
UNITED NATION BODIES DEALING WITH AID, REFORMATION AND REHABILITATION OF GENOCIDE VICTIMS

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ABSTRACT

When a crime of genocide happens, it is necessary to take legal action by punishing the offenders and render justice. Still, at the same time the victims who suffered loss should also be aided and recover from the loss faced by them during the genocide. It is the duty of the United Nations to aid, reform and rehabilitate the genocide victims which is done to a great extent by them. This article highlights that the United Nations in the field of genocide have a single established body to punish the criminals, advise its member nations, and courts to conduct trials but there is no single specific body established to act as aid, reform and rehabilitate of the genocide victims whereas these victim related duties are performed by collective bodies of United Nations together. This article begins with explaining genocide and genocide victims and then the advisory body, enforcement body and courts established by the United Nations to combat genocide, further this article highlights the duties done by various bodies established under United Nations to aid reform and rehabilitate the genocide victims and then the article concludes by suggesting to establish a body which can deal particularly with aiding, reforming and rehabilitating the genocide victims.

Keywords: United Nations, Genocide, Victims, Reformation, Aid, Rehabilitation

1. INTRODUCTION

Genocide is one of the heinous crime done by humans against humanity, Our history has never failed us to witness killing humans in a large count but this topic took its importance only after world war 2 in the name of “genocide”¹ later the United Nations made conventions which declared that genocide as a crime. This article deals with explaining what is genocide and who all are genocide victims and then the bodies dealing with genocide also aiding, reforming and rehabilitating the genocide victims with reference to cases where these duties were performed by them and then this article highlights the challenges faced by the United Nations to combat genocide and finally conclude stating suggestions to overcome this issue.

2. DEFINITION

GENOCIDE

The concept of genocide was first introduced by Raphael Lemkin back in 1944. He created the term by merging the Greek word *genos*, which refers to race or tribe, with the Latin word *cide*, meaning killing². This term was later recognised by the United Nations through the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. specific actions that constitute genocide are outlined in **Article 2** of this convention³.

Genocide refers to a range of acts committed with the intention to destroy, either fully or partially, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. These acts include:

- (a) The killing of individuals within the group;
- (b) Causing serious physical or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Intentionally imposing conditions on the group that could lead to its physical destruction, either completely or partly;

¹ Genocide | Definition, Examples, & Facts | Britannica. (2024). In: *Encyclopædia Britannica*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/genocide> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

² Ushmm.org. (2017). *Genocide Prevention - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. [online] Available at: <https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

³ United Nations (1948). *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*. [online] United Nations, pp.1–4. Available at: https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocities-crimes/Doc.1_Convention%20on%20the%20Prevention%20and%20Punishment%20of%20the%20Crime%20of%20Genocide.pdf.

- (d) Implementing measures designed to prevent births among the group; (e) Forcibly relocating children from that group to another group.

GENOCIDE VICTIMS

Genocide victims are the persons who suffered harm or death during the course of genocide, they can be classified into two types which are as follows

- **Primary victims:** who had a direct injury of sufferings during the course of genocide this includes

Victims with physical injury

Victims subjected to sexual harassment

Victims who lost their parents, children or family

Victims who were subjected to cruel treatment

Victims who lost their property, wealth, etc

- **Secondary victims:** these victims do not have a direct damage or sufferings due to a genocide but they have suffered indirectly due to genocide these secondary victims include:

Child of primary victims.

Persons belonging to national, ethnical, racial or religious group which underwent such genocide.

Persons who were dependent to the deceased person in a genocide.

Secondary victims often face psychological trauma and loss, witnessing the suffering and death of the primary victims, thereby affecting their mental health and social stability.

Understanding these classifications is essential for addressing the needs and rights of all

individuals affected by a genocide.

