plan exercise – Bruce Bursik (ICI, Consultant Investigator)

Wednesday, 29 September 2010

09h00 - 09h30: Coffee

09h30-10h00: Review of Previous Day

10h00-12h15 Group work – prepare Mission plan.

12h15-12h30: Coffee break

12h30-13h30: Group Presentations & feedback – Mission Plan

13h30-14h30: Lunch

14h30-15h30: JRR and Security Sector Reform Assessment - Renaud Galand (Associate Senior justice Advisor for the ISSAT)

15h30-16h00 JRR and Mediation Support – Andras Vamos-Goldman (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada /JRR Chair)

16h00-17h00: Course review, Evaluation and Feedback

Details of Workshop Program

Monday, 27 September 2010

09h00: Arrival and registration

Participants will have arrived at the NFI offices, which will be the venue of the certification workshop

09h30-11h00: Concept and evolution of JRR, including deployment

Content

This session will focus on what JRR is, how it developed, who is supporting it, what the basic structure of JRR is, including the roles of the Chair, Secretariat and Policy and Coordinating Groups, and how JRR deployments work in practice

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to familiarise participants with what Justice Rapid Response is, its background and current status, also to put them in a position to be able to explain what JRR is to their sending State or institution and/or to third parties and familiarise participants with how various types of deployments will work from the initial request through to the final report

11h00-11h15: Coffee break

Rehydration and re-caffeination, as required.

11h15-12h30: Perspectives from the Field: JRR Deployments

Content

This session will discuss the experiences of recent JRR deployments, especially in Guinea and Haiti, focusing on the investigations in the field.

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to introduce issues of mission planning and implementation for JRR from a practical perspective, on the basis of experiences in Guinea and Haiti.

12h30-13h30: Lunch

13h30-15h00: Risk Management/Field Security

Content

The session will review risk management principles, as well as cover basic safety and security for JRR team members and for all other persons with whom JRR teams come into contact in the course of a mission, in particular personal security, land mines and other potential threats.

Learning objectives

The purpose of the session is to ensure a baseline understanding of risk management principles, including differentiating between risks and threats, as well as safety and security practices and how to address them pre-, during and post-mission.

15h00-15h30: Risk Management/Field Security exercise

Content

Participants will begin working in groups on a practical exercise on risk management and field security

Learning objective

The purpose of this session is to consolidate the learning objectives of the previous session by having participants undertake a risk management exercise.

15h30-15h45: Coffee break

Rehydration and re-caffeination, as required.

15h45-17h30: Legal framework

Content

This session will introduce the legal framework for the types of crimes JRR missions are likely to investigate, namely war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, with a focus on crimes of sexual violence and crimes against children

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to familiarise participants with the basics of crimes under international law, and to ensure all participants have a common understanding of what they will be expected to do in relation to information gathering.

Tuesday, 28 September 2010

09h00 - 09h30: Coffee and cookies

09h30-10h00: Review of Previous Day

This short session is designed to consolidate the discussions of the previous day, allowing participants to re-engage and get "in character", through a review and question-answer session.

10h00-11h15: Legal framework

Content

This session will continue the discussion of the legal framework for the types of crimes JRR missions are likely to investigate, namely war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, with a focus on crimes of sexual violence and crimes against children

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to familiarise participants with the basics of crimes under international law, and to ensure all participants have a common understanding of what they will be expected to do in relation to information gathering.

11h15-11h30: Coffee break

Rehydration and re-caffeination, as required.

11h30- 12h30: The role of forensics in a JRR Mission

Content

This session will discuss the likely roles forensic experts might have within a JRR mission.

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to familiarise participants with how forensic experts could fit within a JRR team, including how scene-of-crime and lab work fits with JRR deployments and multi-tasking while on JRR deployments

12h30-13h30: Managing forensic expectations

Content

This session will discuss the expectations various actors may have of forensic experts on a JRR deployment.

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to familiarise participants with likely resources available on a JRR deployment and how forensic experts might manage expectations of different actors involved with a JRR deployment, including team members and end-users

13h30-14h30: Lunch at venue

14h30-15h30: Risk management and field security exercise

Content

Participants will continue working in groups on a practical exercise on risk management and field security

Learning objective

The purpose of this session is to consolidate the learning objectives of the previous day's session by having participants undertake a risk management exercise.

15h00-15h30: Feedback from practical exercise

Feedback session on the presentation, by facilitators and by other participants.

15h30-15h45: Coffee break

Rehydration and re-caffeination, as required.

15h45-17h30: Mission Planning: Presentation and handing out practical exercise

Content

This session will draw out general principles of mission planning, including: mandate, information to be collected; situation overview; team make-up; deployment strategy; and reporting.

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to develop a common baseline understanding of the basic elements of developing a mission plan.

Wednesday, 29 September 2010

09h00 - 09h30: Coffee and cookies

09h30-10h00: Review of Previous Day

This short session is designed to consolidate the discussions of the previous day on the legal framework, risk assessment and field security and mission planning.

10h00 - 12h15: Mission Planning: Practical exercise (in Groups)

Content

Participants will work in groups on a practical exercise to develop a mission plan

Learning objective

The purpose of this session is to consolidate the learning objectives of the previous day's session by having participants prepare a mission plan

12h15-12h30: Coffee break

Rehydration and re-caffeination, as required.

12h30-13h30: Presentation of results of practical exercise on mission planning

Each group will have 15-20 minutes to present and justify their mission plan.

13h30-14h30: Lunch

14h30-15h30: JRR and Security Sector Reform Assessment

Content

This session will discuss Security Sector Reform Assessment, particularly from the point of view of the role a justice expert would play.

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to ensure all participants have a common understanding of how Security Sector Reform Assessment works and what role could be played by JRR in this regard.

15h30-16h00: JRR and Mediation Support

Content

This session will discuss Mediation Support, particularly from the point of view of the role a justice expert would play.

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to ensure all participants have a common understanding of how Mediation Support works and what role could be played by JRR in this regard.

16h00-17h00: Course review, evaluation and feedback

Content

This session will consolidate the information discussed over the previous three days and obtain feedback from participants regarding the course and their impressions about JRR

Learning objectives

The purpose of this session is to ensure all participants have a common understanding of the different issues discussed and would be ready to deploy in the context of a JRR mission. The purpose is also for the course organisers to gain feedback on the participants' thoughts about JRR and about how JRR courses and workshops can be improved in the future.