Mapping Process Flowchart

Rights-informed mapping
See 1 overleaf

Context

- Geographical
- Scale/numerical
- Temporal
- Legal development and framework
- Person/victim driven

Informs

Goal
See 2 overleaf

Method
- Risk assessment
- Ethics and consent issues

Risk mitigation strategy
Who is at risk?
What is at risk?
When might risks arise?
Where might risks arise?

Plan

- Data collection
- Data storage and protection
- Data usage
- Data verification and analysis
- Data presentation/ map display strategy

Data collection stage

- Open source project
- Mixed source project
- Closed source project

Training
See 3 overleaf

Data collation

Data entry
- Verification
- Validation
- Consistency
- Completeness

See 4 overleaf

Analysis and verification

Presentation stage

Depending on risks and the potential of mitigation strategies in relation to:

- Site
- Human remains
- Evidence
- Families/victims
- Community
- Third party actors
- Alleged perpetrator
- National security and public safety
- Rule of law
- Accurate representation
- Commemoration.

- **Regularised open source map**
- **Map with password protected areas of information**
- **Map with restricted access throughout**

Common safety features

- Error reporting
- Review process due to data storage and privacy legislation
- Removal request
- Regular error detection

1 Rights informed mapping

Rightsholder	Rights	
Victims	• Right to know the truth about what happened to a missing person • Right to an effective investigation • Right to seek and share information • Right to family life and family unification; • Right to an effective remedy and reparations • Right to privacy	• Dignity of the dead and respectful treatment of human remains • Land, including use of land and access rights • Equality and non-discrimination; and ideally • Freedom of Conscience/Religion (commemoration rites) • Guarantees of non-repetition.
Community/Society	• Right to know the truth about what happened as aiding public confidence • Right to an effective investigation • Equality and non-discrimination and ideally	• Freedom of Conscience/Religion (commemoration rites) • Cultural and/or indigenous rights, including in relation to the land • Guarantees of non-repetition.
Third party actors involved in protection; investigation; identification; liaison etc.	• Safety of personnel (physical and mental).	

Alleged perpetrators	• Presumption of innocence/Fair trial rights generally and as a citizen:
	  • Right to privacy
	  • Equality and non-discrimination
	  • Right to family life.	

State	**Corresponding obligations aligned with mapping**	
International and domestic legal framework	• Duty to investigate • Duty to hold accountable • Duty to safeguard the rights of victims and their families listed above (incl. privacy, family life, access to courts, information provision, remedy and reparation)	• National security • Public safety • Data protection.

2 Goals distilled from literature

1. To make the case for responsibility and accountability
2. To support/enable reparation actions
3. To call for global action for problem at scale (including media attention)
4. To highlight inequalities/vulnerabilities
5. To name and shame perpetrators
6. To inform the planning and conduct of investigations
7. To enable wider monitoring of human rights violations
8. To facilitate information capturing and sharing on threats and violations
9. To enable conduct of systematic, systematised and evidence-based enquiry and research
10. To support, inform and enable activism
11. To support evidence-based policy development
12. To provide an avenue for victim, survivor and community voices and agency
13. To publicly corroborate survivor accounts
14. To counter denial and revisionism.

3 Training

Handbooks offering guidance on investigation and evidence collection in respect of violations arising in the context of mass graves:

Documenting International Crimes and Human Rights Violations for Criminal Accountability Purposes: Guidelines for Civil Society Organisations

Created by the International Criminal Court and Eurojust

This document is designed to assist civil society organisations in their efforts to document, gather, catalogue and preserve information on human rights violations.

www.eurojust.europa.eu/sites/default/files/assets/eurojust-icc-csos-guidelines.pdf

The Bournemouth Protocol on Mass Grave Protection and Investigation

Created by **Bournemouth University**

Offers insights into the legal protection and investigation standards applicable to mass graves.

https://issuu.com/bournemouthuniversity/docs/the_bournemouth_protocol_on_mass_grave_protection_

Pursuing Justice for Mass Atrocities Handbook

Created by the **U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum**

Specifically, Chapter Four, "**Gathering and Sharing Information**" speaks directly to some of the issues that need to be considered when seeking to secure evidence for future use by national or international tribunals.

www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/reports-and-resources/pursuing-justice-for-mass-atrocities

Handbook on Civil Society Documentation of Serious Human Rights Violations

Created by the **Public International Law & Policy Group**

This guide includes principles and best practices around documenting serious human rights abuses. "The purpose of this Handbook is to provide guidelines and best practices for the collection and management of information on serious human rights situations for those that are not professionally trained in such documentation practices."

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5900b58e1b631bffa367167e/t/59dfab4480bd5ef9add73271/1507830600233/Handbook-on-Civil-Society-Documentation-of-Serious-Human-Rights-Violations_c.pdf

Field Guide for Civil Society Documentation of Serious Human Rights Violations

Created by the **Public International Law & Policy Group**

"The purpose of this field guide is to provide practical assistance to those who encounter information of gross human rights violations on how best to document such information when (a) no professional investigative authority is immediately available AND (b) danger exists that the information or evidence might be damaged or lost. Improper investigation and documentation may cause irreparable damage to information."

