

# DOWNLOAD PDF STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY : IMPUGNACION PROCEDURES IN ARGENTINA VALERIA BARBUTO

## Chapter 1 : Election Reports

*Strengthening Democracy: Impugnacion Procedures in Argentina Valeria Barbuto Chapter 2. The Struggle for Lasting Reform: Vetting Processes in El Salvador Ruben Zamora with David Holiday Chapter 3. Swift Gradualism and Variable Outcomes: Vetting in Post-authoritarian Greece Dimitri Sotiropoulos Chapter 4.*

It is these oppositions that create tension, and allow his work to function on multiple practical as well as conceptual levels. Working with lifesize objects as well as with large sculptural and drawing installations, his choice of industrial and consumer-based materials, ranging from metal and mirror to fine marble and crystal, give his work an otherworldly aura spurred on by a presentation of an almost superhuman perfection. In fact, during the interview the artist twice reorganized his catalogues into a uniform pile on the table before him, suggesting that his need to organize and create symmetry is instinctual and deeply rooted. This need for order comes from a strongly felt ethical concern. Indicative of an ingrained consumer-oriented view toward commodity and art, he is determined to make work that suggests an alternative relationship to objects and experiences, in the hope to instigate a renewed understanding of our role in the world. This explains why his prolific use of line and monotone shading to create perspective in a picture plane—whether this picture plane be an exhibition space or a flat page—is unsurpassed in its ethical convictions as well as in its execution. Espejo, 4 x 2 x 8 cm. Jason Wyche, New York. Untitled Folded Mirror 12, Granito, 40 x 40 x 40 cm. Ten in Tijuana and ten in San Diego, Drops became fragmented through its dispersion, with each dice becoming infused with the socio-political context of its placement. Sites ranged from churches and schools to parks and a beach, making each dice an object of play in a larger game of chance discovery. Each enlarged dice appeared ambiguous, solidified, quite literally, in concrete, rendering the inanimate dice useless from its ordinary function as a purveyor of chance—making it instead susceptible to a John Cage-type chance encounter. However, beneath his playful nature is a deep-seated need to create order and render flawlessly objects that surround us everyday. His widely exhibited sculptural object, Bulb, exhibited as part of a six-piece installation at Sean Kelly gallery in , focuses on a household object often overlooked. Rendering the bulb useless, he places the object in the position, for the first time, to be studied and admired as the archetypal light bulb. As a teenager, he worked in a photography lab processing black and white prints, which was to later greatly impact his work. March 21 - April 28, Water Glass 2, Edition of 25 with 3 APs. Water Glass 2 is made of solid crystal and the Can series in solid stainless steel, appearing abstract in their weighted and filled state, infusing each piece with a hyperrealism that situates the object in a position to be re-negotiated with fresh eyes. This quintessential relationship between object and onlooker, outside of its normal hyper-consumer environment, removes the mediation of the chaotic everyday, bringing the present and the ideal closer together. He exhibited this reductive wall work seven times, including at the Sao Paulo Biennial, recreating the piece on site to mimic the situation of light within each space. In this way, En Passant is a plan to recreate visible light in an ordered description of lines to be digested and perceived easily and clearly, supplemented by an experience of visual illusion that mimics the transient nature of light. Latex paint on wall, dimensions variable. Marzo 21 - Abril 28, Whereas this wall began the exploration of representing the ebb and flow of light in space suggestive of time passing, the detailed and ordered lines of En Passant create an illusionistic rhythm that both refract and absorb light, using the present as its source of creation to generate an isolated condition of experience that is existentially timeless. His exhibitions are a stage where representations of the banal—monotone line and shade—are minimally altered to create depth perceptions. The exhibition is comprised of three rooms that each entices exploration. The first is a wall mural drawing depicting two large hand-drawn squares that recall a Sol Lewitt-like accumulation of line, using graphic gradations of white, grey and black tones that encapsulate a range of light to dark mood. The second room offers a row of solid marble sculptures called Globes, made of casting of vases and urns collected in stores as well as flea markets. The objects are recognizable in scale and shape, yet an immaculate polished white finish, abstract solidity and appearance of

hanging in suspension on a long floating shelf make these objects appear alien. This intervention of light indeterminately alters the shade of its surface from white to black, from day to night. His consistent and deep exploration of themes, a style that melds the aesthetics of minimalism with representation and conceptualism to be uniquely intangible and ambiguous, as well as an approach to production that mimics sleek automation, make him a master of the tools of experience. His sculptures and installations propose scrupulously thought-out combinations and juxtapositions, using the present condition of space to gently coerce experiences that are simultaneously timeless, sweetly melancholic and inquisitively existential. Installation for the Venice Biennale Tiqui Atencio Collection, UK. At that time, Finland was under Russian dominion, and the piece, composed for an event organized by the local press, which was subjected to a rigorous censorship, immediately became a hymn incarnating opposition to foreign rule, and more specifically, to censorship and oppression. In the years that followed, Finland, Op. But what identifies her work more in depth and is also, one may imagine, what rendered the Finland, Op. For the Ecuadorean artist, what is always at the core of territorial, political or identity-related debates, which constitute her field of action, is always man: And it was for this community that the artist conceived many of her works, whether in a real or a metaphorical way. The small floor sculpture, Tiwinza Mon Amour , for instance, represents in a 1: According to Ribadeneira, the place where each individual is born is incidental: Being born in a stable does not make you a horse episodio de Finlandia, Op. Being born in a stable does not make you a horse Nacer en un establo no lo hace a uno 36 It is not as bad as it looks, It is not as bad as it looks, It is not as bad as it looks, Caucho, cm de largo cada frase. Pierre Huber Collection, Switzerland. Vanessa Arelle de Peeters, UK. Vanessa Arelle de Peeters, Reino Unido. Created for the Venice Biennial, a context in which implications related to issues concerning nationality, center, and periphery are naturally enhanced, the work was exhibited successively on different occasions, responding in each of them to the stimuli and conditions of each specific place, and therefore acquiring new possibilities for its interpretation. Evidently, the ensemble of works of which we have cited just a few in this article referred to the process of colonization addresses different issues ranging from the scientific instruments utilized, such as the astrolabe, to the attempt to generate a theological and legal reasoning to justify this colonization, but there is an essential, ontological difference between them: Bronze, adjustable mirrors 4. Bronce, espejos ajustables, 12 x 10 x 8 cm cada caballo. Acta de Canje Letter of exchange , Third arms, paper, 9. Fragmentos de un diario, at Jorge Mara gallery, whose owner published the beautiful volume in collaboration with the Rabobank and the Circle of Fine Arts, Madrid, where it will be presented shortly. At the intersection of the artistic passions of both authors, the book and the exhibition share the vitality of poetry and the enriching discomfort of critical thinking. They are graphic signs and blotches; they are silences but they are also sounds developed on the basis of the two pillars of his oeuvre: Pictorial signs and drawings and the written word are like magnetic fields that attract and repel one another with equal intensity; in any case, they coexist, although always in tension and at odds, and they always withdraw into themselves, astringent and self-focused. Ink on paper, 6. Tinta sobre papel, 17 x 24 cm. Selections from a Decade of Acquisitions. Later, he compressed his landscapes and his characters into miniatures, populating his papers with micro-narratives which became chaotic and imprecise with time. In the works belonging to this period, the figures and scenes can be discerned from a short distance, but from afar the images have the appearance of hallucinated landscapes. Suddenly, mystery has taken possession of his dense calligraphies with Oriental traits , strange graphic signs and lines, smudges and accumulations of blotches and glazes, with unexpected voids, fragments and fractures everywhere. These images appear increasingly as residues of dreams, traces without a final destination but endowed with undeniable vivacity. The contrast between luminosities and shadows creates balance rather than sadness and grief. The collector-artist became an assemblage artist and the music director of an orchestra in fact, in his youth the artist formed bands and played music in public composed of papers of different caliber and origin representing instruments. Ink on paper, 9. Tinta sobre papel, 24,5 x 26 cm. El contraste entre las luminosidades y las sombras crean equilibrios antes que tristeza y pesadumbre. Another collage The text for the small catalogue accompanying the first exhibition he presented at the age of

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twenty was a surrealist poem composed by a female classmate at the School of Fine Art, which he attended because he was late to enroll in the Humanities program. His love of literature and the printed word is long-standing. He was a bookseller, and he is a designer of book covers. Su amor por las letras y la letra impresa viene de lejos. Mixed media on canvas, 63 x Private collection " IVAM catalogue. Printing ink on canvas, Ink on paper, Obra reciente , Dan Galeria, San Pablo. He had his artistic training at the Manuel Belgrano School of Fine Art in Buenos Aires; he has shown his work at the local and the international level since , and has been a teacher since Obra reciente , Dan Galeria, Sao Paulo.

**Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - Lustration and Transitional Justice**

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The Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria, in the context of promotional activities on tourism and culture between Italy and Bulgaria and according to the continuity of the actions supporting the economic and commercial relations between the two cities of Plovdiv and Matera, both European Capitals of culture for , was invited to take part to the forum in the person of the President Marco Montecchi, together with a delegation of the Municipality of Plovdiv composed by the Mayor Ivan Totev, the city councilman for culture and tourism Alexander Darzhikov, the Director of the Foundation Plovdiv Kiril Velchev and the responsible for International Cooperation Valeria Toncheva. On the occasion of the European Year of Cultural Heritage, the aims of the two working days were the promotion of the role of the cultural heritage as an fundamental component of cultural diversity and of intercultural dialogue, the strengthening of the contribution of cultural heritage to society, economy and the promotion of the very cultural heritage as a essential mean in the relations between the European Union and Third Countries. Several governmental Italian institutions took part to the event, representatives of the world of academia, exponents of Associations of category, representatives of the diplomatic world, to bring their own experiences as a precious addition to the discussions on the panels. The official opening of the event was chaired by the President of Promo P. Many in-depth analysis of the next two days will be linked to the three strategic objectives that the European Commission assigned to the new agenda on culture, based on the social, economic and foreign dimension. In different fields, but linked to each other, there will be talks not only on the central themes of promotion, but also social sustainability and planning on a cultural basis, accessibility, culture and well-being, energy efficiency of historical buildings, creative driven entrepreneurship, technology and innovation of product and process, up to the opportunity of 5G for the field. At the opening of the event some young people sang the national anthem of the Italian Republic, then followed the Thai national anthem, being Thailand the Guest Country of this edition, and lastly a video message was shown from the representatives of the local Institutions. The Mayor of Plovdiv, Ivan Totev, spoke at 9. Totev presented a dossier that shows an overview of Plovdiv European Capital of Culture , whose official inauguration is set for the 12th of January , reported in as the sixth best city in the world to be visited. In the presentation there were many references to the history, the life-style, the local economy, the transformation that occurred in the last years and the growing quality of life. After thanking the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Craftsmanship and Agriculture of Matera Angelo Tortorelli, who chaired the panel, and the Director of LuBeC and the Vice President of Promo PA, Francesca Velani, the President Montecchi spoke underlining how the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria is an integral part of the process of internationalization that more and more Italian cultural companies and associations are choosing. A couple of weeks ago we were invited by the Mayor of Nessebar, one of the most ancient cities in Bulgaria and in Europe, as well as a UNESCO heritage site, in order to twin the city with one of our Italian cities. The two days were divided up into discussions and in-depth analysis on the themes of the programme, as well as into workshops, seminars, talks, conferences and presentations. The event was a precious opportunity to emphasize the evolution of processes, services and products in the industry of cultural heritage “ technology ” tourism, by involving the operators and stakeholders from all of Europe, necessary so that the policies and goals can become good practice. To strengthen and make a reality for all participants the possibilities for creativity and innovation of our cultural system, together with this event was held the LuBeC Digital Technology, the exhibition of touristic and cultural products and services. Particularly important were the many moments of networking during which the President Montecchi talked with the representatives and speakers present at the event, creating also occasions for discussion between Federico Pizzarrotti, the Mayor of Parma, next Italian Capital of Culture , and his counterpart of Plovdiv Ivan Totev, for the development of

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future projects together, with the assistance and support of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria. The Ambassador, after thanking also the Vice President of the Parliamentary Group and the friends of the Italian System present, declared: Vigevin, which deserved this decoration. I think the honours have a profound meaning, beyond the symbols that characterize them: At the end of the thanks by the Hon. Vigenin, who also congratulated Amb. The videos of the ceremony are available on the official YouTube channel of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria. The programme consists of two days of associative work and two more days open to the public: On the morning of Monday the 12th of November there will be a Conference presenting the business opportunities in the Countries in which the network of CIIE operates and the macroeconomic landscapes for Italian exports in the world; On Tuesday the 13th of November there will be meetings with the representatives of the CCIE. By participating to the meetings, the companies will be able to: It will be possible to sign up for the event through the platform <https://www.ciie.it>: The Presidents of the Italian Chambers of Commerce representing the seven geographical areas among which the network of the 78 Italian Chambers of Commerce Abroad is divided into were all present at the meeting. The meeting of the Board of the Association went through the items on the agenda, debating the numerous themes in view of the next Convention of the Italian Chambers of Commerce Abroad that will be held between the 10th and the 13th of November in Verona, during which there will be the elections for the renewal of the Organs of the Association. The photographic gallery is available on the socials of the Chamber Facebook, Instagram, Twitter on the Facebook page of the Europe Area, currently administered by the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria. From the 14th to the 17th of September, between creativity and new experiments the new trends on Living will be protagonists once again. HOMI confirms itself as a privileged observatory on the news regarding home decoration and personal accessories. At the Lifestyle trade fair there will be room for training, conferences and workshops, as well as opportunities to grow the retailers and discuss business ideas. The central role of the house will be recounted by a wide and diversified range of merch, meant to represent our freedom of expression in an increasingly atomized society. There will be room for the display of accessories and home furnishings, textiles for the house, kitchenware, gift items and office supplies. Special attention will be given to the person and the fashion accessory, with plenty of room for experimentation and the search of well-known and rising designers, showcasing exclusive quality creations and unique pieces. Additionally, five Bulgarian companies will be present at the fair, showing their products on the collective stand S03 T04 on wing 9 of the RHO exhibition center, a national delegation financed by the Bulgarian national Agency for the promotion of small and medium-sized companies. Country Desk from 10th to 12th of September and Country Presentation scheduled for the 12th of September: The Country Desks will be activated as part of the regional pavilion dedicated to support services for the internationalization of enterprises Hall "Fiera del Levante", promoted by the Internationalization Section of the Puglia Region. They will be divided into daily sessions, where, in rotation, in a timeframe that will go from Monday 10 to Friday 14 September, will alternate the sales representatives of the diplomatic representations in Italy and the representatives of the Mixed Chambers of Commerce at the disposal of the Apulian companies: The Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria will be actively involved in the event through the management of a Country Desk from 10 to 12 September, making itself available to all companies interested in the Bulgarian economy. In addition, the President of CCIB Marco Montecchi, joined by the Secretary General Rosa Cusmano, will attend a Country Presentation scheduled for September 12, from 11am to 12am at the regional pavilion which will host a workshop to show the commercial and investment opportunities existing in the Bulgarian territory. Click here to download the informative circular. The participation in meetings with market experts is for free, subject to registration. The event is organized by the Chamber of Commerce of Reggio Emilia, with the aim of creating a day of study and greater cultural and economic knowledge about Bulgaria. The follow-up day is open to all the companies located around Reggio Emilia. By taking part in this initiative, non-usual exporting companies will eventually be able to benefit from an award in the Regional Call for export promotion and smart internationalization. We also inform you that the event is a part of a package of interventions about themes for the purpose of the call,

