

GENOCIDE PREVENTION CONFERENCE



POST-
CONFLICT
RESEARCH
CENTER

REPORT ON THE SEMINAR
“BUILDING RESILIENCE AND INHIBITORS AGAINST ATROCITY
CRIMES: A JOINT AGENDA FOR PREVENTION”

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
February 2017

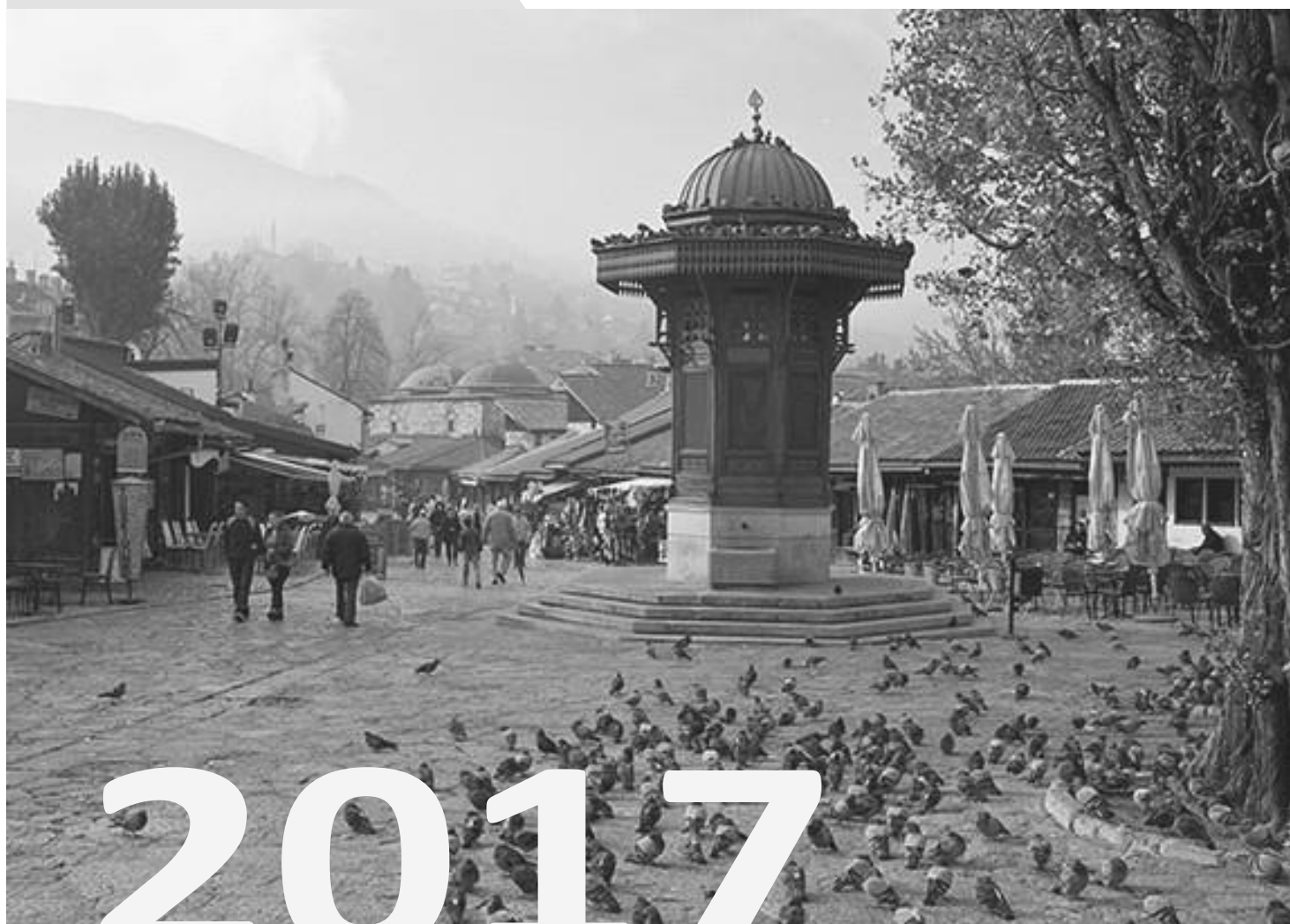


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1. Workshop Background and Content

The 6th Annual Regional Seminar on Genocide Prevention is part of a series of workshops that have covered topics related to challenges and inhibitors of atrocity crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. These workshops are part of a greater collective effort by Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to further identify, respond to, assess, and prevent these crimes.


The seminar took place on February 21st and 22nd, in Sarajevo's United Nations (UN) Headquarters. The seminar was organized by the Bosnia-based Post-Conflict Research Center (PCRC) in coordination with the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect (OSAPG).

This year, 23 CSOs from all over the Western Balkans attended the seminar. Five different countries in the region were represented, including Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia. Participants were divided into four working groups in order to collaborate during the workshops (refer to Appendix 5.1 for a list of participating organizations). Discussions and presentations were facilitated by representatives from the PCRC and the Office of the Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG).

The two day workshop had four objectives:

- To revise, add to, and prioritize challenges to inhibitors of risk factors;
- To revise, add to, and prioritize recommendations for mitigating challenges to inhibitors of risk factors;
- To create a collective agenda on implementing inhibitors of atrocity crimes;
- To define a regional action plan that would strengthen inhibitors of atrocity crimes.

To begin the workshop, participants were shown a video message from the Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide, Adama Dieng. In this video, he expressed his support for the workshop and praised participants for their “work to support peace in the countries and region you come from.”



Teams were provided with the working definition of inhibitors, challenges, and risk factors, as explained through the **UN's framework of analysis for atrocity crimes**. Additionally, groups were told about the activities of the OSAPG before presenting their own organization's functions and activities.

Last year, workshop participants identified challenges to inhibitors. This year's participants took inventory of these challenges and worked to revise, amend, and prioritize last year's findings. By presenting their conclusions in a plenary session, the group was able to update and rank previous year's list of challenges. Participants then continued to review and qualify recommendations made last year for mitigating challenges to inhibitors.

The last day of the workshop began with a recapitulation of the previous day's discussion. Groups then constructed a joint agenda for implementing inhibitors of atrocity crimes, identifying new and current activities that can strengthen inhibitors. By identifying realistic goals for the future, groups were able to draft an action plan that would help achieve the objectives identified in the agenda.

The group reconvened a final time to summarize workshop outcomes and elaborate on any uncompleted discussion points. Organizers discussed logistical matters and participants had an opportunity to further network.

2. Briefing Materials for Workshop Participants

To avoid duplicating content of prior sessions, the group was provided with information about last year's discussion points. This allowed the CSOs to both qualify previous findings, and contribute to a collective list of ideas about conflict mitigation, prevention, and management.


So that all participants had the same understanding of the workshop's topics, Mario Buil-Merce of OSAPG gave a brief lecture on the definitions of challenges, inhibitors, and risk factors. Information on the OSAPG and the Responsibility to Protect was explained so that participants would learn of the office's functions, include them in workgroup discussion, and potentially utilize and contribute to the office's capacities in the future.

2.1. Overview of OSAPG and the Responsibility to Protect

The OSAPG was created after the UN had failed to protect the populations of Rwanda and the Balkans during a series of tragic genocides in the 1990s. Part of the Secretary-General's efforts to prevent genocide included the appointment of a Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide to be tasked with:

- Collecting existing information on human rights and international humanitarian law violations that are ethnic or racial in origin. If unprevented, these violations might lead to genocide;
- Acting as a mechanism of early warning for the Secretary-General, further helping to make concerns known to the Security Council. OSAPG highlights situations that could result in genocide and makes recommendations on how to prevent genocide;
- Liaising with the UN on activities to prevent genocide;
- Enhancing UN capacity to manage genocide information.

