Postwar policies and Transitional Justice

Francisco Villamil

War, peace, and political violence UC3M, Fall 2024



Sri Lanka celebrates end of war in victory parade after banning commemoration of victims

Reading Time: 2 minutes

Why you can trust SCMP

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Asia

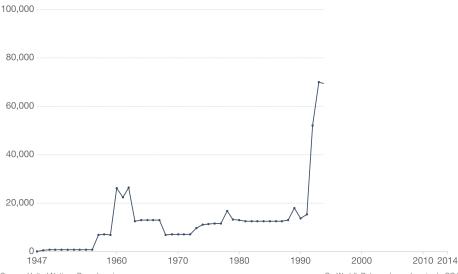
What happens after war ends?

- Ending violence
- Maintaining peace
- How?

What happens after war ends?

- Ending violence
- Maintaining peace
- How?
- Peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and related





Source: United Nations Peacekeeping

Pessimism



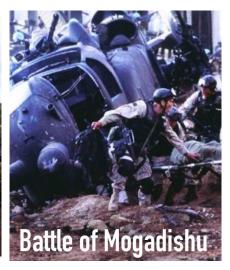
Dutch Blue Helmets in Bosnia

- Srebrenica Massacre (July 1995)
- >8000 Bosniaks killed by the Bosnian Serb Army in a UN-designated "safe area" protected by Dutch Blue Helmets

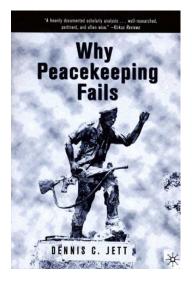
Pessimism







Pessimism



Peacekeeping Fiascoes of the 1990s



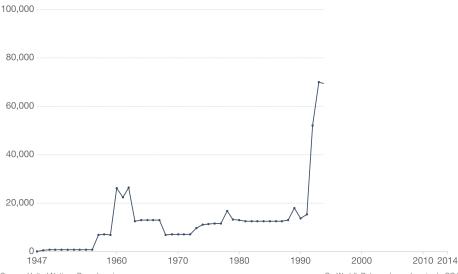
Causes, Solutions, and U.S. Interests

Give War a Chance

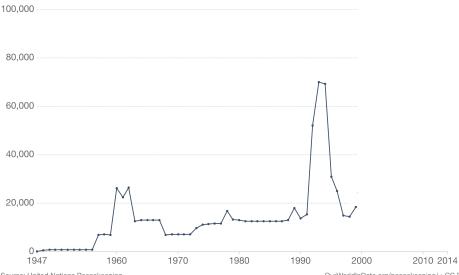
Edward N. Luttwak

PREMATURE PEACEMAKING

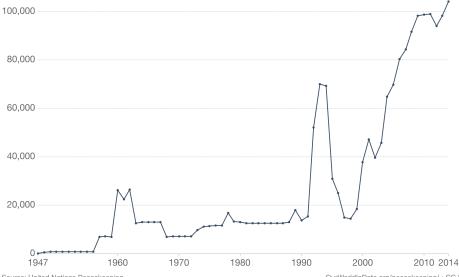
AN UNPLEASANT truth often overlooked is that although war is a great evil, it does have a great virtue: it can resolve political conflicts and lead to peace. This can happen when all belligerents become exhausted or when one wins decisively. Either way the key is that the fighting must continue until a resolution is reached. War brings peace only after passing a culminating phase of violence. Hopes of military success must fade for accommodation to become more attractive than further combat.



Source: United Nations Peacekeeping



Source: United Nations Peacekeeping



Source: United Nations Peacekeeping

Netanyahu wants UNIFIL out of southern Lebanon. Why?

As Israel attacks the UN mission and calls for its removal, experts warn a withdrawal will make it impossible to monitor violations of international law.





Peacekeeping is one among a range of activities undertaken by the United Nations maintain international peace and security throughout the world.

The other activities are:

- conflict prevention and mediation
- peacemaking
- peace enforcement



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 - Policies usually more feasible and faster than achieving development

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 - $\rightarrow\,$ Options: hegemony, ethnic cleansing, self-determination, assimilation, individual pluralism (no management), power-sharing
- Different types: political, territorial, military, economic...

