



Essential Elements for Dialogue:  
How Dialogue Contributes to  
Change?  
Internal Conflict 1980-2000  
Political Violence

- The CVR are not about revenge or resentment but about fighting against impunity and obscurity, and guarantying reparations to victimhood. Nothing legitimates more the public authority than a democratic society which permanently guarantees the recognition of the other, and respects liberties, equality and tolerance.

Peruvian Ombudsman 2013

# Achievements of CVR in Peru

- Process to acquire a precise and detailed knowledge of the violence process. Research and investigation was in the local areas, as an act of justice, inclusion and recognition to victims: 129 provinces and 509 districts.

- Public Hearings: 8 with victims, 5 around themes, 7 public assemblies, 15 dialogues and citizen reunions, 422 testimonies, 318 cases.
- Testimonies recollection and data base: 15,220 testimonies, and 3,719 systematized testimonies
- Analysis of crimes and HHRR violations –forced disappearing, murders, and executions extra judiciary, massacres, kidnappings, torture, terrorist acts, violence against women, collective HHRR violation, detentions, and infringement to the process, internal displacement for violence
- Exhumations: Chuschi, Lucanamarca and Totos.
- Initiatives about disappeared people
- National process of violence
- Regional stories
- In depth studies
- Reparation policy proposal
- Institutional reform proposal
- Perspective and reconciliation experience
- Photographic Project

# Reparation Impacts

- Public entity in charge of monitoring, elaboration of victims database
- Reparation programs 2 out of 8, 33% communities
- Budget cut from 54 millions to 10 millions 2013
- Education: guidelines have been approved
- Health: victims incorporated in public insurance
- Symbolic reparations includes the relatives of the disappeared victims

# Lessons

- Need for clear leadership, with mandate and resources
- Development of public policies and social programs are not reparation.
- Tool for making information transparent with working guidelines for public management, performance indicators, objectives, calendar of activities, mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation.
- Need of communication strategy after resettlement
- Reparation in terms of housing, HHRR restitution.
- Need to monitor and evaluate reparation programs.
- Recommendations need to involve local and regional government for sustainability and public policies.

# HRR Violations in the Judicial System

- Several cases were brought to the judiciary districts.

# Lessons

- Many cases are closed (1300 in Ayacucho) if there is no good coordination between public offices –political and judiciary-.
- There is a need to have a consistent work backing the cases with information and exhumation.
- Claims have to go with the capacity of listening, investigation and reparation



# Gender violence

- Direct victims 37%
- Indirect victims 57%
- Rape cases reported during audiences and data gathering 3%

Lesson:

Need for public policies with a gender perspective

# Political will

- Public support and acknowledgment to the investigation, commitment
- Legitimacy of the results
- Several political forces supported the process

# Lesson

- Integration and increase sensitivity of different political forces.
- CVR becomes a public force to elaborate recommendations
- Capacity to formulate public policies for integration and reparation.

# Memory

- Incorporation of the issue within the School's Educational Curricula
- Need to promote reflection and critical mind.
- Need to develop sensitivity, empathy and conflict resolution capacities.

# Lessons

- Current generations have limited memory
- No social awareness and empathy

# Public Policies

- Need to turn the recommendations in concrete public policies
- Monitoring
- Creation of benefits as public investment
- Political acknowledgement
- Formation of public officials at the local and regional level.
- Political policy about inclusion: intercultural competence and sensitivity.