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which is constantly updated, and which also includes basic general training on the subject of internationalization, available at the link: On the occasion of the European Year of Cultural Heritage, the targets will be: Promoting the role of cultural heritage as a pivotal component of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. Strengthening the contribution given by cultural heritage to society and economy. Promoting cultural heritage as an important element in the relation between European Union and the states. The Forum will be marked by different stages, with the aim of deepening the reflection about the given issues during the two working days. In detail, the event offers workshops, frontal seminars, talks, conferences and presentations. The meeting will give space to numerous debates regarding the evolution of processes, services and products in the cultural heritage " technology " tourism chain, with the involvement of operators and stakeholders from all over Europe, essential to turn policies and scenarios into good practices. The LuBeC Digital Technology was confirmed and expanded in order to strengthen and make tangible to all the participants the creative and innovation potential of our cultural system. Many Italian government institutions will take part of the event, bringing their experiences as a valuable contribution to the discussions in the various panels. For further information and for the registration for the event, please see the official website of LuBeC and the official program. The event promotes the Italian Universities and secondary schools and it will be held on 13th October from 9:00 to 18:00. The aim of the event is to give to Bulgarian and foreign students opportunities for growth in the Italian Universities and to allow them to gain better knowledge of the tourist, landscape, naturalistic, cultural and historical excellences of the Italian territory. Thanks to in-depth session and workshops held by the managers of the Universities, students will be able to receive detailed information about entry requirements, educational offer and employment opportunities. Visit the website for more information. A full list of exhibitors, old and new, have already signed up for the trade show confirming its international leadership role in the sector. S " Event Services. More than 20, visitors are expected to attend the event to enjoy all is new in visual communication. However, also a number of new professionals have approached our exhibition in the past few years to find ideas and new applications and learn how to personalise diverse materials, preview new products and to be inspired by top testimonials and their successful projects covering many sectors. Viscom Italia stands out as more than a technology trade show, but rather a moment of crucial dialogue where to get updated and understand how to improve the business thanks to a rich menu of live shows, events, conferences and contests within a professional and genuinely passionate environment. The Viscom Talks programmes constitute an information platform where talents from different fields will talk about communication, starting from the stories and points of view of those who have been able to distinguish themselves and make their voice out from the crowd. Creative talents, top managers will reveal their recipes to open new and fantastic growth paths. The event programme touches upon a range of themes: We will discover how Viscom technologies will inspire the world of architecture, how neon will transform the future of our cities, and we will explore the fundamental role of materials, colours and lettering in the image of signage projects. Visitors will have the opportunity to experiment with technologies in motion, innovative materials and solutions and will gain an understanding of the stages of development and production of a variety of objects, and finished products for various markets such as interior decoration, design, textiles, brand industry and retail. Kitchen Lab will offer a visual and tactile experience, highlighting creativity, innovative technological solutions and manufacturing techniques to give rise to new and fascinating business perspectives. Major sponsor " 3M Italia. Designers and manufacturers of POS materials, creative agencies will be running the competition for the best-in-class display in the following categories: The public along with a panel of communication pundits will vote for their favourites and declare the future talents of DIVA Viscom Italia will house a dedicated gallery space to promote raw materials as well as prototypes on display areas. His visual research, made of signs, harmony and traditional symbols animates his illustrations generating empathy, while also evoking an illusory homelike world only in its appearance as it infuses models of novelty with innovative shapes, colors and details. Follow us on our website: Reed Exhibitions has 38 branches worldwide serving 43 industry segments. Reed Exhibitions is part of RELX Group plc, the leading provider of

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professional information and workflow solutions in the business sector. The project is promoted by AC Milan, the most recognized team as talent scout in the last 50 years all over the world: During these campuses there will be the best Italian soccer experts that are going to lead the practices and, moreover, they will select the best players: Follow the ongoing activities and the upcoming events on the official Facebook page. All the children will experience the feeling of playing in one of the most awarded team in the world, making new friends and stepping forward into their biggest dream! More information about the program and how to participate are available on the Milan Junior Camp website [www.milanjuniorcamp.com](http://www.milanjuniorcamp.com). The initiative is promoted by the associated Dominant Sport Group and co-organized in close collaboration with the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria. Milan Academy Junior Camp in Tryavna: At the closing ceremony in Tryavna, the official representative of Milan Junior Camp in Bulgaria Ivaylo Rachev expressed all its appreciation for the positive feedbacks coming from academy management in Milan, for the excellent organization and for the success the event gained. Thanks to that, since Bulgarian children have had the chance to be a part of the 7 times European champion team, even just for few days. The memories and the feelings of the camp will always remain in their hearts and when they will be back to their home towns they will tell everybody about this amazing week. Next stop of Milan Academy Junior Camp Bulgaria will be in Nessebar, where from 6th to 11th of August the 7th edition is going to take place to. Milan academy Junior Camp Bulgaria is planning two other football events: Furthermore, due to the great success, AC Milan decided to schedule three or four other Camps in Bulgaria, which location is still to be decided. This year, the traditional Bulgarian movies, screened in their original mother tongue with Italian subtitles, is inspired to ancient literature and to the topic of freedom. The event will be opened by the screen of the movie *Vazvishenie Elevation*, attended by the director Victor Bozhinov and by the young star Alexander Alexiev. The writer Georghi Gospodinof will also take part to the event: The movie *8 minutes and 19 seconds* gathers six short novels by Gospodinof, directed by some of the most famous young directors in Bulgaria, among them Petar Valchanov and Theodore Ushev. Directions by Stephan Komandarev nominee at 70th Cannes Festival in Certain regard section will close the event. The complete program is available online on the official website of the Bulgarian Film Festival in Rome, [www.bulgarianfilmfestival.com](http://www.bulgarianfilmfestival.com).

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## Chapter 3 : calendrierdelascience.com: Sitemap

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## Chapter 4 : Issue by Cynthia Martinez - Issuu

Barbuto, Valeria. 'Strengthening Democracy: Impugnación Procedures in Argentina'. In *From Military Rule to Liberal Democracy in Argentina*, ed. Mónica.

The concept of historical dialogue mostly takes into account civil society and responds to the notion of truth as carrying changing values and meanings within different contexts. This refers especially to the different levels from which truth can be looked at and that sometimes may be conflicting: Those can also be referred to as micro- and macro levels of analysis that needs to be adjusted according to our prime attention of analysis. In the case of historical violence, it is important to consider that violence is a legacy that is manifested in contemporary structural patterns. Hence relative to the extent of violence, all attempts of dealing with the past can only be symbolic, regression is impossible. Although the way we remember the past may change, what happened itself cannot be changed. Still, there is no situation too horrific to overcome and institutions such as truth commissions and historical commissions can function as facilitators for a peaceful present and future. It was developed as a tool to deal with past massive and systematic human rights violations conducted mostly through the state and its institutions. The former focuses on the victims and the community of past human rights violations and aims to provide for a future life in justice, while the latter focuses on the ones responsible and aims to guarantee that perpetrators are held accountable. Right to Truth Truth is a pre-requisite for justice. In order to ensure justice, the atrocities need to be investigated. The right to truth should be ensured both on the individual and the collective level. Right to Justice The Right to Justice refers to the necessity of prosecutions of the perpetrators on a national, international or hybrid level. Reparation Reparation refers to the compensation of the victims for their sufferings. The reparation can be of material or symbolic matters. The most important symbolic reparation is the widespread acknowledgement of the crimes committed and of the harms done to victims. Non- Recurrence Justice entails non-recurrence. The state needs to guarantee that mass atrocities, and other kinds of human rights violations will not happen again. Since mass human rights violations are organized systematically and hence inscribed into the governmental structure, guaranteeing non-recurrence mostly implies institutional reforms. Oral History established itself as a movement in historical research in when Alan Newins from Columbia University carried out interviews with white male elites in US. Those interviews provided information about how people experienced and responded to what happened. It took a turn when British Marxist historians carried out interviews with people belonging to the working class. Those historians had a political agenda: Oral history has been strongly criticized by mainstream historians as referring to sources supposed to be subjective and biased. Oral history is an important tool for documenting grave human rights violations. It provides sophisticated understanding of the patterns of grave human rights violations since it looks into how they affect social, political, economic and everyday life, everyday life and how people of different sexes, ethnic origins, and religious beliefs are affected. This quality gains especial importance in the field of gender since conventional history tradition did not take any account of women and their experiences. This resulted that even women themselves did not conceive of their stories as being worth to be told. The case of Turkey: Their accounts of the conflict are detailed and told in a meta-narrative of daily life They highlight the gendered nature of grave human rights violations It is important that while conducting an interview one should Recognize the dignity of the person, Be prepared and adequately informed about the issue, Not force the person to talk, Not manipulate and direct the person in order to get the answers, Not reveal the information that the person wants to keep off the record. Even though it seems like Serbia has taken a step further to reconcile with the past and to ensure justice and peace, in practice Serbian case can only be an example of how a process of transitional justice should not work. Prosecution of War Crimes people have been prosecuted in Serbia. Even though the number of people prosecuted in Serbia is significantly high, higher than the number of people prosecuted in The Hague related to the crimes committed during the disintegration of Yugoslavia, we do not have a sense of justice. One should look at the profile of the people who were found

