

# Triggers of Atrocity Crimes Against Indigenous Peoples in Latin America

The project has been commissioned by the United Nations Office of the Special Advisers on the Responsibility to Protect and on the Prevention of Genocide

The mandate of this project is to help the Latin American Network for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention to achieve stronger protections to indigenous peoples.

In prevention of crimes against indigenous peoples legal, political, economic, and social changes have to be incorporated to protect communities in Latin America.

This research outlines various triggers and risk factors that affect vulnerable communities and provides recommendations through a thorough analysis of a historical and conceptual context, international legal tools along with regional and domestic elements, constitutional law, legislation, and jurisprudence.

This report will be submitted to the Special Advisers on the Responsibility to Protect to help the United Nations to recognize early signs of atrocity crimes, and promote the implementation of the responsibility to protect concepts. A collaborative effort of an international community, states, and corporate actors are essential in recognizing the right of physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples.

Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation are affected by direct implementation of the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

Recognition of Indigenous Land and Consultation Rights is a Potential Trigger of Violence in the Absence of Complementary Mitigation Efforts

Corporate Social Responsibility helps to improve standard of life within Indigenous communities.