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5900b58e1b631bffa367167e/t/5acb525a8a922dc773d9f37f/1523274331296/PILPG+Field+Guide+for+Civil+Society+Documentation+of+Serious+Human+Rights+Violations_corrected+%28SC%29.pdf

Berkeley Protocol on Digital Open Source Investigations

Created by the **UC Berkeley School of Law Human Rights Center**

"The Berkeley Protocol does not focus on specific technologies, platforms, software or tools, but rather on the underlying principles and methodologies that can be consistently applied, even as the technology itself changes. These principles outline minimum legal and ethical standards for conducting effective open source investigations. By following the guidance in the Berkeley Protocol, investigators will help to ensure the quality of their work, while minimizing the physical, psychosocial and digital risks to themselves and others."

www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/OHCHR_BerkeleyProtocol.pdf

Video as Evidence Field Guide

Created by **Witness** [Доступна українська версія]

"The Video as Evidence Field Guide helps filmers use videos to expose abuse and bring about justice. This resource helps ensure that more cameras in more hands can lead to more exposure and greater justice."

https://vae.witness.org/video-as-evidence-field-guide/

Torture & Other Human Rights Violations Reporting Form

Created by the **International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims**

"A Form for You to Document and Report Torture and Other Human Rights Violations during Protest. This form has been created for use by all victims and witnesses of torture and other human rights violations during protest, arrest, and detention. This form is intended to assist you to document and report your experience and any evidence of physical harm. If you wish to file a legal complaint, this form can help you to document your experience and injuries. However, an interview with a legal advocate is still recommended. This form does not solicit all information necessary for the filing of a legal complaint, such as witness or perpetrator identities."

https://irct.org/uploads/media/IRCT_reporting_form_(english)2.pdf

Guidelines on International Human Rights Fact-Finding Visits and Reports

Created by the **International Bar Association Human Rights Institute** and the **Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law**

This set of human rights fact-finding guidelines are the result of several years' work and wide consultation. They arose out of concern that, despite there being no agreed international standards for human rights fact-finding reporting, such reports are frequently referred to by courts and tribunals as evidence of the facts alleged in them, as well as by governments, NGOs and other interested people.

www.refworld.org/policy/legalguidance/ibahri/2009/en/67896

Basic Investigative Standards For International Crimes Investigations

Developed by **Global Rights Compliance**

The Basic Investigative Standards for International Crimes ('BIS') developed by Global Rights Compliance ('GRC') provides a range of minimum standards for the investigation of international crimes.

https://globalrightscompliance.com/2021/04/06/basic-investigative-standards-for-international-crimes-investigations/

Guidelines for Remote Interviewing

Developed by the **Institute for International Criminal Investigations**

These guidelines focus on remote investigative interviews that may form part of non-criminal and criminal investigations into international crimes or grave human rights violations.

https://iici.global/0.5.1/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/IICI-Remote-Interview-Guidelines.pdf

Guidelines on investigating violations of IHL: Law, policy and good practice

Developed by the **International Committee for the Red Cross**

These Guidelines aim to bring much needed clarity and support for the conduct of effective investigations into violations of IHL.

www.icrc.org/en/document/guidelines-investigating-violations-ihl-law-policy-and-good-practice

The wellbeing of all those engaged in or impacted by the collection, analysis and display of the information is important. In addition to any explicit guidance contained in the formal policies and procedures of any justice mechanism (and as contained in the above documents) on both investigator and subject safety, the following are useful sources:

UNITAD's Trauma informed investigations field guide

This field guide contains a section on self-care and discusses vicarious trauma, burnout, compassion fatigue and secondary traumatic stress experienced by those investigating and working in the field. Vicarious trauma can arise when hearing about, or being exposed to, someone else's traumatic experiences.

www.unitad.un.org/sites/www.unitad.un.org/files/general/2104429-trauma-informed_investigations_field_guide_web_0.pdf

The Dart Center Style Guide for Trauma-Informed Journalism

Created by **Columbia University's Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma**

This online resource offers "brief evidence-informed guidance on news choices, language usage and ethics in reporting on the impact of trauma on individuals, families and communities; recommendations for appropriate use of relevant psychological and scientific terminology; and special considerations when reporting on consequential trauma-laden issues such as racism and sexual violence." This can be helpful for general research into subjects concerning death, human suffering and trauma.

https://dartcenter.org/resources/dart-center-style-guide

Finally, verification of digital content forms part of successful documentation of human rights violations:

Introductory Guide to Open Source Intelligence and Digital Verification

Created by University of Essex Human Rights Centre Clinic

The Guide is designed to assist with verification of digital sources.

"Content available on the Internet is shared widely and rapidly and is therefore often difficult to verify, as the original source of the content can be hard to find. This Guide will talk you through the verification process, and provide detailed examples of issues faced and how to resolve them".

https://www1.essex.ac.uk/hrc/documents/Introductory_Guide_to_Open_Source_Inteligence_and_Digitial%20Verification.pdf

4 Potential data entry points for mass grave mapping

The list below is for guidance only. It contains elements which mappers may want to consider for inclusion in their mapping project. The extent to which various elements will be employed will depend upon the scale and nature of the project, as well as the degree to which the resulting map is intended to be interactive. The list is not intended to be exhaustive.

Geolocation
- Coordinate latitude
- Coordinate longitude

Additional landmark

Number of victims
- Lower band
- Upper band

Cause of death

Manner of death

Time of death
- Lower band
- Upper band

Date of suspected creation
- Lower band
- Upper band

Is site protected?

Signs of disturbance

Preliminary investigation/verification
- Satellite images
- LIDAR
- Geophysical survey
- Test-trenches

On-site investigation and excavation

Off-site investigation

Information on victims
- Identification numbers
- Age range
  - Lower band
  - Upper band
- Sex (split)
- Ethnicity
- Nationality

Return of human remains

Commemoration

Reparation

Accountability

Reported/witnessed
- By whom
- When

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