3. UNITED NATIONS ON GENOCIDE

The United Nations plays a pivotal role in addressing genocide through the genocide convention adopted by the UN general assembly in 1948, as of June 2024, the Genocide convention has 153 state parties as its signatories⁴

The United Nations has its power to take action against genocide only on the countries which are its signatories and in conditions where their country courts fail to take action **Obligation to state parties under article 1 of genocide convention:** the convention obligates its state parties to prevent and punish the crime of genocide regardless of whether it is committed in times of war or in times of peace⁵

4. BODIES ESTABLISHED UNDER UNITED NATIONS TO COMBAT GENOCIDE

Under United Nations various bodies were established in order to govern, protect and prevent genocide which are as follows

- **The united nations office on genocide prevention and responsibility to protect (OSAPG):** was established in the year 2004, this body acts as an advisory body to the UN secretary general for preventing genocide and other mass atrocities⁶

Role of OSAPG

1. Develops analytical framework to identify risk factor
2. Issue public warnings about potential threat
3. Provides training to nations to bring policies against genocide and its crises

⁴Un.org. (2024). *United Nations Treaty Collection*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Home.aspx> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

⁵United Nations (1948). *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*. [online] United Nations, pp.1–4. Available at: https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocities-crimes/Doc.1_Convention%20on%20the%20Prevention%20and%20Punishment%20of%20the%20Crime%20of%20Genocide.pdf.

⁶ KAICIID. (2024). *Who We Are*. [online] Available at: <https://www.kaiciid.org/who-we-are> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

- **The security council:** The united nations security council has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and can take action under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to prevent and respond to genocide⁷

Role of UN Security Council

1. Sanctions to prevent genocide
2. Peacekeeping operation
3. Military interventions when there is a threat to peace, breach of peace, acts of aggression

However, these military interventions and peacekeeping operations cannot be directly done by the security council since it does not have enforcement agencies thus it depends on its member states, these mandates are legally binding on its member states, obligating them to comply with the council's decisions. However, the effectiveness of these functions often depends on the political will of member states and their acceptance of the UNs decision in such situations

- **The international criminal court(ICC):** The international criminal court was established by the Rome statute in 2002.it ensures accountability for perpetrators of genocide this court has the jurisdiction to try the crime of genocide and punish the offenders⁸

Jurisdiction: This court can try matters held on its member states when national courts are unwilling or unable to do so to take actions against a genocide

5. AID, REFORM AND REHABILITATION OF GENOCIDE VICTIMS

The United Nations plays a key role in the process of reformation and rehabilitation of victims of a genocide. This process is done through various agencies, programs and mechanism and they aim to provide the following

⁷Un.org. (2020). *Sanctions | Security Council*. [online] Available at: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/information> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

⁸ Icc-cpi.int. (2024). | *International Criminal Court*. [online] Available at: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

- Justice
- Aid and support
- Reintegration into the society

BODIES ESTABLISHED BY UN WHICH PERFORMS THE ACTION OF AID, REFORM AND REHABILITATION OF GENOCIDE VICTIMS

There is no specific body in the United Nations to deal with genocide victims alone⁹, it is done through many bodies established under the United Nations whose functions also include the duty towards genocide victims, here are some of the UN bodies which contribute in this area

- **UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees**

The UNHCR is actively involved in providing protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons¹⁰

1. This includes food, shelter, medical care, and psychological support.
2. The UNHCR also works on long-term solutions such as resettlement, repatriating the persons back to their country and integrating them into the communities where they are settled.

- **UNDP: United Nations Development Programme**

The UNDP works on the following aspects¹¹. Helping country to recover after conflicts:

1. Rebuilding communities by strengthening governance and encouraging economic growth.

⁹Fasteson, E. (n.d.). *The Integrity of Women: The Anthropological Vision of The Integrity of Women: The Anthropological Vision of Humanae vitae Part of the Anthropology Commons, and the Catholic Studies Commons*. [online] Available at: <https://digitalcommons.assumption.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1147&context=honorsthesis> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

¹⁰ UNHCR. (2024). *Protect human rights | UNHCR*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/what-we-do/protect-human-rights> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

¹¹ UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME. (n.d.). Available at: https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2021-09/UNDP-Strategic-Plan-2022-2025_1.pdf.