Currently, Adama Dieng is the Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide. He sent a video message to the group, transmitting his support for the seminar and telling the group that, "together we can sow the seeds of reconciliation that can grow strong." He acknowledged that some organizations in the room address community cohesion, some address issues of the past, and others run programs that use education as a tool for peace. "Tragedies of the past should not cast a shadow on the future," Dieng said. Dieng noted that no region is immune, though



his office works to prevent genocide by partnering with local governments, regional organizations, and NGOs.

The Responsibility to Protect (RtoP) was described as a commitment all states adopted in 2005 to protect populations against genocide, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing.

There are Three Pillars of the RtoP:

- Pillar 1: States have a responsibility to protect their people;
- Pillar 2: The international community has a responsibility to assist external states;
- Pillar 3: The international community has a responsibility to ACT if a state is “manifestly failing”. This pillar can be seen as controversial because force is considered a legitimate action. Short of force, there are actions that can be taken, such as freezing assets, imposing sanctions, and utilizing the office of diplomacy.

All pillars are considered equal and do not appear in sequential order. The state is never absolved of responsibility to respond as early and effectively as possible. During discussion, a conference participant asked if there should be a fourth pillar, that of the responsibility of civilians and civil society. Mr. Buil- Merce answered that a “state” is longer composed solely of official state institutions, but civil society is included in the definition of states.

Recommendations of the OSAPG include and consider CSOs,

2.2 Overview of Inhibitors of Atrocity Crimes and 2016 Findings

The group was taught the specific inhibitors of atrocity crimes. Last year’s conference focused on challenges for organizations within each inhibitor. This year’s event would work to identify specific actions that can be implemented to mitigate challenges to inhibitors.

Inhibitors of atrocity crimes are practices and/or institutions that mitigate risks that lead to crimes being committed. Inhibitors are intended to direct people towards non-violence rather than escalation. Inhibitors help explain why atrocity crimes do/do not occur in certain places. Although they do not automatically prevent atrocity crimes, they help mitigate them. Because resources and attention are limited, there is a need to prioritize inhibitors.

There are seven inhibitors of atrocity crimes:

- Inhibitor 1: Professional and Accountable Security Sector.
 - This describes the ability of the security sector to respond to security threats while implementing human rights standards. This inhibitor requires civilian oversight, and monitoring/ lobbying from CSOs. Last year's challenges in regards to this inhibitor included:
 - An absence of a comprehensive legal framework;
 - A lack of legal provision implementation;
 - Difficulties qualifying people involved in the vetting process. Direct appointees were not properly vetted.
- Inhibitor 2: Impartial Institutions for Overseeing Political Transition.
 - If an electoral commission is legitimate and impartial, then people will trust the outcomes of elections. Transparency and inclusiveness is key for supporting this inhibitor. Last years challenges in regards to this inhibitor included:
 - Manipulation of interpretation and narratives of history for political purposes;
 - A state structure where institutions overlap;
 - Corruption.
- Inhibitor 3: Independent Judicial and Human Rights Institutions.
 - Institutions that ensure people's access to justice and preservation of human rights should not be influenced by conflicting or damaging agendas. Last year's challenge in regards to this inhibitor included:
 - An absence of legal frameworks;
 - The influence of the executive branch in the judiciary.
- Inhibitor 4: Capacity to Assess Risk and Mobilize Early Response.
 - There is a need for regular assessment of risk factors and vulnerabilities. Early warning and response efforts must connect, and NGOs have a responsibility to respond. Last year's challenge in regards to this inhibitor included:
 - Societal apathy;
 - A lack of response from sectors CSOs seek to impact. Over time, this can reduce CSOs interest in doing work without results (their resiliency is questioned);
 - Information consolidation for the purpose of sharing is difficult to achieve.

- Inhibitor 5: Local Capacity to Resolve Conflicts.
 - Responses to conflicts typically occur at the local level with local leaders, mayors, etc. Last year's challenge in regards to this inhibitor included:
 - A general lack of support from national authorities for NGOs that don't feed their narrative;
 - Direct threats made against CSOs and their employees.
- Inhibitor 6: Media Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech.
 - The media must be capable of identifying and providing a counter-narrative for hate speech found in public spaces, social media, news outlets, etc. Last year's challenge in regards to this inhibitor included:
 - Lacking acknowledgement of social media-related content;
 - Lack of cooperation from media;
 - Many countries don't consider hate speech in categories of criminal code;
 - Media playing along political lines.
- Inhibitor 7: Capacity for Effective and Legitimate Transitional Justice.
 - A legal framework that allows for prosecution is important for preventing future crimes. Last year's challenge in regards to this inhibitor included:
 - A lack of political support;
 - The dilution of victim's stories when explained ad nauseam. Stories themselves cannot generate change.

2.3. Overview of Risk Factors of Atrocity Crimes

The group learned of the Framework of Analysis to assess atrocity crimes. This framework was developed jointly by the OSAPG and the OGPRtoP as a method for assessing risk and warnings that show genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity may occur. The framework focuses on preventive actions against war crimes that impact the protection of human life. The nature of these war crimes is systematic and widespread. The framework of analysis consists of two analytical tools: 1) A list of 14 Risk Factors for atrocity crimes and, 2) Indicators for each risk factor.

There are both common and specific risk factors. Common risk factors are those that are common to all crimes due to shared features. They help us identify the probability that an

atrocities will occur. On the contrary, specific risk factors identify the probability that a crime of a specific type (genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes) might occur.

There are eight Common Risk Factors:

- 1) Situations of armed conflict, crisis, or other forms of instability.
 - These are situations that place a State under stress and generate environments conducive to atrocity crimes.
- 2) Record of serious human rights and humanitarian law violations.
 - These can be past or current violations that possess a pattern of conduct which resulted in an atrocity crime. If these crimes were not prevented, punished, or adequately addressed, then they create a risk for future violations.
- 3) Weakness of state structures.
 - Circumstances that negatively affect the capacity of a State to prevent or stop an atrocity crime.
- 4) Motives or incentives.
 - Reasons, goals, or drivers that justify the use of violence against protected groups, populations, and/or individuals. This can include acts committed by groups outside state borders.
- 5) Capacity to commit crimes.
 - Conditions that indicate the ability of relevant actors to commit atrocity crimes. This can include weapons of all types.
- 6) Absence of mitigating factors.
 - The lack of elements that could prevent/ lessen the impact of violence against protected groups. Examples of a mitigating factor are UN peacekeepers- an international presence that now automatically protects civilians. This change in policy was due in part because of a failure to protect civilians in Srebrenica.
- 7) Enabling circumstances or preparatory action.
 - Events or measures that create an environment where atrocity crimes can occur, or environments that suggest an inevitable commission of atrocity crimes.
- 8) Triggering factors.
 - Events or circumstances that can seriously exacerbate, or spark conditions that would lead to an atrocity crime. An example of this includes religious commemorations or elections.



