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Global politics
Higher level and standard level
Paper 1

Monday 26 October 2020 (afternoon)

1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions to candidates

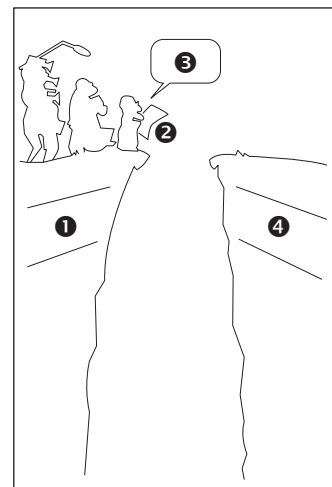
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[25 marks]**.

Unit 4 Conflict resolution and post-conflict transformation

Peacebuilding, including reconciliation and work of justice institutions

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Source A "Truth And Reconciliation – The Gap". A newspaper cartoon by Zapiro, published in South Africa.



- ❶ Truth
- ❷ Map
- ❸ OOPS!
- ❹ Reconciliation

Source B

Adapted from: “Press Release: Justice, Truth and Reparations for Victims of the Aceh Conflict, Ten Years On”, August 14, 2015, by Asia Justice and Rights: a non-profit organization, based in Indonesia, whose aim is the strengthening of human rights.

The Aceh conflict had a devastating impact on the civilian population, in particular between 1989 and 2004 when military operations were conducted by the Indonesian authorities to suppress claims for separatism. Between 10,000 and 30,000 people were killed during the conflict, many of them civilians. However, ten years after the peace agreement – which has brought relative peace and security to the province – victims and family members are still waiting for the Indonesian authorities to deliver on promises for truth, justice and full reparation*.

Many of the human rights abuses committed during the Aceh conflict constitute crimes under international law. However, most crimes have not been investigated and those suspected of committing them have not been charged and prosecuted. Further, crimes under international law are currently not defined in the Indonesian Criminal Code, making it very difficult for victims to seek justice before ordinary criminal courts.

Financial and other material assistance to victims of the Aceh conflict was not designed or intended to address the harm suffered by victims of human rights abuses and did not specifically include women and girl survivors of sexual violence.

Our organizations recommend that local and central authorities set up immediately a truth commission in line with international standards to ensure that victims, their families and affected communities are provided with full disclosure information about what happened during the Aceh conflict.

* reparation: the action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged

Source C Adapted from: “13 Years of Peace Without Justice or Truth in Aceh: There may be peace in Aceh, but truth and justice remain elusive” by Usman Hamid (Indonesia Director of Amnesty International), August 15, 2018, for a current affairs journal, *The Diplomat*.

Today marks 13 years since the government of Indonesia and the armed pro-independence movement, the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), signed a peace agreement in Helsinki.

While the agreement brought an end to the conflict in Aceh, the failure of the authorities to establish the truth about what happened has left countless families struggling to find justice, truth, and reparation. During the conflict, Indonesian security forces and their paramilitaries committed serious human rights violations, including unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, and torture as part of a policy to suppress the independence movement. Human rights abuses by GAM included hostage taking and the targeted killings of those suspected of having ties to the government.

The 2005 Helsinki Agreement mandated that a commission be established no later than one year after the peace agreement. However, the Indonesian government has so far failed to act on it and it took the Aceh House of People’s Representative (DPRA) eight years to pass a bylaw for its establishment in December 2013. A further delay of three years, and lack of funds has subsequently called into question the Aceh government’s support. In leaving the local government alone to remedy violations committed by national authorities, the central government is trying to evade any responsibility for what happened in Aceh. Peace is not enough if no truth is established about the past and victims are left to suffer without reparation.

Source D Adapted from: “Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission: A Diplomatic Brief”, 2019. A document produced by the Commission to illustrate progress.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has three main objectives that are important in carrying out its work; first, strengthening peace by revealing the truth about past human rights violations. Second, helping to achieve reconciliation between perpetrators of human rights violations, both individuals and institutions, with victims. Third, recommending comprehensive reparation for victims of human rights violations.

In order to carry out these objectives, the Aceh TRC has formed six working groups; including a Truth Working Group, a Women Working Group, and a Working Group on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Priorities of the Aceh TRC include the delivery of urgent reparations, developing reconciliation methods and engaging with various religious and public actors. To date, TRC has taken 1,335 statements from victims. A second public hearing will be conducted in August 2019 with specific themes of enforced disappearance, and the third in November 2019 to focus on sexual violations.

However, the Aceh TRC is continuing to face limited political and economic support from the Aceh government. “We would like to invite international communities to support and monitor the transitional justice process in Aceh. As experienced by most truth commissions in other countries, support from international communities is essential to ensure the effectiveness of truth seeking and reconciliation process.”

1. Identify **three** aspects of the issue represented in Source A. [3]
 2. With explicit reference to Source B **and one** example you have studied explain what post-conflict transformation might deliver for victims. [4]
 3. Compare the difficulties in post-conflict transformation as indicated in Source C **and** Source D. [8]
 4. Using all sources **and** your own knowledge evaluate the claim that it is easier to establish truth than justice. [10]
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References:

Source A © 1997 Zapiro - Reprinted with permission.

Source B Used with the kind permission of Asia Justice and Rights.

Source C Source adapted from: Hamid, U., 2018. 13 Years of Peace Within Justice or Truth in Aceh: There may be peace in Aceh, but truth and justice remain elusive. *The Diplomat: The Debate*, [blog]. Available at: <https://thediplomat.com/2018/08/13-years-of-peace-without-justice-or-truth-in-aceh/>.

Source D Used with the kind permission of the Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission/Ketua Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR) Aceh.