2. Fixing infrastructures and providing livelihood programmes.

- **UNICEF: United Nations children fund**

UNICEF provides funds which is used specifically for children in the following aspects which includes child genocide victims¹²

1. For education, health care and psychological support
2. Also for reuniting a child to his family this includes helping former child soldiers become a part of society again

- **OHCHR: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

OHCHR aims for withholding human rights and justice for victims of genocide, their support

Includes:

1. Providing technical help to both governments and civil society groups
 2. Supporting truth commission and transitional justice process
- **UN WOMEN: UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

UN WOMEN focus specifically on the needs of women who survived genocide, many have faced sexual and gender-based violence. This organization supports programs for economic empowerment, legal assistance, and mental health services that cater to women unique needs¹³

UN PBC: UNITED NATIONS PEACE BUILDING COMMISSION

The PBC is here to aid countries in recovering from conflict and genocide. It promotes

¹² United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), *Rwanda Country Profile* (2019), <https://www.unicef.org/rwanda/media/726/file/2019-UNICEF-Rwanda-CountryProfile.pdf>.

¹³ Sundholm, M. (2013). *UN Women: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women - Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth*. [online] Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth. Available at: <https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2013/07/un-women-the-united-nations-entity-for-gender-equality-and-the-empowerment-of-women/> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

reconciliation & sustainable development while building institutions. The commission encourages local ideas that foster dialogue & social unity. Moreover, they support reintegrating victims & former combatants into society¹⁴

- **UN OCHA: UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS**

OCHA coordinates humanitarian efforts after genocide strikes. Its goal is to make sure that aid reaches those in need. This involves working with various UN agencies, NGOs, & other humanitarian groups to provide immediate assistance while also planning for long-term recovery¹⁵

- **TRIBUNALS-ICTR AND ICTY: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL MECHANISM**

Although the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) are officially closed now, they still have some ongoing mechanisms. These efforts provide support for trials, protect witnesses, & assist victims. They play an important role in helping genocide survivors by promoting accountability¹⁶.

AIM OF THESE BODIES

The above said collective measures done by various bodies of the United Nations aim to reform and rehabilitate the victims who suffered in a genocide, their aims are achieved by the following ways:

1. **Immediate Relief and Humanitarian Assistance:** After a genocide, the United Nations, along with partners, quickly works to provide relief & humanitarian help to victims

¹⁴ Freya Baetens, *Facilitating Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Is the UN Peacebuilding Commission Successfully Filling an Institutional Gap or Marking a Missed Opportunity?*, in *Jus Post Bellum: Mapping the Normative Foundations* 374 (Carsten Stahn, Jennifer S. Easterday & Jens Iverson eds., Oxford Univ. Press 2014), <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199685899.003.0020>.

¹⁵ Unocha.org. (2024). *UNOCHA*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

¹⁶ Un.org. (2020). *International Tribunals | Security Council*. [online] Available at: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/repertoire/international-tribunals> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

and affected communities. This assistance involves¹⁷:

- Delivering emergency food, water, & medical supplies to meet the basic needs of survivors.
- Setting up temporary shelters and camps for people who have been displaced.
- Providing psychosocial first aid to aid victims in handling initial trauma & grief.
- Tracing missing persons to reunite families separated by the violence.

These actions aim to stabilise the situation. They also lay important groundwork for longer term rehabilitation & recovery.

2. Long-Term Rehabilitation: Psychological, Social, and Economic

Support: Once the immediate crisis calms down, attention turns to long-term rehabilitation programs that address the varied needs of genocide victims¹⁸:

- Psychological support includes trauma counselling, support groups, along with other mental health services. These are essential for helping survivors process their experiences and rebuild their lives.
- Social reintegration provides help with housing, education, & vocational training to support victims' reintegration into their communities.
- Economic empowerment through microfinance initiatives, job placement programs, & small business support allows victims to gain financial independence & security.

The UN collaborates closely with local partners & civil society organizations to deliver these services in ways that are sensitive to local cultures and contexts.