• Opinions and studies on power-sharing:

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- 3. Third wave: post-conflict power-sharing

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- However, their effect might depend on **timing** and be more problematic in cases of ethnic conflict
- For example: Territorial power-sharing (autonomy) seems to prevent conflict onset but **not** recurrence: once conflict has taken place, the commitment problem is worse and effective agreements might need government power-sharing as well

Khartoum clinches peace deal with most Sudan rebel groups

Accord aims to end almost two decades of fighting in Darfur and violence in South Kordofan and Blue Nile



From right, Abdalla Hamdok, Sudan's prime minister, Salva Kiir, South Sudan's president, and General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan with copies of the peace deal in Juba, South Sudan, on Sunday © REUTERS

Andres Schipani in Nairobi AUGUST 31 2020



At least 151 people killed in renewed violence in Sudan's Blue Nile state

Reuters

KHARTOUM, Oct 20 (Reuters) - At least 151 people were killed and 86 injured in fighting in Sudan's Blue Nile state over recent days, medical sources said on Thursday, the latest outbreak of violence to rock remote conflict-weary regions.

Despite a peace deal signed in 2020 with some of Sudan's rebel groups in the western Darfur region and in Blue Nile and southern Kordofan, tribal fighting has steadily increased.

Analysts blame the fighting on unresolved issues of land and citizenship as well as the militarisation of tribal groups. It threatens to further destabilise the country which has been in political and economic turmoil since the military seized power and disbanded a civilian-led government a year ago.



There is no end in sight for Sudan's catastrophic civil war

The outside world cares less about it than about Gaza and Ukraine



• Regional autonomy vs central power-sharing

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- Effectiveness depends:
 - $\rightarrow\,$ Autonomy concessions work before conflict outbreak
 - $\rightarrow~$ But they do not prevent recurrence
 - $\rightarrow\,$ If there has already been a war, central power-sharing needed

Map of the Philippines showing the still majority Moro Muslim areas in Mindanao

This map shown the Christian and Islam areas in the Philippines



This is based on the census and the referendum for Bangsamo Autonomous Region Map: Philippine History • Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

Moro conflict

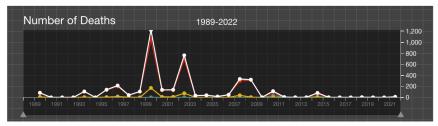
- MNLF (1968)
- Moro Islamic Liberation Front (1977)



1996 Final Peace Agreement (MNLF)

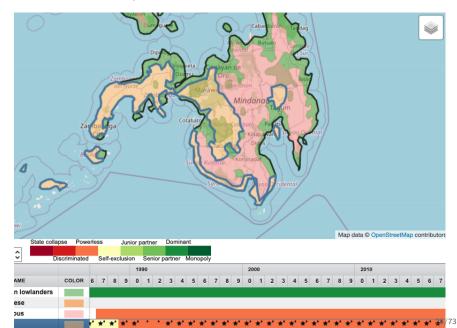


Moro Islamic Liberation Front





Access to central power?



• A similar problem with a powerful power-sharing device: democratization

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 - ightarrow Related to the way we deal with **past violations**

Sri Lanka celebrates end of war in victory parade after banning commemoration of victims

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Asia

Transitional Justice

• Criminal trials

Transitional Justice

• Criminal trials



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 - $\rightarrow\,$ Different from old jus in bello

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- Importance of the Holocaust

- First international war crimes tribunal in history
- New ideas: crimes against humanity, crimes against peace \rightarrow Different from old *jus in bello*
- Importance of the Holocaust
- Context: interstate war, military defeat

Yugoslavia trials (ICTY)



Former Serb President, Slobodan Milosevic facing the ICTY judges the 2nd day of his trial

Slobodan Milošević

Yugoslavia trials (ICTY)

Slobodan Praljak suicide: War criminal 'took cyanide' in Hague court

① 1 December 2017





Slobodan Praljak drank a small vial of liquid after his prison sentence was upheld

Bosnian Croat war criminal Slobodan Praljak died after taking potassium cyanide in The Hague's courtroom, Dutch prosecutors say, citing the results of a preliminary post mortem examination.



