

# Identification of lessons learned and best practices- Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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# Background

- Changing geopolitics
- Dissolution of Yugoslavia
- War against BiH
- General Framework Agreement for Peace - Dayton agreement
- UN delegating authorities to Regional Arrangements

# Role for NATO

- Annex 1-A – IFOR
- The Stabilisation Force (SFOR) will deter hostilities and stabilise the peace, contribute to a secure environment by providing a continued military presence in the Area Of Responsibility (AOR), target and coordinate SFOR support to key areas including primary civil implementation organisations, and progress towards a lasting consolidation of peace, without further need for NATO-led forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

# Role for NATO

- To exercise full responsibility for the military implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace (GFAP) (1), and to assist Defence Reform in BiH and its integrations into Euro-Atlantic structures.
- To provide support to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) with regard to the detention of Persons Indicted for War Crimes. (PIFWC.)
- To provide support to the *EU's Operation ALTHEA* (2) , as defined in NATO's Berlin Plus (3) and the Special Agreement.

# Role for OSCE

- Elections - Annex 3
- Regional stabilization – Annex 1-B, Articles II and IV
- Human rights – Annex 6
- Return of refugees and displaced persons – part of Annex 7
- Regional Centres (3-6) and Field Offices (20-25)

# Role for OSCE

- Democratization
- Media development
- Education
- Public administration
- Community engagement
- Rule of law
- Governance
- Gender equality

# Role for EU

- the EU's aim to support a stable, democratic Bosnia and Herzegovina co-operating peacefully with its neighbours and irreversibly on track towards EU membership
- Comprehensive presence
- Three main partners: citizens, BiH institutions, and civil society



# Role for EU

- Annex 11 – from IPTF to EUPM
- EUFOR - Ensuring that the Safe and Secure Environment is maintained and providing Capacity Building and Training to the Armed Forces of BiH



# Role for EU

- EUSR reinforces the EU's political support for its policy objectives in BiH: 'BiH's progress in the Stabilisation and Association Process, with the aim of seeing a stable, viable, peaceful, multi-ethnic BiH, co-operating fully and peacefully with its neighbours in the region'.