¹⁷ Un.org. (2019). *About*. [online] Available at: <https://crisisrelief.un.org/about> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

¹⁸ Health and Human Rights Journal. (2021). *Societal Healing in Rwanda: Toward a Multisystemic Framework for Mental Health, Social Cohesion, and Sustainable Livelihoods among Survivors and Perpetrators of the Genocide against the Tutsi*. [online] Available at: <https://www.hhrjournal.org/2021/06/societal-healing-in-rwanda-toward-a-multisystemic-framework-for-mental-health-social-cohesion-and-sustainable-livelihoods-among-survivors-and-perpetrators-of-the-genocide-against-the-tutsi/> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

3. *Community Reconstruction and Reconciliation Efforts: Rehabilitation*

Efforts also prioritize rebuilding communities and fostering reconciliation between victims & perpetrators¹⁹:

- **Rebuilding infrastructure:** The UN assists in reconstructing schools, healthcare facilities, and other public infrastructure that was damaged or destroyed during the genocide.
- **Promoting dialogue and coexistence:** Community-based reconciliation programs—like truth-telling initiatives and joint development projects—aim to rebuild trust and encourage peaceful living together.
- **Addressing land disputes:** The UN helps resolve land & property disputes that often emerge after genocides. This way, victims can reclaim their rightful possessions.

These efforts are crucial for creating an environment that supports long-term peace, stability, & sustainable development in societies recovering from genocide.

6. **FUND FOR THESE BODIES**

The United Nations gets its funding from different sources, mainly its member states. Here are the main ways it gets funded:

Assessed Contributions:

- **Regular Budget:** All 193 member states must contribute to the UN's regular budget, which covers core operations like staff salaries and important programs²⁰. Each country's contribution is decided based on its gross national income (GNI), population size, and ability to pay. Major economies—like the U.S., China, & Japan—often contribute more.

¹⁹ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Healing the Wounds: Refugees, Reconstruction and Reconciliation, Report of the Second Conference at Princeton University 30 June - 1 July 1996, Sponsored Jointly by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Peace Academy*, -, 1 July 1996, <https://www.refworld.org/reference/confdoc/unhcr/1996/en/32225> [accessed 20 September 2024]

²⁰Un.org. (2022). *Regular budget and working capital fund - Committee on Contributions - UN General Assembly*. [online] Available at: <https://www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/budget.shtml> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

- Peacekeeping Budget: Similarly, countries also pay contributions for peacekeeping missions²¹. Wealthier nations usually have

higher assessment rates than less developed ones since peacekeeping require a separate budget due to its unique expenses involving troops & personnel deployment.

Voluntary Contributions²²:

Many programs at the UN depend heavily on voluntary donations from states, intergovernmental bodies, private companies, & individual donors. Contributions can be directed toward specific projects or regions that interest donors—such as humanitarian aid or disaster response.

Trust Funds & Special Funds²³:

Various trust funds tackle specific issues within the UN's focus areas—like environmental projects through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or post-conflict recovery via the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF). These funds also rely on voluntary donations from member states.

Private Sector & Philanthropic Donations²⁴:

Aside from government support, private firms and philanthropic groups also back certain initiatives within the UN. Foundations such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provide funding particularly in key areas like global health and education.

Other Income Sources²⁵:

Some agencies earn extra money through services or revenue-generating

²¹ United Nations Peacekeeping. (2021). *How we are funded*. [online] Available at: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/how-we-are-funded> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

²² Financing the UN Development System Resourcing the Future. (2024). Available at: <https://financingun.report/sites/default/files/2024-08/DHF-Financial-report-2024-WEB.pdf> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

activities. For example, organizations like ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) collect fees related to services provided within industries they regulate.

These funding strategies enable the UN to carry out a wide range of activities—from peacekeeping operations to humanitarian assistance as well as development projects addressing environmental sustainability. However, overall funding can change due to global economic shifts or political changes among member countries along with evolving needs in international contexts.

7. CASES WHERE INITIATIVES MADE TOWARDS AID, REFORM AND REHABILITATE

Rwanda:- Genocide Rehabilitation

Rwanda's path to after the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi is centred around unity and healing. The UNDP, along with local organizations, has set up programs aimed at social healing, restorative justice, & community discussions. These initiatives work to encourage forgiveness between survivors & perpetrators. The focus here is on collective healing— important for creating a united national identity. Even with ongoing difficulties, Rwanda's dedication to reconciliation & economic growth has been key to its journey toward stability & peace²⁶.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Addressing the Aftermath of Ethnic Cleansing

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, efforts after the war involved forming institutions for justice & reconciliation due to the ethnic cleansing in the 1990s. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was vital in prosecuting war²⁷. Local groups worked hard on rebuilding communities & fostering dialogue between different ethnic groups. These actions aim to mend deep societal divides and create lasting peace among the diverse populations of the country.