guilty. In Serbia, the majority of people who have been trialed are the low level perpetrators. Whereas in The Hague, the head of the states and the military leaders have been convicted of war crimes. By punishing only the people who held low level positions, the Serbian courts covers the role of state institutions and provides impunity for commanders. Moreover, during the trials, the security of the witnesses was a major concern. As the victims were mostly dead, witnesses in general were people coming those very institutions of the perpetrators. Truth A truth commission was established to investigate what happened during the war and reveal the truth about atrocities committed by Serbs, Croats and Bosnians. However, people who were appointed for the truth committee were only ethnic Serbs. It raised doubts about the objectivity and impartiality about the information gathered and presented by the truth committee. Secondly, history textbooks have not been revised. Schoolbooks continue to reproduce the nationalist discourse. The Serbs were described as the only victims of the war. Even though the Srebrenica Genocide was mentioned in most of the schoolbooks, no relation has been demonstrated between the large-scale massacre and the Serbian state and the army. Moreover, most of the documentation has been destroyed, the archives are missing loads of information. So, the scope of information that the committee can reach to is very limited, and when the access to information is limited one cannot talk about truth at all. Reparations Serbian courts guaranteed that reparations would be made for the victims. This definition of victim excludes: People who were subjected to violence outside the territory of Serbia, whether they were given harm by the Serbian Army or Serbian paramilitary groups or not. While the first truth commissions were set up especially in post-authoritarian and post-dictatorial societies, they have come to be used in all kinds of post-conflict situations in order to face past human rights violations. The Right to Truth as a major basis for the establishment of truth commissions was given birth to especially by the issue of enforced disappearances that was first responded to by the Interamerican Court of Human Rights deciding that governments had the obligation to tell the truth about the whereabouts of forcibly disappeared persons. The process of Truth Commissions can be summed up in five steps: There are two ways of codifying the truth commission within the law: Firstly there is the option of a legislative process. By generating parliamentary debate this procedure is likely to increase the legitimacy of any kind of final solution concerning the truth commission, but can be very long-lasting. The other possibility is codification of the commission through a decree which is advantageous in the sense of strong institutional and political support, but can face the problem of lacking legitimacy. The Appointment of Commissioners is essential for the success of a truth commission since they carry the burden of being trustful to society. Although national commissioners are mostly favourable, international commissioners can sometimes contribute to the legitimacy of the truth commission since they are not part of the polarized post-conflict society In operating and reporting the truth commission special attention needs to be paid both with regard to investigation and outreach of the commission, as well as its management in general. The point of investigation and outreach refers to building a sense of legitimacy regarding the commission within society, while the management practices are important in the light of not making mistakes such as over-spending e. For the final report and recommendations of the truth commission to succeed there are two crucial steps: First of all there is a need for trained staff in the writing and production process of the report. Key Challenges of Truth Commissions Although truth commissions are sometimes regarded as a panacea, many of them are set up to fail from the very beginning. One of the main reasons for failure is overly ambitious mandates of the commission that can result in very long consultation processes with civil society that leads to the ineffectivity of the commission. Although transitional justice processes need extensive consultation with civil society, they need to be defined in their scope and time before. Another factor that can complicate the success of a truth commission is its timing: Enacting a truth commission in the direct aftermath of a conflict can lead to great difficulties in navigating the political landscape. Hence all in all, it is important to manage expectations concerning truth commissions: Besides looking at their social impacts such as facilitating acknowledgement of past human rights violations and preventing their denial, it is also important to be aware of the limits of truth commissions. They are not designed to achieve a complete transformation of society which is only possible

with the support of political leaders that have the power to shape education, etc. Those crimes can be committed discretely and mostly focus on military objectives. The law on War Crimes is based on the grave breaches of the Geneva Convention of Crimes against Humanity occur both in times of war and peace and must be widespread and systematic targeting wider groups with a particular focus on civilian victims. Crimes Against Humanity include murder, extermination, slavery, deportation, illegal detention, torture, rape, sexual violence, etc. Genocide according to the UN Genocide Convention responds to crimes that have been committed with genocidal intent, hence with the special goal of exterminating a particular protected group. However, it is impossible to commit a genocide without committing other crimes such as Crimes against Humanity, etc. Their investigative strategies can be divided into six different categories: First of all there is Target Based Investigation which generally should be avoided since it often takes for example a well-known political leader of the time for granted as being responsible for the crime committed which then easily results in erasing other possible perpetrators from being investigated. In this regard a better option is Evidence Driven Investigation that starts for example by making a list of all the massacres that happened in a certain period and place and of who was present at those places at this time rather than focussing on investigating one single person. Both of those strategies can be conducted as Team Based Investigation, however it is important to assure that continuous communication exists among the teams in order to render the investigations effective. Flipside Investigation stresses the need for the neutrality of the investigators who should be able to investigate various groups of the same conflict without any difficulties. Finally, there is an investigative strategy dealing with Information for Lead Purposes Only Rule 70 which implies that information can be used in order to advance the investigation process but is not to be used in court. The investigation process at ICTY can also be thought of as an investigative cycle consisting of four different steps recurring continuously: In order to put the investigation into a bigger framework it is also important to provide a Leadership Analysis that attempts to explain to the court how a regime and its leadership generally functions and how it was connected to armed forces. This analysis takes into account among others the historical background of a country, the system of reporting at the time of the commission of the crime, law etc. For the investigation in general there are two main sources of information: The latter can be victims of the crime, insider witnesses such as ex members of armed forces who have decided to cooperate with the judiciary or international witnesses such as UN-Peacekeepers, NGOs, journalists, etc. Although those cases are all unique, there are still common points to be made and similar difficulties such as choosing the period of time investigated to be faced. Within this period the country was not only divided into military zones, but also centres of detention and torture were established. During the dictatorship practices such as enforced disappearances, murder, torture, children being taken away from their parents, born in captivity and their identity stolen, gender violence, political imprisonment, political proscription, exile and robbery became daily life. In the aftermath of the dictatorship the dealing with past human rights violations was alternating between imperatives such as justice, impunity and the right to truth put into practice for example through trials such as the Junta Trial which was holding high military officials responsible for homicide, illegitimate arrest and torture. Memorialization Memorialization efforts such as the creation of sites of memory contribute to social appropriation of the past through discussing different versions of the crimes committed, as well as establishing common knowledge and social acknowledgement of past human rights violations. They also serve as grounds for policy-making, in order to break the rule of impunity and to symbolically punish past perpetrators. However, the memorial sites do not only function as guards of memory and cultural hereditary, but also engage with current human rights issues connecting past experiences to the present. This also takes place through educational collaboration with schools and universities. Since the sites of memory are based on a complex relationship between the needs of civil society and the government, in Argentina there has been introduced a management model based on mixed authority. Among others they are involved in collecting, classifying and disseminating testimonies, providing documentary records at the request of courts dealing with past human rights violations and also safe-guarding sites of memory. Context and Nature of the Conflict The main parties involved in the conflict that has been

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going on in Colombia for the last sixty years are the guerrilla movement with its main actors FARC Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and ELN National Liberation Army , the state itself and paramilitary groups which were first created as self-organized groups of defence against the guerrilla and only later gained support of the state in fighting the guerrilla.

