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Sommario/riassunto	At the time of drafting the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Genocide Convention), the drafters were hopeful that the document will be the response needed to ensure that the world would never again witness such atrocities as committed by the Nazi regime. While, arguably, there has been no such great loss of human lives as during WWII, genocidal incidents have and still take place. After WWII, we have witnessed the genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia, Darfur, to name only a few. The responses to these atrocities have always been inadequate. Every time the world leaders would come together to renew their promise of Never Again. However, the promise has never materialised. In 2014, Daesh unleashed genocide against religious minorities in Syria and Iraq. Before the world managed to shake off from the atrocities, in 2016, the Burmese military launched a genocidal campaign against the Rohingya

Muslims in Myanmar. This was followed by reports of ever-growing atrocities against Christian minorities in Nigeria. Without waiting too long, in 2018, China proceeded with its genocidal campaign against the Uyghur Muslims. In 2020, the Tigrayans became the victims of ethnic targeting. Five cases of mass atrocities that, in the space of just five years, all easily meet the legal definition of genocide. Again, the response that followed each case has been inadequate and unable to make a difference to the targeted communities. This legacy does not give much hope for the future. The question that this book hopes to address is what needs to change to ensure that we are better equipped to address genocide and prevent the crime in the future. Ewelina U. Ochab is a lawyer, human rights advocate, author and co-founder of the Coalition for Genocide Response, and gained her PhD in International Law, Medical Law, and Medical Ethics from Kent Law School, UK. David Alton, (Lord Alton of Liverpool) was a Member of the House of Commons for 18 years and in 1997 he was appointed a Life Peer. In 2021, he piloted the Genocide Amendment to the Trade Act through the UK Parliament. In 1997, he was appointed Professor of Citizenship at Liverpool John Moores University, UK, and in 2017 he was appointed as a Visiting Professor at Liverpool Hope University, UK