There are six additional Specific Risk Factors:

- 1) Intergroup tensions or patterns of discrimination against national, ethnic, racial or religious groups. [*Category: Genocide*].
 - This is conduct that reveals prejudice against protected groups, or conduct that creates stress in the relationship among groups or with the state.
- 2) Evidence of intent to damage a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. [*Category: Genocide*].
 - These are facts or circumstances that suggest intent to destroy a particular group in whole, or in part.
- 3) Signs of a widespread or systematic attack on a civilian population. [*Category: Crimes Against Humanity*].
 - Indications of patterns of violent conduct, including force against a particular civilian population. This pattern of conduct can suggest other large-scale, frequent, or organized violence.
- 4) Evidence of plan or policy to attack a population. [*Category: Crimes Against Humanity*].
 - These are facts or evidence that suggest a state or organization will commit serious acts of violence.
- 5) Grave threats to those protected under international law. [*Category: War Crimes*].
 - Conflict-related conduct that threatens the life or well-being of those protected under international humanitarian law.
- 6) Grave threats to humanitarian or peacekeeping operations. [*Category: War Crimes*].
 - Conflict-related conduct that threatens protections provided by international humanitarian law. This includes threats to humanitarian or peacekeeping personnel that are not taking direct part in hostilities.

3. Working Group Sessions

3.1. Additions, Revisions, and Prioritization of challenges to Inhibitors of Atrocity Crimes

The purpose of this working group session was to take inventory of challenges and issues related to inhibitors identified in the previous year. Groups reviewed and revised challenges that organizations have faced, and shared their own experiences with challenges to inhibitors. Participants focused on their own cities and countries, though acknowledged general themes present in all genocide prevention work, such as the absence of political support for CSOs working in the field of conflict mitigation and prevention.

First Inhibitor: Maintaining a Professional and Accountable Security Sector.

- This included challenges related to police/security personnel and their disregard of sensitivity towards human rights issues, including the protection of LGBTQ people. Participants noted a lack of regulation amongst (local) police forces to ensure their support of human rights issues. Police threats towards CSOs occur when there is no commitment in bettering and improving their activities.

Second Inhibitor: Impartial Institutions for Overseeing Political Transitions.

- There is a need to constantly test democratic systems, and citizen's rights and freedoms. A challenge for this inhibitor includes the manipulation of past narratives for political gains. Examples of regional challenges were given, including political pressure during elections in FYROM, and the inclusion of convicted war criminals in public panel discussions.

Third Inhibitor: Independent Judicial and Human Rights Institutions.

- These are core preventive mechanisms for atrocity crimes. Participants pointed to three major roadblocks for this inhibitor: 1) Insufficient transparency in legal proceedings, 2) Lacking respect for judicially established facts, and 3) A lack of a protective body for victim's rights mechanisms during legal proceedings. Politicization of legal proceedings occurs when legal decisions about human rights abuses are not politically enforced, but used as a tool to further political agendas.

Fourth Inhibitor: Capacity to Assess Risk and Mobilize Early Response.

- A major roadblock for organizations was the absence of a cohesive and cooperative platform between national CSOs, national NGOs, and regional bodies. This prevents knowledge transfer and best practice sharing between groups, leading to an overlap of activities. Furthermore, early mobilization and risk assessment requires citizens and local communities to cooperate and participate with CSOs. All groups felt they lacked legitimacy in the eyes of civilians because of inefficient government-CSO cooperation.

Fifth Inhibitor: Local Capacity to Resolve Conflicts.

- CSOs said there is limited information on human rights available to them, and to and citizens. Younger generations are not given sufficient education on topics including peace building, human rights abuses, regional history, and critical thinking. Animosity between groups that have been manipulated by state actors is heightened when there is no basic citizen education and training.

Sixth Inhibitor: Media Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech.

- The Balkan region is saturated with conflicting media narratives. Hate speech is not legally defined, leading to a lack of sanctions for perpetrating Internet and web portals. In addition, tension and mistrust of the media occurs when news is not reported, or when negative stories are given a spotlight. CSOs reported that Balkans media does not desire for students or teachers to understand concepts and discussions relating to human rights.

Seventh Inhibitor: Capacity for Effective and Legitimate Transitional Justice.

- CSO groups noted various factors inhibiting the transitional justice process. Challenges to inhibitors include the absence of memorialization, improper commemoration of historical events, and a lack of protection for victims of war. Without a unitary narrative for peace, the transitional justice process is plagued with political interference in which politicians subjectively interpret outcomes of war. Participants also said there is little political support for ethnic reconciliation, as evidenced by CSOs being discouraged from forming coalitions and networking between one another. There is a significant lack of services and representation for victims and survivors; progress cannot be achieved if the conversation does not

include dialogue with victims. Finally, there is a weak systematic transitional justice approach where actors do not pursue transitional justice efforts at all levels.

3.2. Recommendations and Revisions for Mitigating Challenges to Inhibitors of Atrocity Crimes

Each working group drafted a new series of recommendations and revisions for challenges to inhibitors. Building on the previous year's findings, participants provided detailed recommendations and examples from their own experience with ongoing projects and activities.

First Inhibitor: Recommendations and Revisions for a Professional and Accountable Security Sector:

- To train police and security forces on human rights (by CSOs, PCRC, OPAG);
- Sensitize police forces;
- Make sure security and police forces fulfill specific requirements before starting to work in the field.

Second Inhibitor: Recommendations and Revisions for Impartial Institutions that Oversee Political Transitions:

- Install young people and NGO representatives in parliament to learn official processes and give input on related issues;
- Invite all political representatives to assume responsibility for all public statements/speeches.

Third Inhibitor: Recommendations and Revisions for Independent Judicial and Human Rights Institutions:

- Encourage autonomy of legal mechanisms to prevent overlapping or mutual influences.

Fourth Inhibitor: Recommendations and Revisions to Improve Capacities to Assess Risk and Mobilize Early Response:

- Organize local workshops with the purpose of training young people;
- Make sure regional offices cooperate on youth issues;

- CSOs and NGOs train should government officials on topics including human rights and transitional justice.

Fifth Inhibitor: Recommendations and Revisions to Improve Local Capacities to Resolve Conflicts:

- Improve regional coalitions by allowing document sharing through a regional database (regional information sharing);
- Provide constructive criticism to other CSOs;
- Directly engage citizens in public spaces;
- Training teachers and students in methodologies;
- Consolidate information of CSOs and NGOs to be shared with UN, OSCE, OPAG;
- Improve methodologies for gathering information on human rights violations. Different methodologies can prevent information sharing;
- Build a national/regional collaborative online platform for CSOs to coordinate and partner on activities.

Sixth Inhibitor: Recommendations and Revisions to Build Media Capacity to Counteract Prejudice and Hate Speech:

- Train journalists to recognize hate speech. For this, a team can be formed in cooperation with Internet and web portals, which are usually not held responsible;
- Educate media on CSOs so they have knowledge of concrete tasks and roles of CSOs;
- Stakeholders should acknowledge that hate speech occurs in public spaces, including schools, cafeterias, and on public transportation;
- CSOs should require governments to share responsibility in helping the media to counteract prejudice and hate speech.

Seventh Inhibitor: Recommendations and Revisions to Increase Capacity for Effective and Legitimate Transitional Justice:

- Put pressure on institutions to speak about results of judicial proceedings;
- Create collaborative monuments, memorials, museums, and exhibitions;
- Exhibit positive examples of transitional justice in other post-conflict societies;
- Provide instructions for teachers in schools on how to teach transitional justice in a positive way that is constructive for all ethnic groups.

3.3, Moving forward: Setting a Collective Agenda and Building a Regional Action Plan for Inhibiting Atrocity Crimes

After the fruitful plenary discussions, the workshop resulted in two key work-product documents.