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## Chapter 5 : Events | Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria

See Valeria Barbuto "Strengthening democracy: 'impugnación' procedures in Argentina", in *Justice as Prevention: Vetting Public Employees in Transitional Societies*, Alexander Mayer Rieckh and Pablo de Greiff, eds. (Social Science Research Council, ) and A/70/

Citizen Participation in Audit Oversight Panama: Promoting Participation in Electronic Procurement Colombia: How Civil Society Participates Guyana: Aggregate Fiscal Discipline Level 2: Strategic Resource Allocation Level 3: Efficient and Effective Delivery of Services and Programs Procurement Legal and Regulatory Framework Procurement Institutional Architecture Procurement Operations Management Independent Oversight of Procurement 33 37 48 64 68 72 76 Foreword Among the most important functions of governments are managing and controlling public resources as well as planning for the future allocation of such resources. The integrity of public financial management and procurement arrangements not only affects the level of trust citizens have in their governments, but also fundamentally determines the connection between policies and impacts on the ground. Central to the achievement of quality public spending are sound public expenditure management arrangements that include: It seeks to identify, from a regional perspective, first, the cross-cutting strengths and weaknesses of public financial management and procurement systems and, second, the characteristics of and lessons that can be learned from reform programs. In undertaking this analysis, the authors have taken a particular interest in establishing what role civil society organizations may have played, or could play, in promoting transparency and accountability in the public sector. More specifically, this book focuses on the specific institutional arrangements and the policy choices that underpin the management of public finances, which are set out primarily in a sample of publicly available Country Financial Accountability Assessments and Country Procurement Assessment Reports undertaken by the World Bank and its development partners. The sample is made up of 10 countries selected to provide a cross section of large and small countries, middle- and low-income countries for which assessments were undertaken from to Other Country Financial Accountability Assessments and Country Procurement Assessment Reports not included in the sample were also reviewed to confirm the validity of the general conclusions. In addition Chinyere Bun, research associate, Brookings Institution Transparency and Accountability Project, interviewed Bank staff and experts from other organizations and compiled information for the boxes that appear in this volume; and Kyle Peppin, program assistant, Brookings Institution, provided editorial support. Thus, current and past staff from the Inter-American Development Bank provided valuable inputs in the preparation of this book. Others devoted time to reviewing and commenting on this work, and the authors acknowledge their contributions with gratitude. Finally, this book would not have been possible without the World Bank staff members who contributed their country perspectives in finalizing the report or fulfilled the role of peer reviewer. Prior to joining the World Bank in , she was an audit partner in a national accounting practice in the United Kingdom. He xiii xiv About the Authors held technical and senior managerial positions at the World Bank in the infrastructure sector for many years and was Director of the Procurement Policy and Services Department and ombudsman of the Bank. Before joining the Bank, he held senior executive positions in the public and private infrastructure sectors in Colombia. Alfonso holds degrees in civil engineering from the National University of Colombia, in natural resources management from the University of Michigan in the United States, and in arbitration from the University of Reading College of Estate Management in the United Kingdom. Jamil Sopher is an international financial analyst with 40 years of experience assessing the financial performance of private companies as well as public sector enterprises across Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the United States. Over the past 30 years, he has been affiliated with the World Bank, first as a staff member and later as a consultant. As a staff member, he led lending activities to electricity, water supply and sanitation, telecommunications and transportation utilities, as well as to refineries and development banks. This book looks at the specific institutional arrangements and the policy choices that

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underpin the management of public finances in the Latin American and Caribbean region. It draws primarily from a sample of publicly available Country Financial Accountability Assessments and Country Procurement Assessment Reports undertaken at regular intervals by the World Bank and its development partners. Assessments were undertaken at least every five years. This common understanding helps both governments and their partners identify priorities for action and informs the design and implementation of reform programs. The CFAA is designed to assess the entire budget cycle, including: To this end, its primary objectives are to: Specifically, public financial management analytic work is now expected to facilitate and encourage country leadership in setting and managing a public financial management reform strategy within a multiyear framework of sequenced priorities. In recent years, the World Bank has participated in and served as secretariat for the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Country Financial Accountability Assessments and Procurement Assessment Reports xix PEFA Initiative, a partnership of multilateral and bilateral development agencies that have worked together to harmonize the public financial management approaches of development institutions. This participation has culminated in the issuance of a public financial management performance measurement framework, which is intended to serve as an integrated, harmonized approach to measuring and monitoring public financial management performance progress as well as a tool for focusing support on country-led public financial management reform programs. The framework draws on international standards and incorporates a set of high-level indicators that cover the entire budget cycle and a public financial management performance report that enables the indicators to be read and understood in context. In the PEFA framework replaced the Country Financial Accountability Assessment as the principal tool for assessing country public financial management performance. Meanwhile, the international interest in government procurement has been growing, triggering both a transformation of public procurement into a strategic government function that supports policy implementation and a better understanding of the importance of national procurement systems that meet internationally recognized good practices. This tool, which, it is hoped, will be universally recognized, can be used to assess the quality and effectiveness of national procurement systems with the expectation that countries will improve their systems to meet internationally recognized standards. And many countries, even before the onset of the ongoing global financial crises, suffered from high debt-to-GDP ratios, which in were, for example, Faced with this situation, the LAC governments must continue to focus on reforms in the management of public finances to make those finances more transparent and accountable and to facilitate the efficient and effective delivery of services. In the process, these governments will obtain legitimacy for their stewardship. Greater efficiency in government spending will therefore be the order of the day for some time to come. Emerging countries, many in the LAC region, are likely to bear the brunt of this decline. Because of the origins of the financial crises, the emerging market countries with the most robust and transparent financial management arrangements that meet internationally accepted standards will be among the first countries to benefit from the resumed volumes of FDI. Third, governments across the region, like many governments elsewhere, are adopting a range of fiscal policy measures, including stimulistype packages, in an attempt to mitigate the worst effects of the global financial crises. This reform, too, will likely imply that LAC countries will have to step up from reliance on national standards to compliance with international standards and benchmarks of performance in accounting, procurement, auditing, and reporting in order for national banks, financial institutions, and private sector corporations to compete in a recrafted global financial architecture. Governments in the region will need to accelerate progress in attaining investment-grade ratings for their sovereign debt, both to reduce costs and to encourage investment. Overview 3 With the emergence of an increasingly assertive middle class throughout the region, it is also clear that the internal demand for improved accountability, transparency, and performance by governments will grow. Although trust in government has increased from 19 percent in to 44 percent in , only about 20 percent of the public believes public institutions are doing a very good or good job, and 70 percent still believes that governments exist to protect the interests of a few. It is perhaps not surprising that citizens of the LAC region are more tolerant of tax evasion 2. When asked to rate the most important factors

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that determine trust in public institutions, respondents in a survey rated audits second only to equality of access. And there has been a significant increase from 49 percent in to 57 percent in those who acknowledge that the legislature has a legitimate role to play in democracies, perhaps recognizing the role that such a body has to play in strengthening overall accountability arrangements. Although the budget process encompasses four Box 1. The Impact of Efficient and Competitive Procurement A World Bank report, Social Safety Nets in Peru, recommended that Peru concentrate on improving accountability mechanisms to generate better development outcomes from its largest social programs World Bank c. In particular, the report identified weaknesses arising from the procurement strategy employed by the biggest food program, the municipally administered Vaso de Leche. Seventy-five percent of the processes evaluated were for small values or for sole-source purchases. The most obvious reason for resorting to uncompetitive processes is that they are faster. Public bidding processes average 47 days and may stretch up to 90 days. By contrast, direct adjudications take between 20 and 30 days on average, and renewals of existing contracts are instantaneous. It seeks to identify from a regional perspective cross-cutting strengths and weaknesses in public financial management and procurement arrangements, and the characteristics of and lessons that can be learned from various reform programs. Although the authors acknowledge the importance of underlying civil service arrangements to quality public expenditure management, this book, while pointing out areas in which civil service arrangements merit greater scrutiny, looks largely at the outcomes and impacts of existing public financial management arrangements. This book focuses on the specific institutional arrangements and the policy choices that underpin the management of public finances in a sample of publicly available Country Financial Accountability Assessments CFAAs and Country Procurement Assessment Reports CPARs undertaken by the World Bank and its development partners see earlier box on these tools. The sample consists of 10 countries selected to provide a cross section of large and small countries, middle- and low-income countries for which assessments were undertaken from to Over time, multiple global developments have contributed to internationally recognized benchmarks of performance in each of these areas. Some of the more important of these developments have been: It is against these standards that this book seeks to identify reforms on which LAC governments should focus as they seek to improve their management of public finances over the next decade. Public Financial Management Context in the Region PFM arrangements in the LAC region are heavily influenced by a unique confluence of colonial legal heritage Napoleonic or Roman law in which rules are codified and prescriptive, and procedural formalities are traditionally observed strictly and an extreme fragmentation of parties in legislatures. At the same time, PFM systems remain premised on a traditional compliance and control approach, with less focus on issues of efficiency, performance, and value for money. More specifically, accounting largely remains a bookkeeping function performed by practitioners who learned their trade in high school or university, following nonstandardized curricula. This situation stands in contrast to the practice in most OECD countries, where accounting is a professional function, with standardized entrance exams, and practitioners are required to undergo a specified minimum number of hours of continuing professional education. Auditing in the region is still largely viewed as a compliance function, premised on ex ante controls over financial transactions. The main qualification for becoming an auditor is previous practice as an accountant for a number of years. The profession is again different in OECD countries, where a structured approach to attaining and maintaining an audit qualification is prevalent, and the emphasis is increasingly on efficient and effective management. In the area of procurement, because of the prevailing control orientation, preparation of laws and other legal norms has traditionally been left almost exclusively to the legal experts, with a bias toward process and legality. Thus there has been little input from procurement experts, policymakers, or public sector economists, who could advocate for economic efficiency or commercial practice as alternatives around which laws should be drafted. In addition, the triggers for reforms have often been scandals, major corruption cases, or accumulated frustration with the system. In these circumstances, reforms have generally been carried out hastily by adding more controls and passing legislation to deal with crises, but without a thorough analysis of the roots of the problem. Thus with few exceptions,