Ante Gotovina trial





Trial of the Juntas

- Early example of domestic human rights prosecution
 - → Not the first though (Greek junta trials, Portugal (limited) trials)



Trial of the Juntas

- Early example of domestic human rights prosecution
 - → Not the first though (Greek junta trials, Portugal (limited) trials)
- A third option are foreign trials



CTUT T LTD



Pinochet, detenido en Londres a petición del juez Garzón

Conmoción en Chile, donde el Gobierno protesta ante el Reino Unido

La detención fue a medianoche. A esa hora del viernes varios agentes de Scotland Vard irrumpieron en la habitación de la London Clinic, la clinica londinense donde está ingresado el general chileno Augusto Pincochet, de 82 años, convaleciente de una operación de hernia díscal. Dormás, le despertaron y le informaron de que quedaba bajo arresto. Le mantuvieron incomunicado durante dos horas, hasta que el embajador chileno en el Reino Unido consiguió que se levantase la medida. Ésté es el relato del arresto del ex dictador chileno proporcionado por uno de sus amigos, Luis Cortés Villa, presidente de la Fundación Pinochet.

Horas antes, en Madrid, el juez Baltasar Garzón había firmado una orden de detención de Pinochet cursada a través de Interpol. Garzón y otro magistrado, Manuel García Castellón, esperan desplazarse en los próximos días a Londres para interrogar a Pinochet sobre algunas de las 1.101 desapariciones de adversarios políticos sucedidas durante sus 17 años de gobierno. Es probable que acaben pidiendo su extradición. "Los dictadores nunca acaban bien", declaró hace unos días Pinochet a la revista New Yorker, anticipando sus problemas.

La detención del ex jefe de Estado chileno causó una auténtica conmoción en Chile, donde hubo júbilo callejero. El Gobierno chileno protestó ante el Reino Unido.

Páginas 2 a 4 / Editorial en la página 14

Dopaje libre en farmaci español

La EPO, el fármaco c sión llevó en Francia a médicos y ciclistas, mente en las farmac según ha comprobad más famoso estimula sin control puede cat sólo se debe administ pitales, y está prohi incluso con receta.

Transitional Justice

• Criminal trials

• Criminal trials

- Criminal trials
 - $\rightarrow\,$ vs. Amnesties : we might not see it as a 'TJ mechanism', but state leaders usually do



Peace, dignity and equality on a healthy planet

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ember Sta	tes Main B	odies Secretary-0	General Secr	retariat UN System	History	Emblem and Flag	UN Charter	UDHR	ICJ St

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

World War I reparations

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Following their defeat in World War I, the Central Powers agreed to pay war reparations to the Allied Powers. Each defeated power was required to make payments in either cash or kind. Because of the financial situation in Austria, Hungary, and Turkey after the war, few to no reparations were paid and the requirements for reparations were cancelled. Bulgaria, having paid only a fraction of what was required, saw its reparation figure reduced and then cancelled. Historians have recognized the German requirement to pay reparations as the "chief battleground of the post-war era" and "the focus of the power struggle between France and Germany over whether the Versailles Treaty was to be enforced or revised."[1]

IS A VIRTUOUS MODEL OF REPARATION EMERGING IN CHILE?

30 AUGUST 2022 | BY MARIT DE HAAN FOR JUSTICE INFO

In Chile, a recent move from the new government on reparation for victims of human rights violations committed during the 2019 uprising could trigger and expresses a radical shift of policy in dealing with human rights violations, and an opportunity to revisit the unfulfilled demands of survivors of the dictatorship, argues the author.







- Criminal trials
 - $\rightarrow\,$ vs. Amnesties: we might not see it as a 'TJ mechanism', but state leaders usually do
- Reparations

Poland: Tough Lustration Law Divides Society

Mite



Warsaw Archbishop Stanislaw Wielgus was the first major figure to fall victim to the law (file photo) (epa) March 23, 2007 (RFE/RL) -- A controversial law went into effect in Poland this month that goes further than anything similar in the region, requiring hundreds of thousands of citizens in positions of authority, including academics, journalists, teachers, and state company executives, to declare in writing whether they cooperated with the communist secret services -or risk losing their jobs.

Related



Polish Archbishop Resigns Amid Spying Allegations



Romanian President Says Communist Regime

Lustrations



IVIVA ESPAÑA!