²⁶ neveragainrwanda (2016). *From Survival to Life; Rwanda's Healing Process at a Glance – Never Again Rwanda*. [online] Neveragainrwanda.org. Available at: <https://neveragainrwanda.org/from-survival-to-life-rwandas-healing-process-at-a-glance/> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

²⁷ Lina Strupinskienė, *Life After Conviction at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia: Mapping the Empirical Reality*, 21 *J. Int'l Crim. Just.* 113 (2023).

Recent Efforts in Syria and Iraq

Recently, in Syria and Iraq, the UN has focused on rehabilitation efforts tied to humanitarian crises caused by years of conflict. Some initiatives are about rebuilding infrastructure, offering humanitarian assistance, & developing community strength²⁸. The UN highlights how vital inclusive governance & local involvement are for rebuilding efforts. This approach helps ensure lasting peace and stability in these war-ravaged areas while also supporting displaced people's return and enhancing social unity amidst many challenges that remain.

Rehabilitation & Reformation Efforts by the UN in Ukraine

In April 2022, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) teamed with Restart Ukraine to launch a new initiative geared towards rebuilding after the war. This program concentrates on several essential areas²⁹, such as:

- Evaluating local shelter options
- Effectively managing debris
- Documenting intangible effects like trauma
- Utilizing foresight practices for community improvement
- Applying co-creation strategies for enhanced planning

Rehabilitation and reformation in Palestine

In Gaza, UNICEF³⁰ is working hard to help children affected by conflict through various rehabilitation efforts:

²⁸ Un.org. (2024). *New, Comprehensive Approach Key to Address Syria's Political, Humanitarian Challenges, UN Special Envoy Tells Security Council, Citing Dangerous Spiral of Recent Events | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases*. [online] Available at: <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15680.doc.htm> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

²⁹ UNDP. (2022). *Tapping into local intelligence for post-war reconstruction of Ukrainian cities*. [online] Available at: <https://www.undp.org/ukraine/tapping-local-intelligence-post-war-reconstruction-ukrainian-cities> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

³⁰ Unicef.org. (2023). *Child protection systems | UNICEF State of Palestine*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/sop/topics/child-protection-systems> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024]

- **Strengthening Child Protection Systems:** UNICEF is making child protection systems better. This means creating ways to stop abuse and exploitation. They also support families and community groups to keep kids safe.
- **Family Reunification and Support:** They work to stop families from being separated. For unaccompanied or separated children, family-based care is provided. Quick & safe reunification with families is a priority.
- **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support:** Mental health services that fit the community's needs are offered. Children, their caregivers, and families all play a role in recovery – they are involved actively.
- **Risk Education and Injury Prevention:** Education initiatives are set up to inform children and communities about risks from explosive weapons. These programs connect victims with the right support services.
- **Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces:** UNICEF collaborates with governments & partners to stop child recruitment into armed forces. They also help release & reintegrate children who have been used by these groups.
- **Addressing Gender-Based Violence:** Ensuring that survivors of gender-based violence have access to quality services is vital. Holistic support is provided to assist their recovery process.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Violations:** They document serious violations against children. This helps advocate for their protection & facilitates emergency assistance. Engaging with armed forces aims to treat affected children as victims.
- **Protecting Against Exploitation:** UNICEF is increasing safe reporting channels. They make response services easy to access, working hard to protect children from sexual exploitation & abuse by humanitarian workers.

8. CHALLENGES FACED BY THE UNITED NATIONS³¹

³¹ Fasteson, E. (n.d.). *The Integrity of Women: The Anthropological Vision of The Integrity of Women: The Anthropological Vision of Humanae vitae Part of the Anthropology Commons, and the Catholic Studies*

- **Political and Legal Challenges**

The UN faces significant political and legal challenges in genocide victim rehabilitation efforts. Establishing accountability and prosecuting perpetrators is often hindered by political sensitivities and lack of cooperation from national governments³².