# Role for EU

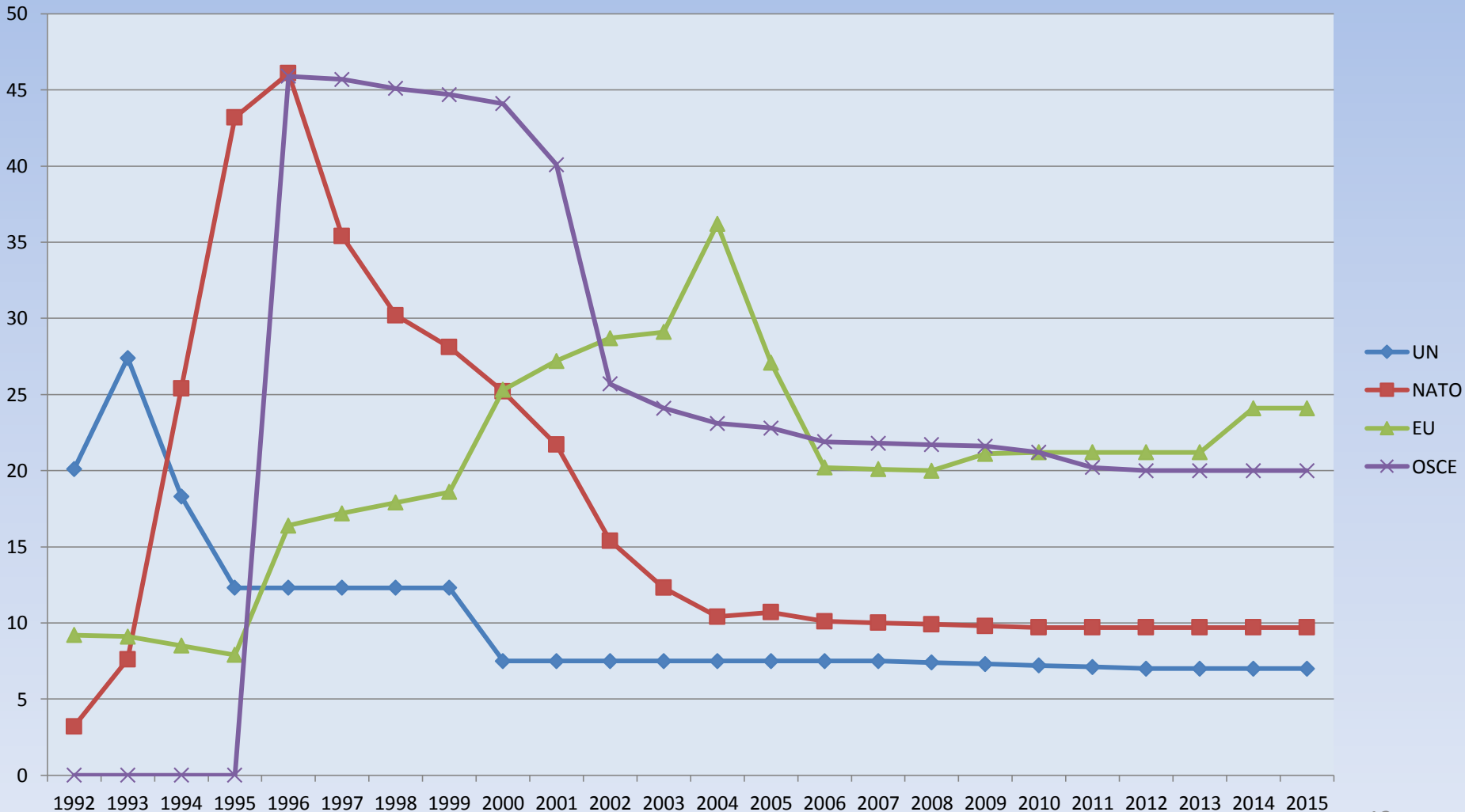


- Board of Principals – OHR’s main coordinating body
- Avoiding overlapping effort and responsibilities
- Increase effectiveness

