# VEILED ATROCITIES: RESPONSIBILITY TO PREVENT, PROTECT, AND PRESERVE ($R2P^3$)

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In 2005 the UN adopted the initiative of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) stating, "each individual state has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity," which constitute Mass Atrocity Crimes (MAC), and that the international community would take collective action if national authorities failed to protect their populations from these atrocities. How R2P is applied however has remained ambiguous, evaluated on a case-by-case basis. This approach is open to abuse and subject to national interests, which should be avoided as much as possible. After summarizing the current initiation process of R2P, this research will look into the problems associated with this approach. Then, it will focus on Veiled Atrocities that occur with far greater casualties but with much less attention paid to them. According to the WHO in 2008, global violence, civil war, and conflict constituted only 9.68% of the combined casualties that diarrheal diseases, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, premature and low birth rates, and malaria accounted for; children under 5 accounting for over 43% of those deaths, over 3 million. Next, a case study of Sudan will be examined in which R2P is compared with a new alternative model: Responsibility to Prevent, Protect, and Preserve ($R2P^3$), which represents a more holistic approach stressing the importance of prevention and preservation. The radical paradigm shift of addressing Veiled Atrocities as MAC's due to international complicity, with likely implications of such an initiative, will also be discussed. Lastly, the creation of guidelines for $R2P^3$ are presented.