The first document identifies conference findings that outline regional actions, challenges against, and recommendations for building resilience and fighting against atrocity crimes. Their conclusions are reflected in the Joint Agenda for Prevention (refer to Appendix 5.3). Key themes in this Joint Agenda for Prevention include:

- Politics and Institutions:
 - Political actors and institutions struggle with impartiality, manipulation of facts and condition descriptions, and generally lack accountability/ legal frameworks to deal with hate speech, genocide prevention, ethnic tolerance, etc.
- Media:
 - Media outlets and users are guilty of political bias and subjective interpretations of history, while CSOs lack abilities to create counter narratives for negative communications.
- Collaboration:
 - There are broken information/ experience sharing mechanisms. The non-existence of a coordinating structure or body to facilitate CSO cross-collaboration leads CSOs to duplicate efforts.

The second work product was a Regional Action Plan intended to solve and act upon factors identified in the Joint Agenda for Prevention. Stakeholders agreed to tackle challenges with a balanced and collaborative approach by implementing this action plan in the coming year.

Key themes in this Regional Action Plan include:

- Political and Institutional:
 - CSOs should work to educate youth and other decision-making bodies about the impact of their decisions, lobby for the adoption of appropriate legislation, and advocate for improved vetting processes of stakeholders that impact the peace process.

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- Media:
 - CSOs should collaborate and create campaigns to encourage online activism for hate speech counter narrative and factual accountability, highlight atrocity denial, and promote positive stories. Communication efforts between CSOs and media organizations should be improved.
 - Collaboration:
 - CSOs should create an (in)formal platform for collaboration and information exchange among regional CSOs. They should work with international partners that have strategies or activities that affect the agenda of the Balkans.

4. Workshop Outcomes and Evaluations

At the end of the two day conference, participants were expected to leave with the following factors:

- A revised and qualified list of last year's findings;
- Identified synergies for CSO collaboration;
- An expanded network of CSO workers and supporters;
- A list of recommendations from CSOs for increasing efficiency;
- An agenda for desired objectives that will strengthen inhibitors of atrocity crimes;
- An action plan for the ensuing year, outlining specific (collaborative) activities to achieve objectives outlined in the agenda;
- Increased capacity to prevent and respond appropriately to mass crimes.

These CSOs in the Balkan region affirmed their devotion to solving many issues by discussing ways to improve their programs and projects that influence the political, education, and social sphere. They agreed to further define their roles within their communities, and seek increased visibility from decision makers and citizens. They recognized that the effective transfer of knowledge would enhance their ability to counteract government, judicial, and security sectors that prioritize short-term political goals over long-term peace. Additionally, they understood that the Regional Action Plan depends on consistent building and testing of democracy and human rights.

The opportunity to create an informal regional collaboration platform that is supported by the international community has given rise to a new optimism for tackling corruption, discrimination, stereotypes, and hate speech. Citing the success of previous projects, all participants agreed to develop their regional activism, media cooperation, and workshop efforts that target both young people and professionals in education, security, political, and judiciary sectors.

5, Appendix

5.1: Participating Organizations and Representatives

Association "Bona Fide"

- Representative(S): Aida Sadagić
- Location: Pljevlja, Montenegro
- Description: Established by women, they fight all forms of violence against women. Institutionalizing the protection of women's rights. Participation in European parliament activities to direct focus on women's Human Rights. Help women victims of domestic violence and run a safe house.

Association "PRONI"

- Representative(S): Elvira Adžikić
- Location: Brčko, BiH
- Description: Established in 1998 as an organization dealing with the protection of Human Rights, peace building, promotion of youth initiatives, local communities working, etc.
- Website: www.pronibrcko.ba

Association "United Women"

- Representative(S): Zvijezdana Marković
- Location: Banja Luka, BiH
- Description: Aimed at the protection of women's rights in the face of gender-based violence. Offer a safe house for women and children victims of domestic violence, and run a telephone hotline for psychological support and assistance. Free legal counseling to victims of domestic violence. Political advocacy for the placement of women in executive and political positions (strive to maintain minimum quota for women in legislative and executive authorities, and create specific psychosocial approach to securing victim's access to justice).
- Website: www.unitedwomenbl.org

Association "Youth volunteers"

- Representative(S): Dalila Smajlović
- Location: Visoko, BiH
- Description: The association runs a soup kitchen for socially vulnerable people (offering meals to approx. 1000 people). Targeting the youth by tackling youth unemployment (offer English courses and workshops on professional skills). An Erasmus Voluntary Service (EVS) host organization.
- Website: www.mldivolonteri.org

Balkan Diskurs

- Representative(S): Mladen Lakić
- Location: Sarajevo, BiH
- Description: Independent multimedia outlet that provides young citizen journalists, activists and academics in the Western Balkans with a space free from censorship to publish their opinions. Analyses and impressions of the region in which they live.
- Website: www.balkandiskurs.com

Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN)

- Representative(S): Erna Mačkić
- Location: Sarajevo, BiH
- Description: Member of network present throughout Balkans region, focused on accurate reporting of events including war crimes, prosecution, and victim visibility.
- Website: www.detektor.ba

Center for civic education

- Representative(S): David-Pavić Radulović
- Location: Podgorica, Montenegro
- Description: Non-profit NGO formed in 2002 in Podgorica, Montenegro. Encourage active citizens through training courses at their school for Human Rights and democracy. Organize a film festival and producing documentaries on Human Rights.
- Website: http://cgo-cce.org/en/#.WLWKfm_hDIU

Center for the Protection of Human Rights and Tolerance

- Representative(S): Alisa Rondić
- Location: Prijepolje, Serbia
- Description: Active in the fields of early education, tolerance promotion, and coexistence values. Raise awareness through education in these areas.
- Website: <http://nasepravo.org/>

Civil Rights Defenders

- Representative(S): Ena Bavčić
- Location: Sarajevo, BiH
- Description: Branch of Civil Rights Defenders in BiH. Independent expert organization founded in Stockholm in 1982. Aim to defend people's civil, human, and political rights. Support and empower human rights defenders on four continents.
- Website: www.civilrightsdefenders.org/region/bosnia-and-herzegovina/

Documenta - Center for Dealing with the Past

- Representative(S): Nikola Mokrović
- Location: Zagreb, Croatia
- Description: Documentation and investigation/research of human losses in war in Croatia. Cooperate regionally to exchange data. Project to transform monitoring war crimes trials. Monitoring rights of victims of criminal offenses. Involved in producing and changing the media and culture of memory.
- Website: <https://www.documenta.hr/hr/naslovnica.html>

Forum ZFD

- Representative(S): Michele Parente and Soraja Zagic
- Location: Sarajevo, BiH
- Description: Works in the field of transitional justice and promoting cultures of memory. Offer regional summer schools for secondary schools (the first will be in Mostar). Cooperating with political students at University in Sarajevo. Collecting a war archive in Prijedor (Republika Srpska).
- Website: www.westernbalkans.forumzfd.org

Helsinki Committee for Human Rights of the Republic of Macedonia

- Representative(S): Angela Saplieva
- Location: Skopje, Macedonia
- Description: Monitors human rights situation in Macedonia. Provides legal assistance and counseling to citizens in cases of violation of rights and freedoms. Focus on hate crimes and hate speech; only organization in Macedonia that documents hate crimes with statistical data. Post hate speech glossary on website.
- Website: www.mhc.org.mk

Helsinki Committee for Human Rights Republika Srpska

- Representative(S): Dajana Marinković
- Location: Bijeljina, BiH
- Description: Promote Human Rights in Republika Srpska. Educate young people on fundamental human rights. Organize conferences with judges, etc. to bring tribunals closer to local communities where war crimes were committed.
- Website: www.helcommrs.org

Helsinki Parliament Banja Luka

- Representative(S): Goran Bubalo
- Location: Banja Luka/ Sarajevo, BiH
- Description: Provide technical support to other organizations. Require purchased membership to ensure utility. Involved in activities related to gender and human rights. Work on Human Rights Week.
- Website: www.hcabl.org

Humanitarian Law Center

- Representative(S): Lana Radovanović
- Location: Belgrade, Serbia
- Description: Supports post-Yugoslav societies by promoting the rule of law and acceptance of mass Human Rights violations. Work to ensure criminal responsibility of perpetrators and prevent recurrence. Operates primarily in Serbia, Bosnia and Kosovo. Publishes bi-annual files on impunity of those who commit crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. Runs a two-month national youth school program for transitional justice.
- Website: www.hlc-rdc.org

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

- Representative: Almir Alić
- Description: Focal point for CSO cooperation in the region. Ad hoc institution that works with more than 250 schools and universities and 10,000 students to determine knowledge of ICTY work and purpose. Hold essay competitions and create documentary films (currently working on films about Srebrenica and torture).

