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Task Force Dealing With the Past and Prevention of Atrocities

-Division for Human Security,

- Division for United Nations and International Organizations,
- -Directorate for international Public Law,
- -Swiss Development Cooperation

ENGLISH only

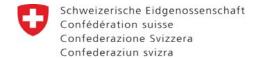
Towards a strategical approach for Reconciliation in the OSCE Area

Mô Bleeker Special Envoy Dealing With the Past & Prevention of Atrocities

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Towards a strategical concept for Reconciliation in the OSCE Area

- I. Reconciliation: why, what, with /by whom, expected results?
- II. The Principles against Impunity as a reference for sustainable reconciliation process
- III. Reconciliation and prevention

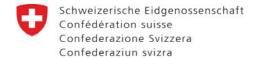


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I. Reconciliation: WHEN, what, with /by whom, expected results ?

WHY:

- Massive HR/IHL violation, or atrocities, crimes against humanity, genocide etc..have taken place
- The past is a threat to security, development, regional cooperation and peace
- The past fosters or contributes to instability
- Through several generation, the identity of the « other as an enemy » continues to be propagated



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I. Reconciliation: why, WHAT, with/by whom, expected results?

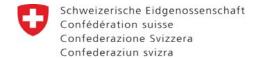
WHAT (no blue print, but it is about....):

National

- Responsibility and acknowledgment
- Multi track dialogue : strengthen civic trust
- Public policies: constructive management of multiple identities

Regional

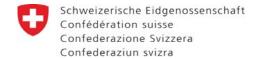
- Responsibility and acknowledgment
- Enhance connectivity, exchanges and mobility



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I. Reconciliation: why, what, WITH/BY WHOM, expected results? WITH/BY WHOM (by essence multitrack:

- Leaders civil society (including private sector, media)
- Affected groups
- State institutions and Gvt.Repr. at national and regional level
- Gender (women, man)
- Trans generational
- Technical skills (for concrete results)

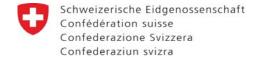


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I. Reconciliation: why, what, EXPECTED RESULTS?

National

- Truth, justice, reparation and institutional reforms
- Multi track dialogue : strengthen civic trust and predictability
- Identify shared needs and interest: towards a new societal contract?
- Public policies including constructive management of multiple identities

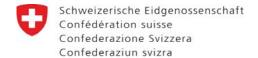


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I. Reconciliation: why, what, EXPECTED RESULTS?

Regional

- Truth, justice, reparation and institutional reforms
- Increased knowledge; changed perception of the "other"
- Conducive environment for cooperation and development (concrete, incremental results)
- Constructive management of multiple identities
- Enhanced connectivity, mobility
- Enhanced security (and common understanding of)



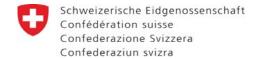
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I. Reconciliation: why, what, EXPECTED RESULTS?

Conducive environment for dealing with divisive past issues

Central message:

- No compromise with impunity
- acknowledgment and responsibility
- Increase predictability and trust



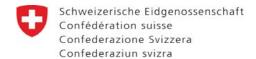
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II. A Holistic Approach to Dealing with the Past and reconciliation There is no standard model for Dealing with the Past

Rost practices

Best practices

- Contextual
- Processual, dialogical
- Ownership, Inclusiveness
- Incremental
- Integrated in the national/regional agenda
- Answer to concrete needs versus perception



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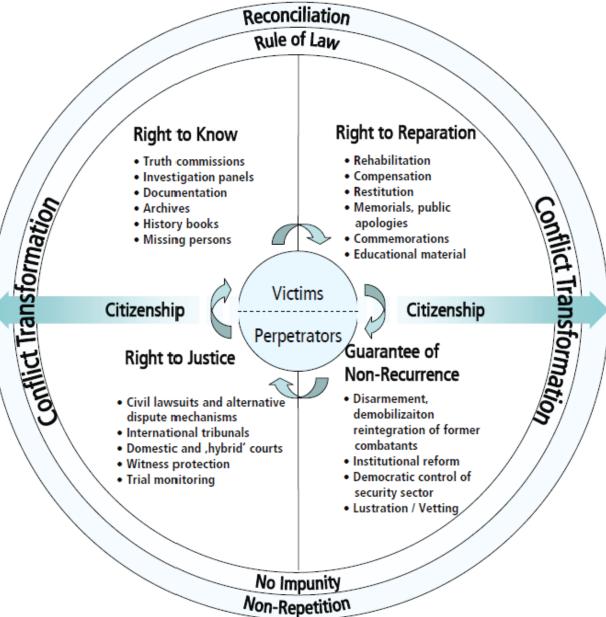
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Conceptual framework for Dealing with the Past:

The Principles against Impunity Duties of the State & Rights of victims

- The Right to Know
- The Right to Justice
- The Right to Reparations
- Guarantees of Non-Recurrence





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III. Reconciliation and prevention

RECONCILIATION AS A STRATEGIC APPROACH:

In a context of conflict

- Mediation, facilitation
- Security of civilians
- DWP conceptual framework: establishing facts, justice, reparation, and guarantee of non recurrence; as a mean of prevention of escalation.

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III. Reconciliation and prevention

RECONCILIATION AS A STRATEGY:

building national /regional architecture

- Peaceful coexistence and management of conflicts
- Constructive management of multiple narratives and perception
- Constructive management of multiple identities
- National/regional policies to increase connectivity, inclusiveness and participation
- Prevention of incitement

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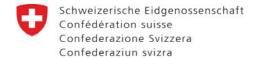
III. Reconciliation and prevention

national

 Reconciliation: political process aiming at developing a new societal contract, strengthening RoL, inclusiveness, participation and civic trust

regional

- Reconciliation: political process aiming to acknowledging « the other » as a partner for security, cooperation and development
- Reconciliation: affirmation of core values as common values



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III. Reconciliation and prevention

- Reconciliation after a divisive past lies at the core of security and cooperation
- Reconciliation strategies during/after protracted conflict is at the core of a sustainable process towards peace
- Reconciliation strategy can/shall be translated into an architecture, enshrined in existing structures, promoted as a core value
- Reconciliation after a divisive past is essentially future oriented