Comisión Provincial Depuradora del Magisterio

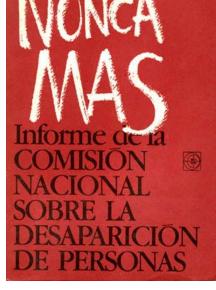
Como Presidente de esta Comisión, creada por el Decreto número 66 y Orden de 10 de Noviembre último, ambas disposiciones insertas en el Boletín Oficial del Estado, del 11 del mismo mes, requiero a V. S. para que en el preciso término de ocho días, se sirva informar a esta Comisión acegca de Los si guientes extremos, relativos a maestro D. Ballette Armano de la escuela de Auro Amb este municarno que en 18 de Julio último estaba al frente de su cargo.

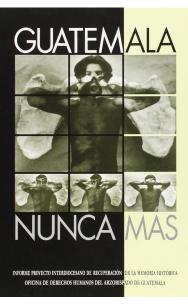
1.º Conducta profesional, es decir: si asiste puntualmente a la Escuela. Si desarrolla en ella la actividad exigible a un buen Maestro. Si sus alumnos adelantan en instrucción y educación. Si las enseñanzas que da se inspiran en los dictados de un fervoroso amor a España. Si inculcaba o inculca a sus alumnos el respeto a las Instituciones básicas de nuestra civilización, tales como la Patria, la familia, la propiedad, la jerarquía de las clases sociales, etc. Si se mostraba y se muestra hostil a ellas o indiferente. Si hacía labor antirreligiosa, etc.

2.º Conducta social, esto es, fuera de la Escuela, en su vida de relación. Si daba buen ejemplo público o malo. Si asistía a Centros o reuniones, cuya frecuentación podía desprestigiarle. Si se relacionaba o relaciona con elementos socialmente sanos,



- Criminal trials
 - $\rightarrow\,$ vs. Amnesties: we might not see it as a 'TJ mechanism', but state leaders usually do
- Reparations
- Lustration





Guatemala (1998)

Argentina (1984)

TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION HEALING OUR PAST

FIRST HEARING - EAST LONDON 15 - 18 APRIL 1996





Ministerio - Memoria Democrática - Servicios - Prensa - Multimedia -

Inicio > Memoria Democrática > Localización de personas desaparecidas

Buscador de víctimas

Q Buscador de fosas Q Buscador georreferenciado

*Introducir por lo menos un criterio de búsqueda(Nombre, primer apellido, segundo apellido de la víctima o datos de ubicación de la fosa)

lombre	Primer apellido		Segundo apellido
Nombre	Primer apellid	0	Segundo apellido
– Fosa de inhumación –––––			
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(todas) ~	(todas)	~ Localidad	

Buscar Borrar

Buscador de mapa de fosas georreferenciado

Mapa de fosas



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	Provincia	Asturias			닏
	Localidad	Villaviciosa			₽
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Bringing justice to victims worldwide, one bone fragment at a time

A documentary on the creation of the world-renowned Argentina Forensic Anthropology Team is now streaming on PBS



- Criminal trials
 - $\rightarrow\,$ vs. Amnesties: we might not see it as a 'TJ mechanism', but state leaders usually do
- Reparations
- Lustration
- Truth









Spain exhumes Franco's body, ending long legal battle

Transfer of ex-dictator's remains hailed 'victory for democracy' but rightwing critics slam decision



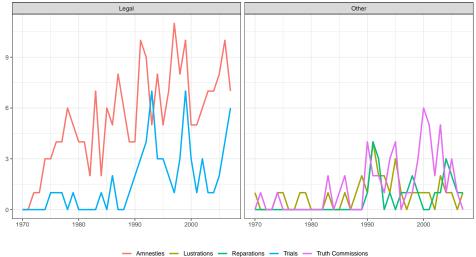
Franco's grandsons and other family members carry the coffin of the former Spanish dictator after his exhumation at the Valley of the Fallen basilica near Madrid on Thursday © EPA/Shutterstock

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- Truth
- Memory & symbols

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- Truth
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- Others:

 $\rightarrow\,$ Institutional reform, gender-specific TJ, \ldots

Number of countries using each TJ mechanism (Olsen et al. 2010 data)



Questions

• The causes of TJ policies

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 $\rightarrow\,$ emergence of human rights *norms*: how and why?

Questions

- The causes of TJ policies
 - $\rightarrow\,$ emergence of human rights *norms*: how and why?
 - $\rightarrow\,$ determinants of domestic policies: what explains that some countries apply them?