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reforms have not been the subject of careful planning, political consensus, and competent management. Additionally, business groups have become an important driver in shaping the present regulatory framework for procurement in the region. Professional and trade associations have pressed for reforms on two fronts, one positive and one less so. On one front, they have lobbied for simplification of the bidding processes to reduce transaction costs. On the other, they have promoted protectionist legislation—for example, through excluding foreign firms from national bidding or by granting excessive and unjustified price preferences or other special treatment to domestic firms. The result is that progress has been limited in streamlining the regulatory framework, while protection of local firms has increased, arguably stifling competition and impeding the development of local industry into world-class companies that can compete in global markets. Finally, the predominance of procedural formalities over sound business practices in procurement has resulted in the development of a culture of risk aversion and excessive rigor in the application of norms that continues to affect the willingness of firms to compete for business with the government. It is simply too costly, in many cases, for them to do so. These countries include all those that recently acceded to the EU, the major emerging market countries, and most of the newly industrialized countries of East Asia. Vincent and the Grenadines have achieved investment-grade ratings. In the late s, U. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady proposed a program of debt relief for the region predicated on adopting policies aimed at reducing capital flight. This approach implied containing inflation, implementing effective tax policies, committing to fiscal discipline, and taking steps to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector. Countries across the region thus embarked on a first wave of reforms that largely focused on updating legal and regulatory frameworks or improving management information systems. However, progress has been uneven both across countries and in implementation of the individual reform programs. Overall, the 10 countries sampled can be divided into three categories of performance: In the first category are Chile and Brazil. Both have made a clear commitment to achieving fiscal discipline and allocating resources strategically. Both countries also are in the process of overcoming legacies of state capture, and they are making, or have made, the institutional and cultural changes needed to underpin sustainability. In the second category are Costa Rica and Panama, but their reliance on off- budget activities has impeded the alignment between available resources and articulated commitments to policies and programs and their reliance on ex ante controls has impeded a results focus. The remaining countries fall into the third category. In these countries, the progress to date is still largely focused on introducing automated PFM systems. From the sample of countries reviewed, it is clear that, on the one hand, the greatest strides have been made in:

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## Chapter 6 : Table of contents for Justice as prevention

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## Chapter 7 : Latin America - Transitional Justice Bibliography

Barbuto, Valeria. "Strengthening Democracy: Impugnacion Procedures in Argentina." In *Justice as Prevention*, ed. Mayer-Rieckh and de Greiff,

When I visited Bangladesh in August, I was impressed with the evenhanded, impartial preparations for the election being made by the caretaker government and the electoral authorities, laying the foundation for free and fair elections. The high rate of citizen participation in the voter registration process and the general elections confirmed that the Bolivian people have a strong commitment to democratic life and that elections are regarded as a legitimate means to settle differences. Voting took place over 10 days and counting over three Oct. The extra days of voting and the counting process were conducted transparently. June 1, Before going into details, we would once again like to congratulate you on your dedication to well-run tribal elections and to the professionalism and unflappability of your staff. March 2, Final Report: In addition to evaluating nine village elections in Jilin and Liaoning provinces, the nine-person team, led by Carter Center Fellow Dr. Robert Pastor, a Carter Center Fellow and expert on elections, to observe the village electoral process in Fujian and Hebei provinces. The Carter Center highlights the generally peaceful voting environment and the absence of major security incidents during the polls, which took place in the fragile political and social context of the post-electoral crisis of The Center equally appreciates the efforts of Prime Minister Guillaume Soro to ensure the credibility of the entire electoral process. The Center notes with special concern that several deaths occurred in election day violence and calls on the two presidential candidates, Laurent Gbagbo and Alassane Ouattara, to remind their supporters of the need to wait for the announcement of results without further incident. The Ivoirian people have exercised their right to vote; they also have the right to have their vote accurately recorded and ultimately respected by all candidates. The main objective of the mission is twofold: Observers will focus on ongoing voter registration and assess overall preparations for the presidential elections. Democratic Republic of the Congo Oct. On both occasions, we witnessed the spirit of the Congolese people and a determination to vote that deserves continued international support and encouragement. As the following report details, there were many challenges in the conduct of these elections, especially the compilation of results, which also should be a cause for continuing international interest and concern. It is difficult, and given the circumstances and amount of time that has passed, perhaps impossible, for the Independent National Election Commission CENI or any other body to reconstruct fully the results in the hopes of producing a faithful record of the will of the people. Voter turnout was 58 percent. The results tabulation process is underway. June 1, Final Report: In April , the Center established a field office in Kinshasa to coordinate election observation activities. Through a combination of long- and short-term election monitoring, the Center monitored election preparations and political developments and was able to provide feedback to election authorities, political parties, and domestic observers throughout the mission. The Center issued multiple public reports and conducted many private meetings to share its findings. July 12, Second Carter Center Statement on the Election Preparations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo English and French The presidential and legislative election campaigns are now slowly underway across the country. While there has been an improvement in the quality of the information put out by political parties and candidates, there is still a tendency to politicize and sensationalize relatively straight-forward technical issues and unjustly undermine confidence in the electoral process.

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## Chapter 8 : Lustration, Vetting, and Banning - Transitional Justice Bibliography

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Andrea Isabel Garrido Villareal: She has worked on the promotion of the right to Freedom of Expression in Venezuela since , and in she completed the U. International Visitor Leadership Program. His areas of teaching and research include social policy and social entrepreneurship. More recently, he has been working as part of an action research project www. Besides, he has been working on research projects to understand the access of public provisions like water to the marginalized section of the society. Human rights researcher, activist, and educator with nearly 20 years of experience working in Africa, central Asia and South America. As project director in the Human Rights Program of Benetech, David has been working with LGBTI rights organizations in eastern and southern Africa since , focusing on capacity building for human rights documentation, factfinding, and advocacy. He has additional experience on capacity building with human rights organizations from across Africa with the Botswana-based African Human Rights Consortium. Entrepreneur and consultant based in Seoul, driven by behavioural economics and social innovation. Her diverse background extends across both public and private sectors, and she is always seeking opportunities that cultivate multicultural, multigenerational, and multidisciplinary collaboration for sustainability. More recently, she has been directing workshops for startups, tech developers, and educators on leadership, community wellbeing, and activating vii systems change. Her research interest is: Juan Pablo Delgado Miranda: With interests in both theory and practice, she investigates international and comparative ICT information and communication technologies law and policy from an organizational and interorganizational perspective. Interdisciplinary in nature, her work draws upon the technological, economic, legal, social, and cultural implications of corporate, civil society, and regulatory institutions in the international system. Ivory holds a B. His research interests lie in the sociology and politics of education with a focus on the international system, social theory, and qualitative research methods. He teaches courses on peace and conflict studies; modernity, globalization, and education; and educational sociology. Doctoral candidate at the University of Oxford, where she conducts a sociological study of the transnational mobility through education, particularly contemporary migration from the West to China. She uses a range of disciplinary lenses including human geography, sociology, and education to deepen an understanding on the meaning of globalisation, international and transnational mobility, and identity and belonging. Prior to undertaking her doctoral studies, she served various roles in the higher education sector. Her research looks into the nexus of equal access to drinking water, sustainable technology, and public policy in the contexts of Ethiopia and India. Her theoretical interests lie within corporate citizenship, critical innovation studies, and post-colonial, de-colonial and transnational theories. Irish historian specialising on elites and communities of violence in a transnational context. He lectures on modern British political history and on research methods, and recently completed a PhD thesis on nationalism and the British Army in Ireland between and He is currently preparing a research project on the development of global norms of