# National Dialogue

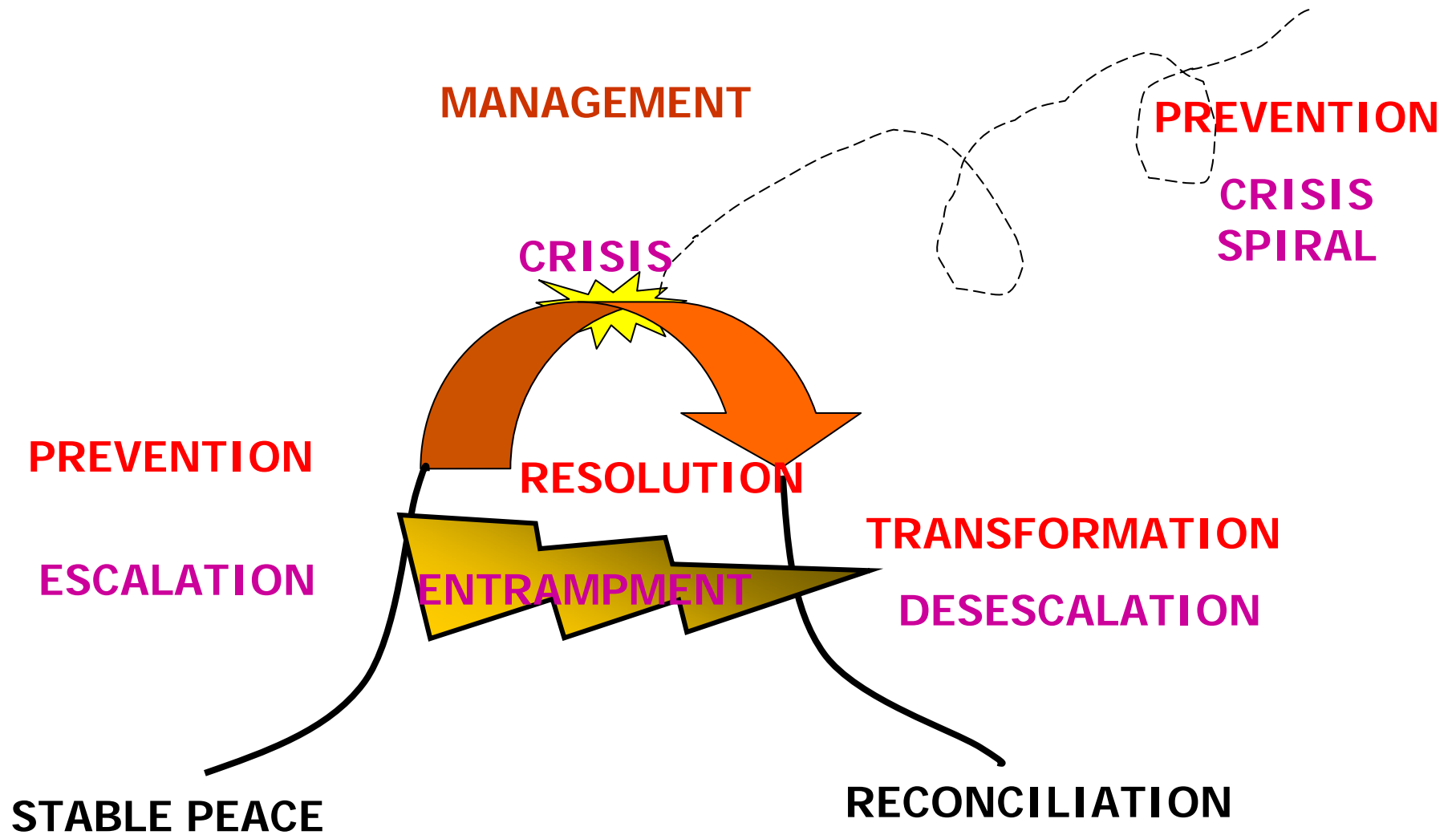
- Meeting space between actors –central government, regional government, victims, police, army, NGOs-
- Only small meeting at universities, on certain themes –Congress and NGOs-
- Citizen dialogues (#15): small meetings with technical debate.
- Themes: legislation antiterrorism and violence of due process, political violence and gender violence – State Responsibility, violence and memory and democratic agenda

# Lessons

- Polarization around CVR instead of acknowledgment, dialogue and unification process.
- Still in place structural violence that provoked the armed violence: exclusion, lack of opportunities, unequal wealth distribution.
- The process has worn out: used politically by certain sectors
- New economic scenarios are repeating the exclusion phenomena.
- Non listening capacity from the State, media and political actors: new mechanism such as consultation.



# Dialogue at each Stage of the Conflict



# CONFLICT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES 1983-2014

## CRISIS ADMINISTRATION

MIMDES 2004, PERCAN-MEM 2005-7

Acuerdo DP-MINAM 2008, DP-PCM 2008

MINAM 2009, MINAG-ANA, Min Interior

UAPC 2007 / OGCSS 2009  
Comité de Análisis- MI, sistema ad hoc,

mesas de dialogo y UAEPC 2001-04

Comités de crisis, itinerantes, Regional 2007-2010

Defensoría Camisea 2002-09

Mesa de Dialogo de Pueblos Andinos, 2009

Mesa de Dialogo de Pueblos de la Amazonia

Comisión Multisectorial de Conf Soc 2006, 2010

Comisión especial investigadora de los Hechos, Comisión

Parlamentaria de Investigación, Bagua 2009

Bagua 2009

Mesa Dialogo Tintaya 2001-10

Comisión: Uchurahay 1983, Penales 1986

Comisión de Paz 1986

Mesa Dialogo CAO 2001-04

## RESOLUTION PREVENTION

DP 2004-10

APCSG

ONGs: Cooperacion, GRUFIDES, FEDEPAZ,  
ProDialogo, IPROGA , SER 2008-10

## RECONCILIATION TRANSFORMATION

Concejo Cuenca 2010

Dialogo Tripartito-MEM 2007-10

PREVCON 2009

Cooperación Internacional 2006-10: DED, ACCD, GTZ, SNV, ACDI, PRODES, CARE, CARITAS

CAR 2004-10

MCLP 2001-10

Grupo de Dialogo Minero 2000-10

Acuerdo Nacional 2002

## STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS

# Conditions

Individual	Will to participate in the process Dialogue capacities Leadership
Relational	Key controversial issues Respect among actors Trust
Cultural	Cultural competence Awareness Attitudes
Estructural	Legal framework for the process Sociopolitical context Global Factor
Process	Involvement of parties in the planning Information available during the process Logistics and resources Tecnology