A new institution will continue ICTY's local prosecution work, but they may have a different outreach component.

- Website: <http://www.icty.org/>

Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights - YUCOM

- Representative(S): Kristina Todorović
- Location: Belgrade, Serbia
- Description: Implement and improve Human Rights situation through public advocacy and awareness. Represent and provide free legal aid to people whose Human Rights were violated. Won several cases against Serbia before the Human Rights court.
- Website: yucom.org.rs

LGBTI Center

- Representative(S): Vildan Drpljanin
- Location: Skopje, Macedonia
- Description: Focused on issues of homophobia. Provide free legal aid and social counseling, free medical examinations for LGBT community. Organize social events such as food preparation to bring people together and enhance cultural and sexual orientation sensitivity.
- Website: www.lgbti.mk

Post Conflict Research Center

- Representative(S): Velma Šarić, Tatjana Milovanović, Lukas Hreha, Alev Kayagil, Myles Wallingford, Isabel Alonso Garcia
- Location: Sarajevo, BiH
- Description: Prevent violent conflict in western Balkans, focusing on non-conventional innovative approaches to transitional justice, education, and multimedia.
- Website: www.p-crc.org

United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG)

- Representative(S): Mario Buil-Mercé
- Location: New York, USA
- Description: The OSAPG is in charge of collecting information, elaborating on recommendations, and highlighting early warning signs about potential situations of genocide to the Secretary General and Security Council.
- Website: <http://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/>

Youth Center "Kvart"

- Representative(S): Goran Zorić
- Location: Prijedor, BiH
- Description: Grassroots Human Rights organization adopting innovative approaches to involve young people in processes. Target education of the youth and consider the balance between education and commemoration. Support the construction of a memorial monument for those killed in Prijedor during 1990s war.
- Website: www.centarzamladekvartprijedor.blogspot.ba

Youth Center "Odisej"

- Representative(S): Ishak Kuljančić
- Location: Bratunac, BiH

- Description: Focused on tolerance, inter-religious, and multi-ethnic dialogue in the Srebrenica area by creating spaces for youth. Organize volunteer projects like workshops, concerts and youth demonstrations against hate speech.
- Website: X

Youth Initiative for Human Rights - Croatia

- Representative(S): Petra Jakovina
- Location: Zagreb, Croatia
- Description: Regional network offering coaching on national reconciliation projects in multiple countries. Focus heavily on youth programing.
- Website: www.yihr.hr

Youth Initiative for Human Rights - Serbia

- Representative(S): Sofija Todorović
- Location: Belgrade, Serbia
- Description: Vision to bring together young people who will benefit from a regional office with useful functions. Offices in Kosovo, Montenegro, Croatia, BiH and Serbia. Activist network cooperating with other organizations focusing on human rights violations. In-person discussion about past events with people on the streets.
- Website: www.yihr.org

Youth Resource Center

- Representative(S): Slobodan Blagovčanin
- Location: Tuzla, BiH
- Description: Created in 2006 with Helsinki committee in Banja Luka. Focus on cross border projects about juvenile delinquency and peer violence caused by ethnic intolerance. Fighting discrimination against young people.
- Website: orctuzla@bih.net.ba

Appendix 5.2: Workshop Distributed Agenda

Building resilience and inhibitors against atrocity crimes: A joint agenda for prevention 21-22 February 2017

DAY 1

21 February 2017	Activity	Facilitator and speakers	Objectives
10.00 – 10.15	Welcoming remarks by representatives of Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG) and the Post-Conflict Research Center (PCRC)	OSAPG and PCRC	Speakers will present the objective and sequence of sessions in the workshop and outline the general content of each session. They will also mention the expected outcome of this workshop (preparation of joint action plan).
10.15 – 11.00	Recent developments on the policy, legal and operational framework of Office of the United Nations Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect	OSAPG	OSAPG will present key points regarding the mandate and methodology of OSAPG, on the basis that all participants are already familiar with this office and with its mandate. This presentation will include reference to the 2016 Secretary-General report on the responsibility to protect, with special focus on prevention of recurrence and on accountability and their significance in the region.
11.00- 12.15	Updates from all participants on their main activities in 2016 and on their major priorities for 2017	PCRC	In this session, participants will provide information on their areas of work and their main projects in 2016 and 2017. This will facilitate identification of synergies for discussions on potential cooperation in the next sessions.
12.15– 13.30	Lunch		
13.30-14.30	Recapitulation of the concept of inhibitors of atrocity crimes (why they are important; how we can strengthen them; general challenges connected to them). Recapitulation of 2016 workshop conclusions on challenges and recommendations	OSAPG	Building upon the 2016 regional workshop, OSAPG will summarize the concept of ‘inhibitor’ of atrocity crimes and will remind participants of the list of inhibitors recommended by the United Nations as key areas for international assistance to domestic prevention policies. OSAPG will also summarize the list of challenges and recommendations for each of the inhibitors identified by participants at the 2016 workshop.
14.30 – 16.00	Working groups and plenary discussions on challenges: additions, revisions, priorities	Participants, facilitated by OSAPG and PCRC	Building upon the previous session, participants will review the list of challenges for each of the inhibitors identified at the 2016 workshop and will be asked to review and amend them as necessary. They will also be invited to reflect on which of them are principal and which are secondary.

				The working groups will present their conclusions in plenary. The facilitator will then lead a collective discussion that should end with an updated and ranked written list of challenges.
16.00 – 16.15	Coffee Break			
16.15-17.45	Working groups and plenary discussions on recommendations: additions, revisions, priorities	Participants, facilitated by OSAPG and PCRC		Building upon the previous session, participants will review the list of recommendations for each of the inhibitors identified at the 2016 workshop and will be asked to review and amend them as necessary. They will also be invited to reflect on which of them are principal and which are secondary. The working groups will present their conclusions in plenary. The facilitator will then lead a collective discussion that should end with a written list of challenges.
17.45 – 18.00	Wrap up of the day	OSAPG and PCRC		The facilitators will summarize main conclusions of the day and will explain plans for the next day.