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peace-making expertise in the League of Nations mandates, Her current research is focused on the exercise of the right to freedom of expression in the digital era, with particular emphasis on the protection of journalists. His research is on the political foundations of urban governance, business-society relations and the social anthropology of infrastructure related conflict. He teaches courses on qualitative research methods, participatory theatre, corporate social irresponsibility, and the political impact of large corporations on democratic policy processes. She is also a senior research fellow with Ranking Digital Rights. Law lecturer at Baze University, Abuja, Nigeria. She has written articles on human rights and is presently a doctoral student at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa where she is researching on access to ICT as a human right. Social worker, specialized on rural development and integrated water resource management issues with priority on drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene WASH. He has more than 11 years of experience in rural development, especially in the Water Supply and Sanitation and Water Resource management sector. She is a generalist, working with rural development, water supply, sanitation and hygiene WASH issues, and gender and human rights. She works with a consulting company in Finland FCG International and carries out short term consultancies globally, but with a particular focus on Nepal. She is also currently working on a PhD in Development Studies with the University of Helsinki, focusing on the role of technical assistance. Until August , she was a research analyst with Ranking Digital Rights. His research focuses on socio-technical phenomena and technological experience through the use of the Internet. He has imparted several courses and workshops on ICTs and uses of software for qualitative and quantitative analysis. She has been working as the Chief Technical Adviser in rural water projects in Nepal since , within the long term expert team by the Technical Assistance consultant FCG International. She has studied a range of topics related to rural water and sanitation, including various cross-cutting themes. She is affiliated with Tampere University of Technology, Finland. Previously studied sociology and rural development. The Agenda and Technology Right to Development in the Text of the Agenda The Scope and Content of RtD The role of social media in converging offline gaps Deborah Sun Kim Social Media and Economics Social Media and the Environment Social Media and Society African Political and Cultural Context Traditional Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy Emergent Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy Comunicas, del tweet a la noticia Benefits of ICT for Women Clearly communicate company policies to users Institutionalize human rights commitments throughout the company Provide transparency on the extent to which companies restrict content and release user information Enable users to keep themselves secure Provide grievance and remedy mechanisms for users Assess the human rights impacts of laws Provide transparency on requests for companies to restrict content or share user information Two Rural Water Projects How the projects address Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls How the projects address Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Information asymmetries and the need for technology Hydrogen Sulphide water test kits in Ahmedabad Household RO water filters in Ahmedabad Community-level RO water purification plants in rural villages A Teleology Too Far? Human Rights and Technology At the national level this means that states need to adapt and effectively respond to the challenges faced by its people; but this also requires organization and active participation of citizens in public matters. At the international level, these social changes require more cooperation among states, civil society, and the private sector, to improve living conditions and guarantee peace and international security. The United Nations UN , aware of these changes, has developed different strategies to address them at the international level throughout the last 70 years. One of those strategies was the creation of the United Nations mandated University for Peace UPEACE in order to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace and with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate cooperation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations. In the 21st Century the importance of technology has increased and for that reason UPEACE considered necessary to evaluate its potential to positively contribute to the promotion of tolerance, peaceful coexistence, and the protection of

human rights. Particularly, we noticed that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs , included in the new global Agenda for Sustainable Development, is highly dependent on technology. However, it is surprising that no specific mention to human rights is made in the preamble of this resolution, while technological progress is perceived as a requisite to enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives. The Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Declaration in which it was adopted goes further in this idea and present technology as a key aspect for the implementation of the global Agenda. In fact, goal 17, strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize de Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, includes 3 specific targets on the use of technology. For international law experts the linkages between human rights and technologies seem pretty obvious, but for specialists in other fields it is not that evident. In practice, interdisciplinary studies are not very common. Scholars tend to focus in one area, and for that reason, to find research in which different fields of expertise are combined is very difficult, and this situation motivated us to publish this book. We consider that the new global agenda provides the necessary elements to study how the uses of current technologies, and the development of new ones, can contribute to guarantee and protect human rights.

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## Chapter 9 : Human Rights and Technology. The - University for Peace - calendrierdelascience.com

*valeria barbuto - the impact of memorialization efforts in argentina's transitional justice process For the 6 th time in the 20 th century on 24 th March there was a military coup that installed a period of state terrorism in Argentina lasting until December*

Participation of victims in transitional justice measures 1. It is easy to illustrate the important role of victim participation in transitional justice measures by reference to truth commissions. All truth commissions depend on the participation of victims primarily in statement-taking exercises, be they private the majority or public in hearings. While civil society organizations provide commissions with information that is essential for the accounting of events and experts contribute essential analysis, what makes truth commissions distinctive is their reliance on testimony from the victims themselves. While far from perfect, efforts by truth commissions to collect testimonies from victims have been impressive, particularly if one takes into account the effort to connect with a constituency that is generally geographically dispersed and, for good reasons, not immediately inclined to trust official mandates even if truth commissions are independent. To illustrate the magnitude of the undertaking in terms of numbers, in the mid-90s, the National Commission on the Disappeared in Argentina gathered 7, statements, 1, from survivors. This does not mean, however, that the role of victims in truth commissions is limited to giving testimony. Victim participation has also proven to be important for commissions in the following circumstances: The road to justice in the aftermath of authoritarian repression, and especially of conflict, is rarely straight. Most transitional regimes can be expected at some point to waver in their commitments to justice, overestimating the risks of pursuing transitional justice policies or the threats they pose to the continuity of the transition. Again and again, victim groups and other civil society organizations have carried the burden of keeping the issue on the agenda, sometimes at great risk. Even before the transition in Argentina, the Madres and the Abuelas de la Plaza de Mayo fulfilled this advocacy role, a paradigm for other groups. In less visible ways, in virtually all contexts in which mass violations of human rights have taken place, thousands of individual victims or their family members<sup>23</sup> See, e. While the early truth commissions benefited from only very limited and informal exchanges with victims, a trend towards broad, inclusive and transparent national consultations prior to the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms is clearly emerging. National consultations in Burundi, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and Tunisia exemplify this trend;<sup>28</sup> c Selection of commissioners and composition of commissions. Given that the credibility of truth commissions depends to large extent not only on methodological questions but on the trustworthiness of commissioners, some truth commissions adopted consultative procedures for the selection of commissioners, apportioning seats to representatives of different stakeholders, including victim groups. In some cases, commission members were themselves victims,<sup>29</sup> their relatives,<sup>30</sup> part of the wider victim community,<sup>31</sup> members of victim groups or victim representatives;<sup>32</sup> d Proposals for recommendations. In a different setting, the consultation process around the peace agreement in Colombia established a mechanism for civil society organizations, including victim groups, to submit suggestions in writing for the negotiating table; e Follow-up mechanisms and initiatives. The reasons for this are various and complicated. However, even recommendations emanating from commissions with a mandate that concords with their nature and capacities often go unheeded. Thus, as victim organizations, among other civil society organizations, have played a critical role in placing transitional justice on the public agenda, they have also played a critical role in guaranteeing a certain degree of follow-through. This role includes not only general advocacy, but also specific monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations made by truth commissions. For example, in Sierra Leone, an interactive recommendation matrix was prepared by the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone with the collaboration of the United Nations, which included contributions from various ministries and civil society groups. Victim participation in criminal justice procedures is a recent but not entirely new practice. Additional work is called for in streamlining and