TJ and human rights

- Why do we observe Transitional Justice policies?
 - $\rightarrow\,$ especially, why do we observe $\mathit{domestic}$ prosecutions?
- This is a debate related to the emergence of human rights

• We live in a world where human rights are the norm

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- But it was not always like that (Salamanca, Enlightment, post-WWII...)
- How and why did we get here?
 - $\rightarrow\,$ What is the process that explains the expansion of human rights norms and institutions to enforce them, both at the domestic and international level?
 - ightarrow Why this is important: can we actually promote human rights?

Power leads, rights follow

Human rights are all about
liberal modernity

Jack Snyder Human Rights for Pragmatists

Social Power in Modern Times



Jack Snyder (2022)

Power leads, rights follow

- Human rights are all about liberal modernity
- Only when middle classes emerge and become strong, forming winning coalitions
 - \rightarrow Historical role of the emergence of a trading class in Northern Europe and Protestant Reformation
 - $\rightarrow\,$ Setbacks during the 20th Century

Jack Snyder Human Rights for Pragmatists

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- Liberal and realist theories of HR?

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Jack Snyder (2022)

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 - $\rightarrow\,$ vs. persuasion $\rightarrow\,$ institutionalization

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- 4. Promotion as part of an ideology and culture
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- 5. This is all a gradual process
 - $\rightarrow\,$ there are no short-cuts

Snyder's pragmatist approach

- Ideas about this argument?
- According to it, how can we promote human rights internationally? And what are the odds that we'll be successful?

Snyder's pragmatist approach

- Ideas about this argument?
- According to it, how can we promote human rights internationally? And what are the odds that we'll be successful?
- What does this mean for TJ policies?

International norms and political change (Finnemore & Sikkink 1998)

- Importance of *norms* and the way they **change**
 - $\rightarrow~$ Norms are not the opposite of strategic rationality

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 - ightarrow women's suffrage, laws of war, etc

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- Importance of *norms* and the way they **change**
 - $\rightarrow\,$ Norms are not the opposite of strategic rationality
- Examples of international norms:
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- How do wars emerge and evolve? Three phases
 - 1. Norm emergence (role of norm entrepreneurs)
 - 2. Norm cascade (*imitation* dynamics)
 - 3. Internalization

THE JUSTICE CASCADE





HOW HUMAN RIGHTS PROSECUTIONS ARE CHANGING WORLD POLITICS

KATHRYN SIKKINK

- Development of HR accountability norm at the international level
 - $\rightarrow\,$ individuals should be accountable to their actions in legal criminal courts







HOW HUMAN RIGHTS PROSECUTIONS ARE CHANGING WORLD POLITICS

KATHRYN SIKKINK

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- Role of individual actors : activists, lawyers, NGOs, etc

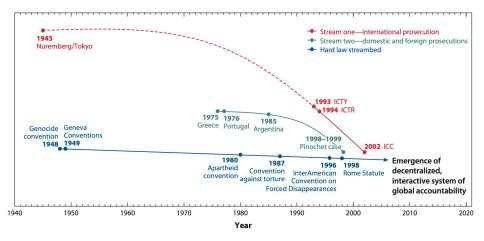
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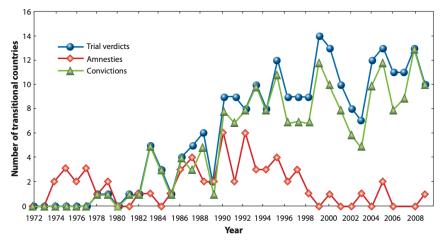


Figure 1

Trends in domestic prosecutions of human rights violations and amnesty laws, 1979–2009. The lines represent the number of countries in any given year adopting new amnesty laws (*red*) or reaching a verdict (*blue*) or a conviction (*green*) in a prosecution for human rights violations.

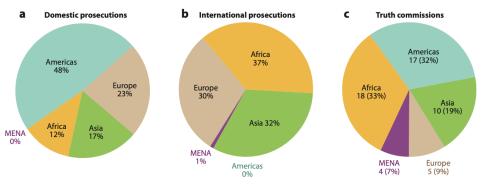


Figure 2

Regional distribution of prosecutions of human rights violations, 1979–2009: (*a*) domestic transitional prosecutions, (*b*) international human rights prosecutions, and (*c*) number (and%) of truth commissions by region. Abbreviation: MENA, Middle East and North Africa. (Trials are included as long as they began within the stated time period.)

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 - \rightarrow effects at the *micro*-level? (reconciliation, etc)