DAY 2

22 February 2017	Activity	Facilitator	Objectives
09.30– 10.00	Summary of previous day's discussion	OSAPG and PCRC	The facilitators will summarize the outcome of the previous day. They will also outline the sessions planned for the day and will remind participants of the expected outcome of this workshop (preparation of joint action plan).
10.00 – 11.30	Working group discussions: Setting a collective agenda on implementing inhibitors of atrocity crimes.	Participants, facilitated by OSAPG and PCRC	Participants will discuss what they can realistically achieve in terms of activities connected to strengthening inhibitors of atrocity crimes in 2017. This would include activities they are already conducting or planning, activities they could coordinate with other CSOs, and activities they could design individually or jointly. Facilitators will suggest that working groups spend a minimum of 15 minutes per inhibitor.
11.30 – 12.00	Coffee break		

12.00 – 13.00	Plenary presentations: Setting a collective agenda on implementing inhibitors of atrocity crimes.	Participants, facilitated by OSAPG and PCRC	The working groups will present their conclusions in plenary.
13.00-14.00	Lunch break		
14.00-16.00	Building a 2017 regional CSO action plan on strengthening inhibitors of atrocity crimes for 2017	Participants, facilitated by OSAPG and PCRC	Based on the plenary presentations, facilitators will invite discussion on a potential list of activities for participants to consider as part of a 2017 regional CSO action plan on strengthening inhibitors of atrocity crimes. Ideally, this session should conclude with a joint document agreed by all participants and which includes – for each inhibitor – activities, leading CSOs, participating CSOs and timelines for implementation.
16.00-16.10	Conclusions and closing remarks	OSAPG and PCRC	OSAPG and PCRC will summarize the outcome of the workshop and will suggest next steps.

Building resilience and inhibitors against atrocity crimes

A joint agenda for prevention

Sarajevo, 21-22 February 2017

Inhibitors	Activities	Challenges	Recommendations
Common to all inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring anti-corruption, war crime, and human rights violation trials and publishing the outcomes; Coalition building and collaboration with other organizations with mutual purpose and mission; Shadow reporting; Providing policy recommendations for judicial reform; Non-formal, and formal education and peace programs; Refining and collaborating on training programs and workshops that improve inhibitor effectiveness. Non-formal education and peace programs; Proposing institutional and non-institutional mechanisms to adequately deal with the past and transitional justice issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption in government structures; Absence of communication with government; Instrumentalization of CSO work for political purposes. Some countries avoid abuse by certain political parties since 1990s. In Bosnia, there are 3 different narratives on the war from different political parties-mainly interpretation of history Manipulation of historical events for political purposes leading to different narratives on the war according to ethnic or national feelings; Insufficient education about the past for the younger generation; Non-existence of transfer of knowledge between CSOs; Lack of visibility / political support of CSO work unless work is connected to political agendas; Lack of financial support from donors (both governmental and international); Lacking donor knowledge about persistence of a problem that donors believe is solved. Unfair and unequal support of individual states by international organizations International organizations act in the region without appropriate awareness of the local context and specificities; Prioritization of more „urgent“ causes by the international donor community/ nepotism (even within the same region: 	<p><i>For CSOs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate NGO action in identifying, tracking, documenting, and exposing corruption; Identify key individuals in the national administrations to advance agendas in fields of mutual interest when institutional structures are unresponsive; Create an annual „policy paper“ in collaboration with other NGOs to report on progress in advancing activities to strengthen these seven inhibitors; Solicit that international donors apply clear criteria for evaluation and selection of projects run by CSOs; Strengthen CSO network for the identification and implementation of activities (avoid duplication, joint projects). Regional coalition should be enhanced to create a regional database and comments on political statements. Support objective approach and critical thinking in the interpretation of history to avoid any misinterpretation. Promote regional cooperation and information sharing between CSOs in the violation of human rights. Review criminal occurrences and risk factors through the lens of the UN“s Framework

		<p>refugee crisis has „overtaken“ general reconciliation priorities in the Balkans).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of an organization that is able to coordinate and facilitate the joint efforts of CSOs. 	<p>of Analysis on Atrocity Crimes</p> <p><i>For international partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International CSOs should increase their sensitivity to local dynamics and the need for two-way street cooperation with local CSOs.
Professional and accountable security sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street protests and campaigns; • Working on collaboration with the security sector through negotiations, talks, and seminars on building mutual understanding; • Consistent public pressure on state institutions and campaigns for adequate protection of employees in CSOs and critically-oriented journalists who report on issues related to the protection of human rights; • Conducting public campaigns, but also lobbying state authorities to cultivate a favorable political and legal environment conducive to an objective dealing with the past and justice for victims. • Constant testing of democratic government functions and election mechanisms to ensure persistence throughout political change. • Constant testing of citizen's rights and freedoms to ensure their persistence throughout political change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of comprehensive legal framework • Lack of implementation of legal provisions when they exist due to biased judicial institutions • Lack of political support to the need for vetting processes (and lack of implementation when they have been accepted). Consequently, civil society organizations are marginalized and the efficiency of their work is undermined • People working in the security sector are not committed to improvement of security standards for citizens. Security forces should receive psychological support as well. Military and police mustn't be underpaid. • Lack of police protection from threats and attacks, especially on marginalized social groups like LGBT. Safety of all citizens is not their priority. It is due to the insufficient awareness of police forces about human rights. 	<p><i>For CSOs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct collective advocacy on need for ratification and implementation of international legal instruments. • Provide information on allegations of crimes committed by persons subject to vetting for service in public administrations. If relevant, raise the voice when there are serious allegations of past or current criminal activities. • Facilitate workshops on civilian and security sector relations (presentation of good practices from other countries). Consider requesting assistance of international partners for this purpose. • Advocate for increasing oversight and transparency in law enforcement. This can include contribution by CSOs to institutional oversight mechanisms. • Organize workshops for security forces /police and soldiers/ to raise their awareness on human rights. <p><i>For international partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of models / workshops on civilian and security sector relations, gender issues (presentation of good practices from other countries).

<p>Impartial institutions for overseeing political transitions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insisting on dealing with the past, which implies disclosure and investigation of all evidence necessary to shed the light on past atrocity crimes; • Conducting campaigns to create a higher level of political will among the decision-makers which would encourage objective investigation of war crimes before the competent bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionable impartiality of judicial institutions undermines the equality before the law; • Courts are unable to provide transparent data; This results in weakened public awareness of court rulings; • Objectives of individual CSOs are not clearly defined • There is a political benefit in manipulating facts of the past and utilizing national/ethnic sentiments. • Citizens do not trust biased judicial institutions. • Lack of CSO coalitions to counteract government coalitions • Institutions are often composed of convicted “war criminals”, which makes people skeptical of reconciliation efforts and collective progress. 	<p><i>For CSOs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for implementation and ratification of relevant international instruments. • Conduct forums/workshops on the topic of corruption in order to raise public awareness („what constitutes corruption/what can be denounced”). • Advocate collectively for the adoption and implementation of legislation that mitigates the negative effects and prevalence of incitement, hate speech, and „denialism”. • Continue producing narratives based on objective facts. This can include providing information on the work of the ICTY and on the outcomes of processes within this tribunal. • Support advocacy on „positive narratives”. • Facilitate working groups with representatives of the civil sector, government (to the extent possible), media and the international community on good practices/models regarding genocide denial legislation. • Expose and publicize cases of political manipulation and lack institutional transparency. • Define the role of NGOs individually and make known the function each one of them might possess in transition efforts. • Support synergy between governments and CSOs so that CSOs are consulted by governments in adoption of laws. Make contact information for CSOs known to governing bodies. Taking into account the current political situation, strengthen the voice of CSOs by creating a coalition of CSOs as a counterpart to government coalitions
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Independent judicial and human rights institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on legislative and strategic changes; • Trainings and workshops with judiciary on relevant topics; • Cooperation with the Ombudsman through the National Prevention Mechanism (monitoring the situation in prisons and detention centers, as well as in the collective centers for migrants); • Monitoring elections at all levels of government; • Monitoring war crimes trials; • Participation in working groups and other bodies which would contribute to realization of measures through the establishment of a functional system of rule of law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive control and influence of the judiciary by the executive branch and media. • Lack of implementation of existing legal provisions when they exist due to biased judicial institutions • Lack of political support to the need for vetting processes. Consequently, civil society organizations are marginalized and the efficiency of their work is undermined. • Absence of a victim protection body; • Lack of trust to CSOs. 	<p><i>For CSOs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collectively advocate for greater judicial transparency, law-making and law implementation mechanisms. This includes advocacy for separation of powers (which is an area in which there is a clear constitutional framework). • Exercise constant pressure on the revision of judicial decisions. • Continue working to strengthening the capacity of Ombudsmen, including coordination within the CSO community when relevant (Bosnia). • Constantly test and build progress in democracy, rights and freedom. • Strengthen the promotion of all court decisions on the national and international level, including ICTY. • Encourage autonomy of legal mechanisms to prevent overlapping of mutual interests. <p><i>For international partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International community should emphasize the selection of impartial representatives in the judiciary. • International community should emphasize the inclusion of civil society organizations in human rights