integrating lessons learned from criminal procedure at both the international and national levels. That it is important to integrate victims into criminal procedures both as a matter of protecting their rights and by virtue of the contributions they can make to the process is an idea that is taking hold. This is, of course, progress compared to the traditional notion, according to which victims have restricted roles in criminal processes, basically as witnesses and sources of testimony. International Criminal Court Article 68 3 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court contains a relatively vague provision, putting the concrete forms of victim participation at the discretion of the respective judges. As a consequence, a clear and coherent approach to victim participation has thus far been lacking. Moreover, legal representatives of victims can attend and participate in proceedings, as well as question witnesses, experts and the accused, subject to certain controls. To manage the significant increase in the number of victims intending to participate in proceedings, some measures have been employed that allow for a more collective approach. The collective approach assumes not only homogeneity of victimization, but also of the interests of victims seeking participation. In the subsequent Bemba trial, for crimes committed in the Central African Republic, over 5, victims participated, also in two groups. Another approach was taken in the Kenya cases, where a distinction was made between direct, individual participation and indirect participation through a common legal representative, with only the former requiring the participants to pass through the formal application process. Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia The scope and form of victim participation as practised within the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia have been enhanced by the unprecedented characterization of victims as full parties to the proceedings, rather than mere participants. As civil parties, victims have the right to full access to the case file, to make limited pretrial and trial appeals, to make procedural and factual submissions, to attend hearings, to request witnesses, to question witnesses, to question the accused, to make closing arguments, to rebut the closing arguments of the accused and to request reparations. To illustrate the increase in the complexity of the proceedings, in case , 93 direct and indirect victims participated as civil parties and were represented by four civil party legal teams of both national and international lawyers. Case involved some 4, civil parties. In countries with a civil law tradition, victims have long been granted an active role in criminal procedures. One interesting example in this respect is the institution of the private prosecution that exists, for example, in some countries in Latin America. Under this arrangement, victims or their relatives and, in some countries, domestic human rights organizations as well are allowed to bring criminal complaints and to participate in the investigation and prosecution of a crime. Private prosecution can be auxiliary the private party adheres to the indictment of the State or autonomous the private party can press for different or additional charges than those brought by the public prosecutor. Private prosecution not only empowers victims and their families; it also provides for a check on prosecutorial discretion. In common law countries, victims or affected persons can participate in proceedings by providing victim personal or impact statements. Although this represents a lower level of participation than being a party, as in civil law countries, it does provide victims with, inter alia, an opportunity to describe how the crime affected them; the chance to express their concerns regarding fear of intimidation; an opportunity to request information about the progress of the case; and, in some countries, the opportunity to claim compensation or request assistance. The main reasons for doing so are given in the following paragraphs. Since many major decisions crucially affecting the interests and the rights of victims are taken long before a trial starts, promoting the rights of victims calls for allowing them to participate in the very formulation of prosecutorial strategies. A very concrete contribution of victims to the articulation of a prosecutorial strategy relates to the identification of the range of possible violations, allowing prosecutors to determine the range of possible charges. Ensuring the input of victims at the outset can later help prosecutors to take cases forward and to investigate and frame charges in accordance with the evidence obtained. If done at an early stage, it can serve as an additional incentive for victims to come forward with testimonies and present evidence. It may also obviate the need to amend the strategy or the indictments at a later stage. A strategic decision to engage victims at an early stage can potentially lead to the prosecution services bringing cumulative charges, where appropriate, and can help to reflect the multidimensional nature

of international crimes. Cases at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda have demonstrated that victims have a decisive role to play in the identification of the charges. To conclude, while victim participation in criminal proceedings undoubtedly raises challenges to efficiency and the perception of a fair trial for the accused, the participation of those who suffered the actual violations as a result of the criminal actions under scrutiny is important for the following reasons: Jean- Paul Akayesu was convicted for, inter alia, rape as a crime against humanity and rape as an act of genocide. However, the failure to include charges at the outset prevented future prosecutions for sexual violence crimes at the Tribunal. Their Experiences, Perspectives and Hopes, , pp. In view of the fact that that of all transitional justice measures reparations are the one that, by design, is intended to benefit victims tangibly and directly, 45 there are especially compelling reasons to involve victims in the design stage of such programmes. Reparations in the context of mass violations take the form of the distribution of material and symbolic benefits, either to individuals or groups. Given that large-scale administrative reparation programmes, even when providing benefits to individuals, have never come close to achieving full compensation for the harms suffered, it is necessary to have criteria to distinguish between those programmes developed for awarding serious and sincere reparations from those developed primarily to present the appearance of being reparative. The Special Rapporteur has argued that this is possible, starting on the basis of the aims that are characteristically pursued through the implementation of transitional justice measures in general, namely providing recognition to victims not only as victims but as rights holders, increasing trust among citizens and between them and State institutions, strengthening the rule of law and promoting social integration or reconciliation. Victim participation can help increase the fit between the benefits on offer and the expectations of victims. Given that large-scale programmes fall short of full compensation, the adequacy of the benefits they offer depends on complicated judgments concerning the appropriateness of the whole complex of benefits, the process of distribution and the relationship between the reparation benefits and other redress measures, including criminal justice, truth and guarantees of non-recurrence, judgments that are also for the victims to make. Collective reparation measures are usually designed with the involvement of victims. Both Peru and Morocco established community reparation programmes that worked on the basis of projects submitted by communities to a selection body that also provided some degree of technical follow-up advice. While questions arise concerning competition for the funds, given the varying capacities of different victim groups, and about the sustainable impact of the investments, this method is one way to give victim communities a voice in reparations decisions. One of the fundamental questions that must be resolved in implementing any programme is what types of violations will permit access to benefits. Oxford University Press, Requiring those responsible for making this decision not only to articulate the principles on the basis of which they decide but to do so with the participation of victims is a useful way to prevent the most egregious exclusions. Finally, it bears repeating that there is a scandalous lack of reparation programmes implemented for victims. Most Governments that face calls for reparations argue that reparations are unaffordable. The fact that they make this claim absent any serious effort to quantify the costs should raise suspicions about the underlying rationale. The fact is that the relationship between socioeconomic development and reparations seems to be mediated by political factors: Civil society, victim groups included, are therefore a crucial factor in the adoption and implementation of reparation programmes. Guarantees of non-recurrence That function can be satisfied by a broad array of measures, of which two recent reports of the Special Rapporteur give an overview. Security sector reform, as a development concept, is seen mainly as a technical, forward-looking reform, generally unconcerned with allegedly retrospective questions of justice. Hence, the participation of victims in this context is rarely a topic for discussion. To involve victims in security sector reform processes will not only be critical to ensure trust in the process, but will help to move from a regime-centred to a people-centred understanding of security. Victims should therefore be consulted on requirements for reform. This could be undertaken either through broad-based consultations on transitional justice measures,<sup>50</sup> or in the context of truth-seeking efforts. The Equity and Reconciliation Commission in Morocco, having examined

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more than 22, applications and having held public hearings with victims, recommended, inter alia, strengthening governance and oversight of the domestic security sector;<sup>51 b</sup> On the basis of their specific experience, victims can make recommendations concerning, for example, the establishment of gender units in either police or prosecutorial services, or of specialized units to combat violations experienced by minorities, indigenous people or other vulnerable groups. Such representation would also contribute to indirectly empowering the victim community and marginalized groups. The system therefore created powerful incentives for members of the security forces to retire, thereby becoming an indirect and yet effective means of cleansing the security forces. Conditions of success Whether victims can successfully participate in transitional justice processes depends on many conditions, including the accessibility of the forums, geographically, linguistically and otherwise, where participation is to take place. Conditions of participation cannot be too onerous in any respect, and in any case should be designed with the well-being and dignity of the victims and other stakeholders in mind. The Special Rapporteur cannot review all such conditions in the present report. He will briefly mention three because of their importance and because they have not received sufficient attention in the past. Structural and contextual conditions

1. Security as a basic and general precondition of successful participation The likelihood of significant victim participation in transitional justice processes is “and should be “ at least in part a function of security conditions. No victim participation measures can operate properly if participants are or feel coerced in any way. Those who have already been victimized deserve special consideration. Because the report to the General Assembly already touched upon the issue of security, the present report will be brief on this topic. With the exception of some judicial processes, transitional justice measures are not particularly well known for carrying out thorough and independent security assessments. Such assessments should include an evaluation of the risks to participating victims as well as to other stakeholders, including staff, as well as recommendations on how to mitigate some of the risks.