Navigating complex legal frameworks and ensuring fair trials for victims can be arduous. Additionally, securing the safety and protection of victims and witnesses testifying against powerful figures is an ongoing concern.

- **Resource Constraints and Funding Gaps**

Insufficient resources and funding gaps pose major obstacles to comprehensive rehabilitation programs. The immense scale of needs, from mental health support to economic empowerment, requires substantial and sustained financial commitments. Securing adequate and consistent donor funding remains a persistent challenge. The UN must also grapple with how to allocate limited resources equitably among competing priorities and populations in need.

- **Coordination with Local Governments and NGOs**

Effective coordination with local governments and NGOs is critical but often difficult to achieve³³. Differing priorities, capacities, and agendas can lead to fragmented and uneven service delivery. Building trust and ensuring local ownership of rehabilitation efforts is an ongoing process. The UN must balance providing technical expertise and resources while empowering local actors to lead recovery efforts tailored to their contexts.

Despite these significant challenges, the UN remains committed to supporting genocide victim rehabilitation through political advocacy, resource mobilization, and collaborative partnerships. Ongoing efforts aim to strengthen legal frameworks, secure sustainable funding,

Commons. [online] Available at:

<https://digitalcommons.assumption.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1147&context=honorsthesis>.

³² Staff, J. (2024). *Unhealed Wounds: The Yazidi Genocide's Lasting Impact and the Need for International Response*. [online] Jurist.org. Available at: <https://www.jurist.org/commentary/2024/07/unhealed-wounds-the-yazidi-genocides-lasting-impact-and-the-need-for-international-response/> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

³³ Un.org. (2020). *To Rebuild Lives, Suffering Must Be Acknowledged, 'Justice Done', Human Rights High Commissioner Says, as Security Council Takes Up Transitional Justice | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases*. [online] Available at: <https://press.un.org/en/2020/sc14109.doc.htm> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2024].

and enhance coordination to deliver more comprehensive and impactful assistance to survivors and their communities.

9. SUGGESTION

- **Establishing a single enforcement body for helping genocide victims:** When United Nations establish such an enforcement body it avoids complications and failure in coordination which will improve their efforts to some greater extent
- **Strengthening Legal and Institutional Frameworks:** Enhancing legal and institutional frameworks is crucial for effective rehabilitation. Establishing clear legal definitions of rehabilitation and integrating them into national laws can help ensure accountability and support for victims. Countries should adopt international standards and best practices to create robust legal mechanisms that facilitate the rehabilitation process and protect the rights of survivors.
- **Enhancing International Cooperation and Partnerships:** International cooperation is essential for sharing resources, knowledge, and best practices. Strengthening partnerships among UN agencies, NGOs, and local governments can facilitate coordinated responses to rehabilitation needs. Collaborative efforts should focus on building networks that connect low-, middle-, and high-income countries to share experiences and solutions, particularly in crisis situations.
- **Addressing Funding Challenges:** To overcome funding gaps, it is vital to establish sustainable financing mechanisms for rehabilitation programs. This includes diversifying funding sources, such as government budgets, international grants, and private sector investments. Countries should also explore innovative funding models, like public-private partnerships, to ensure consistent financial support for rehabilitation initiatives.
- **Fostering Sustainable Development and Peacebuilding:** Integrating rehabilitation efforts with broader sustainable development and peacebuilding initiatives can enhance their effectiveness. Programs should focus on long-term recovery, addressing underlying socioeconomic factors that contribute to conflict and instability.

Emphasizing community involvement and local ownership in rehabilitation efforts can foster resilience and promote social cohesion, ultimately leading to lasting peace.

10. CONCLUSION

The United Nations has done a lot in punishing those who commit genocide. It helps victims, with many different bodies of United Nations working together. However, there are still big gaps in meeting the full needs of these victims. Right now, there isn't a single group focused just on helping genocide victims. This lack of focus hurts how effective the aid is & how well it all comes together. If a special group were created under the UN, it would make support more organized. This way, victims would get immediate help & also long-term care to rebuild their lives and fit back into society. Such a group could gather resources and skills, making it easier for the UN to meet its moral duties. It's really important for the world to see this gap and do something about it. We need a specific system that can address the complicated and lasting needs of those who have gone through the horrors of genocide.