			<p>institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct concrete actions with citizens in order to improve their image in the public opinion, raise awareness about their work and build trust and confidence of citizens.
Capacity to assess risk and mobilize early response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting educative workshops, trainings, conferences, and campaigns on pacifism, anti-militarism, feminism, and inter-ethnic and inter-cultural solidarity; • Analysis of strategic documents related to the establishment of functional system of rule of law with emphasis on facing the past; • Analysis of legislative and institutional framework; • Creation of proposals and recommendations related to the process of transitional justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disengagement / apathy / complacency of society in the face of the presence of risk factors • Absence of response by the national authorities • Absence of response from the international community • Civil society organizations are not equipped to respond to a crisis in the society like natural disasters. Rather than organizing conferences, their capacities to respond quickly should be strengthened. • Lack of respect of the work of NGOs. Questioned legitimacy of CSO assessments and capacity to respond. 	<p><i>For CSOs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase transparency in reporting and make reports available to all partners. An NGO could consolidate reports from the different NGOs and submit this consolidated document as a joint piece to international organizations (EU, OSCE, and UN) / (concept of „shadow early warning reports“). • Strengthen advocacy for awareness raising with the aim of generating reaction at the local and national level. • Increase efforts for capacity development on early warning tools. Seek UN OSAPG support (potential organization of seminars on the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes).). Implement the use of the UN's Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes when assessing risk. • Increase the reactivity of CSOs to crisis like natural disasters <p><i>For international partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on early warning tools (OSAPG). • Consider funding early warning initiatives / activities.
Local capacity to resolve conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops for high school pupils on discrimination, hate crime, hate speech, generally human rights; Creation of formalized training handouts for teachers, aiding in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats or the use of violence by nationalist, right-wing, xenophobic movements because of inter-ethnic attacks and discrimination (particularly present in Bosnia) • Physical threats to CSOs and CSO employees themselves. 	<p><i>For CSOs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the voice about events of concern and report on past acts of violence. • Develop and strengthen methodologies to receive and address early warning reports. • Lobby for allocation of funds

	<p>refined “in-house” instruction methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring incidences of hate speech, incitement against persons of other ethno-religious groups and cultural minorities; • Public condemnation and insistence on institutions to act in line with their legal obligation to respond to flag and review hate speech, defamation, and incitement of violence, which is frequently found in the political discourse of right-wing political elements; • Public notifications, such as memorializing important dates or events from the war, as well as of situations involving controversial or sensitive issues that have a low threshold for violence. • Direct engagement of public in public spaces, informing citizens of CSO work. “Get out from behind the desk.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supremacy of narrative of denial and revisionism. There is a lack of critical thinking and objective approaches the interpretation of past events. • Lack of support for CSO-led activities by governments (unless they „suit“ favorable political narratives) • Difficulty of sharing early warning messages with the international community; lack of response by international organizations (including UN CTs) • The public has a low level of media literacy. • Civil society organizations are not equipped to respond quickly to a crisis in the society like natural disasters • A lack of reliable, central knowledge databases and collaboration platforms for use by CSOs. • Different methodologies for gathering information on human rights violations prevent effective information sharing. • The United Nations is located in BiH, and therefore CSOs in this area are taken more seriously than elsewhere. • There are too many CSO networks that exist on paper, but don’t meet in person, don’t create any tangible collaboration. 	<p>for peacebuilding / reconciliation activities with the local municipality budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen mediation and negotiation skills. • Request further briefings from ICTY on their work to be conducted in local communities. Advocate for building awareness through schooling; identify opportunities to work with schools in educating in citizenship and democracy, including narrative about prevention/crime. This includes exclusion of derogatory language in text books. Start this work by identifying challenges and opportunities. • Consider requesting UNESCO support to strengthen educational curricula for prevention. • Seek opportunities to conduct workshops by NGOs in schools. • Consider the establishment of a network of CSOs to coordinate activities in this field. • NGOs must provide more concrete actions to improve their image in the public eye: talk directly with people. • Constant pressure should be exercised on the revision of judicial decisions. Democracy, rights and freedom should be constantly tested and build. • Create a regional database of CSOs and identify areas where they are active. • Work with political party leaders. Form relationships with political leaders prior to their (potential) acceptance into office. • Appoint an umbrella CSO to be responsible for coordinating and facilitating collaboration across regional CSOs. • Encourage citizens to take a
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			<p>more active role in decision-making processes. This will further test to quality and vitality of a state's democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and agree upon CSO methodology for information gathering on human rights violations. <p><i>For international partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer training on mediation / negotiation for local CSOs • Consider requesting UNESCO support to strengthen educational curriculum for prevention. • Consider options for accreditation of alternative education programs by international bodies.
Media capacity to counteract prejudice and hate speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for journalist on reporting on legal issues; • Legal support for victims of hate speech in the media; • Legal Support for journalist facing attacks; • Proposals for legal regulation of the hate speech on internet portals; • Training of associates working on media internet portals to recognize the hate speech, defamation, and incitement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective use of social media (and traditional media) tools by extremist positions; • Absence of capacity-building on professional reporting; • Absence of sanctioning for hate speech by media– promotion of negative stories has a negative impact on the image in the public/public opinion • Weak transparency, independence and freedom of media which do not report objectively on all events; • Promotion of negative stories and negative stereotypes by the media has a negative impact on public opinion: no freedom of media, lack of transparency, biased media which do not report on all events. • Controlling prejudice and countering hate speech by state sanctions • Lack of consensus on what hate speech means. 	<p><i>For CSOs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report and disseminate instances of hate speech when they occur. • Run additional media campaigns on the unacceptability of hate speech; conduct media campaigns countering specific instances of hate speech. • Press charges against instances of incitement through existing procedures (prosecutors' offices) when adequate. • Encourage States to pass legislation / regulation on this issue (f.i. criminalization of incitement). Conduct advocacy campaigns to achieve this end. • Request training / technical expertise on monitoring incitement and hate speech. • Collaborate with OSCE to publicize instances of hate speech at the community level. • Create collaborative workshops to build professionalism in reporting to show them how to write

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generational gap: older generation is dependent on traditional media which are controlled by politicians and the young generation is active on social media but not active in politics. • Lack of trust in civil society organizations • Public apathy about the importance of proper student/ teacher/ media consumer understanding of past and current events. 	<p>objectively about war crimes and themes. Include journalists in workshops meant for other sectors beyond journalism, like this one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacity for media for communication to be responsible to recognize hate speech in the media, respond to complaints, and to have the authority to suggest or issue sanctions. • Promote peace memories and positive examples of individuals. • Consider school textbooks to be a form of media that must be subject to the same amount of scrutiny as other printed media. <p><i>For international partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct workshops on monitoring incitement and hate speech, and on options for reporting / responding / countering.
Capacity for effective and legitimate transitional justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness on the importance of transitional justice to the broader public; • Advocating for accountability of persons higher in the chain of command (i.e. political elites, military officials, ideologues and propagandists, and so on); • Initiatives on the establishment of day of remembrance of victims of individual war crimes; • Initiative for the commemoration of places of suffering during war events; • Organization of seminars, conferences, and debates, which would encourage decision-makers and academic community to prioritize the issue of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of political support for transitional justice activities; • Absence of political support to national reconciliation; • Lack of political acknowledgement of the rights of victims / absence of political support to them – state was not willing to provide aid and support for victims so it was done by NGOs. • Political and media narrative does not offer space for alternative narrative; • Lack of memorialization / commemoration of peace and positive events- only memorialization of war; • „Testifying fatigue“ on the side of victims: lack of national and regional coordination in accountability processes • Invisibility of key topics (sexual violence against males) • Absence of foundations for 	<p><i>For CSOs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue conducting meetings/conferences/activities on benefits of peace, reconciliation, awareness raising, etc. • Advocate for adequate legal and administrative arrangements for victims of the war: law, reparations, mental health needs, and rehabilitation. • Preserving commonly held legal principles that were created in response to specific factors of the war (i.e.: the agreement that war reparation payments should not expire). • In each country, advocate for comprehensive transitional justice strategies formulated through consultative processes involving national government, CSOs, international actors (this was the model in Bosnia, with the support of UNDP). This can

	reconciliation.	<p>restorative justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable political situation impacts negatively on the daily work of NGOs. 	<p>be done through sharing models/good practices from other international cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on the importance of transitional justice to the broader public. • Advocate for inclusion of transitional justice in the school curriculum. • Put pressure on institutions to speak about results of judicial proceedings. • Hold trials for war crimes near the communities where they occurred. Include and inform the community in the trial process. • Complete ongoing trials as soon as possible. <p><i>For international partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provision of comparative models of addressing transitional justice in post-conflict situations (general). • Support provision of comparative models of addressing issues connected to victims in post-conflict situations (specific). • Advocate for harmonization of national legislation with international standards (EU regulations / OSCE guidelines/platforms / UN frameworks). • Advocate States to „memorialize“ peace initiatives and encourage that „war“ events are not memorialized. • Continue advocating for prosecution of war crimes. • Effectively train and help transfer ICTY“s efforts to replacement body. • Bring the work of restorative justice institutions closer to the communities that were affected by perpetrators.
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Appendix 5.4: Regional CSO Action Plan

Action plan

I – Informal regional coalition for preventing genocide and mass atrocities:

1. Creating an informal platform for communication and information exchange

- Exchanging good practices, information, opinions and expertise and creating a ‘good practices’ document while making use of existing networks and platforms.
- The Post-Conflict Research Center (PCRC) agreed that it can coordinate this informal platform and curate addresses and information exchange
- This platform would aid in the creation of an informal regional coalition for preventing genocide and mass atrocities
- Improving visibility (of CSO and coalition).

2. Periodic reporting to UN and other governmental bodies

- PCRC is a lead organization for gathering individual CSO reports, summarizing them and transferring the coalitions’ report to relevant bodies;
- Reporting will be made on the basis of Framework for atrocity crimes;
- Types of reports include: A list of CSO activities and functions, input on Universal Periodic Review, shadow reports on human rights, etc.
- After reports are finalized, CSO are encouraged to make report presentations more interactive and engaging.

3. Regional online activism

- Forming joint online campaigns;
- Joint public appearances as coalitions with strong, unified voice on different political changes (both national and regional);

Note: Coordinated online activities should not promote the work of one organization over another. . Activities that unify voices should be separated from organization's visibility efforts.

4. Regional offline activism

- Creating a calendar of joint events
- Joint support during commemoration events and supporting commemoration initiatives
- Promoting positive examples in transitional justice process.

5. Media:

- Defining, recognizing and removing hate speech with fact checking.
- Immediate priority must be given to documenting denial of atrocity crimes in the media
- Media space must be used to indicate clear stances of NGOs
- Creating efficient dialogue between coalition and media in order to prevent and combat hate speech and improve freedom of speech.
- Drive the positive change with promotion of artists and culture /films, documentaries etc./ that deal with positive and peaceful subject matter.

In long-term: forming a team who would work with different media portals to react and remove hate speech from media and social media)

6. Engaging in the UPR process

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique mechanism of the Human Rights Council (HRC) aimed at improving the human rights situation on the ground of each of the 193 United Nations (UN) Member States. As the coalition grows, it could take part in this process and contribute to its reports for the Western Balkan region.

7. Engaging in GAAMAC and using UN Office of the Special Adviser on Genocide Prevention help to exchange good practices world-wide

GAAMAC is a global, inclusive, state-led initiative to prevent mass atrocity crimes (war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and ethnic cleansing) and provide a platform for exchange, dialogue, and dissemination of learning and good practice on prevention. As the coalition grows, it could take part in this initiative as well. The UN Office of the Special Adviser on Genocide Prevention is able to facilitate coordination with this body.

II – Individual actions with a regional impact (supported by the coalition)

1. Education and better coordination with police, security, ministries of education, and judiciary institutions (increasing their awareness of human rights)
 2. Cooperating with ministries of education to include ‘transitional justice and dealing with the past’ seminars to curriculums. Teachers with the experience of war have much knowledge and room for maneuver. A didactical brochure could be published to guide them on how to teach it.
 3. Low-cost workshops on local level with the aim to educate youth and youth volunteers
 4. Lobby for the adoption and implementation of the Strategy for transitional justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the whole region (and use this potential good example to lobby for similar strategies in the region)
 5. Lobby for adoption of laws for banning fascistic marks and genocide denial
 6. Lobbying for better vetting processes (during the recruitment process and during the work engagement)
 7. Lobby for upholding victim’s entitlement to war reparations for losses and damages. Push for extended expiration date of war reparation entitlement.
- Note: Approval is a necessary pre-condition for lobbying. Work to obtain approval.

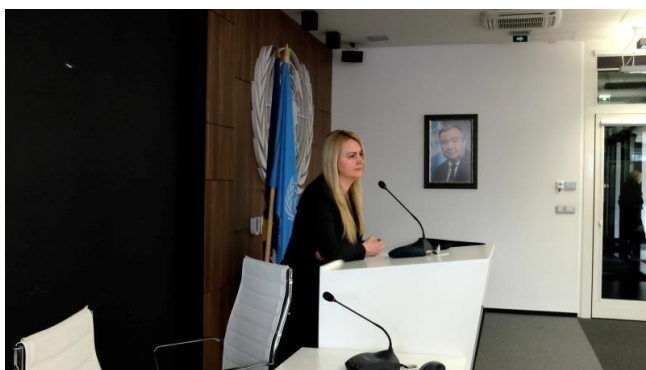
- Appendix 5.5: Contact sheet of Event Photographs



Mario Buil-Merce, representative of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect



Working group deliberation session



Velma Sarić, President and founder of PCRC



Participants discuss challenges to inhibitors of atrocity crimes



Conference participants discuss last year's findings



Participants from the 6th Annual Regional Workshop

Thank you.