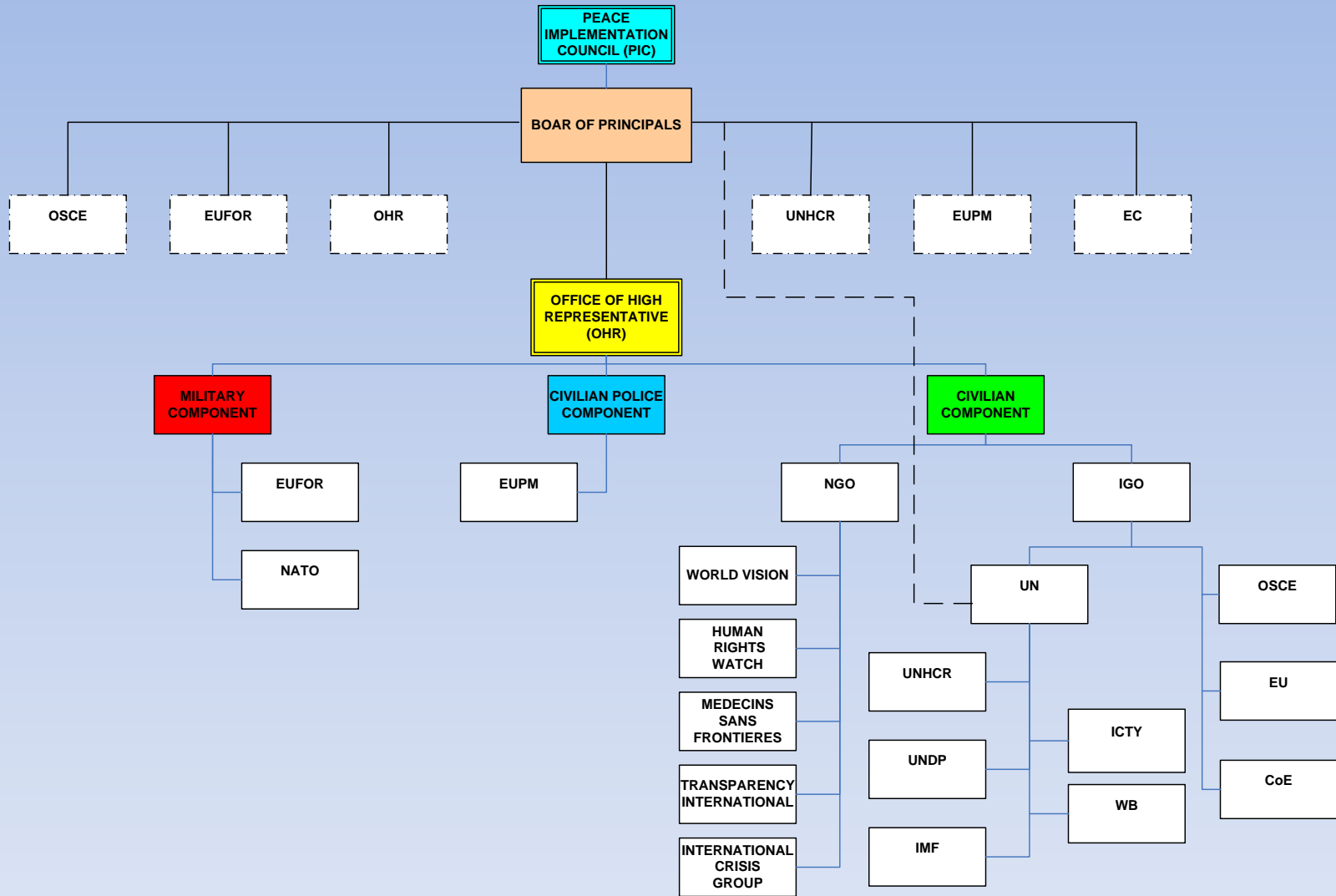
# Role for EU

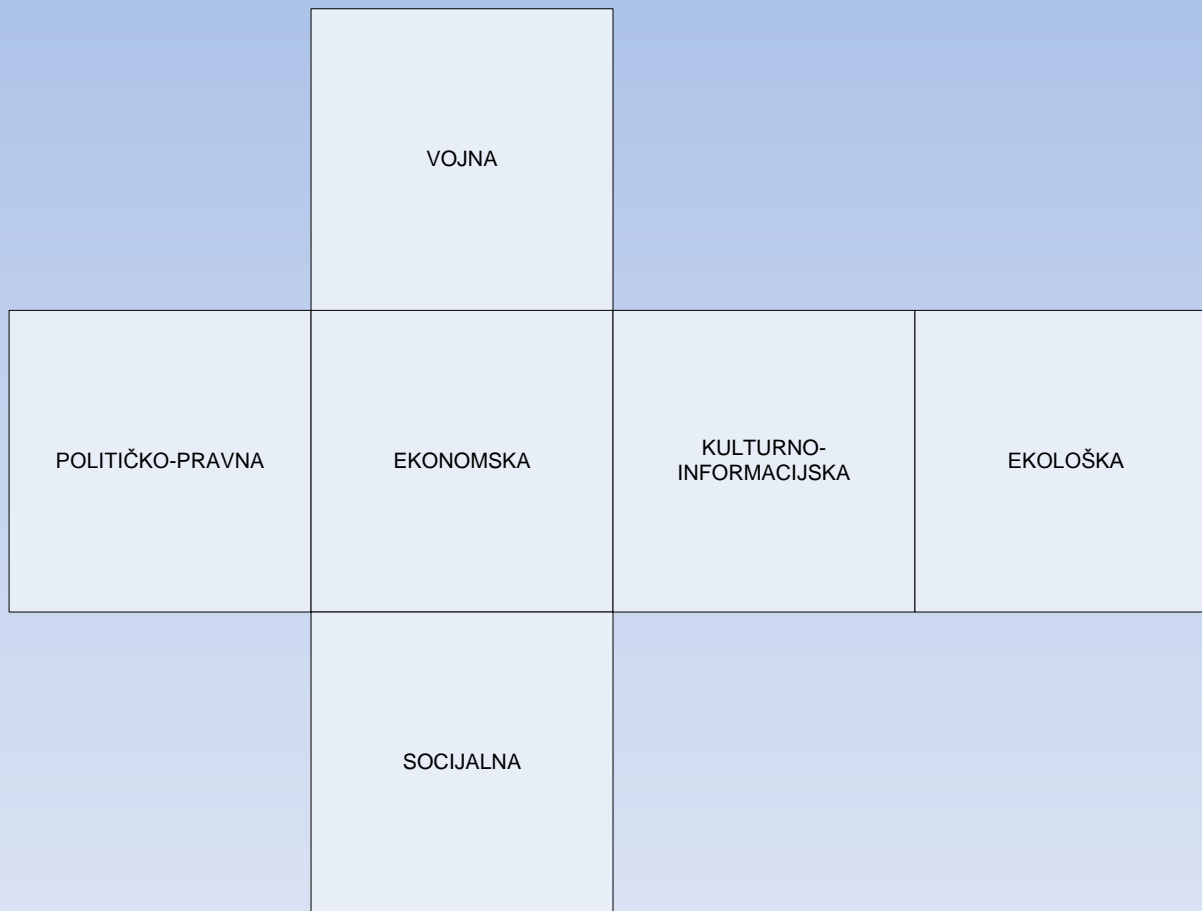
- EU National Institutes of Culture - EUNIC

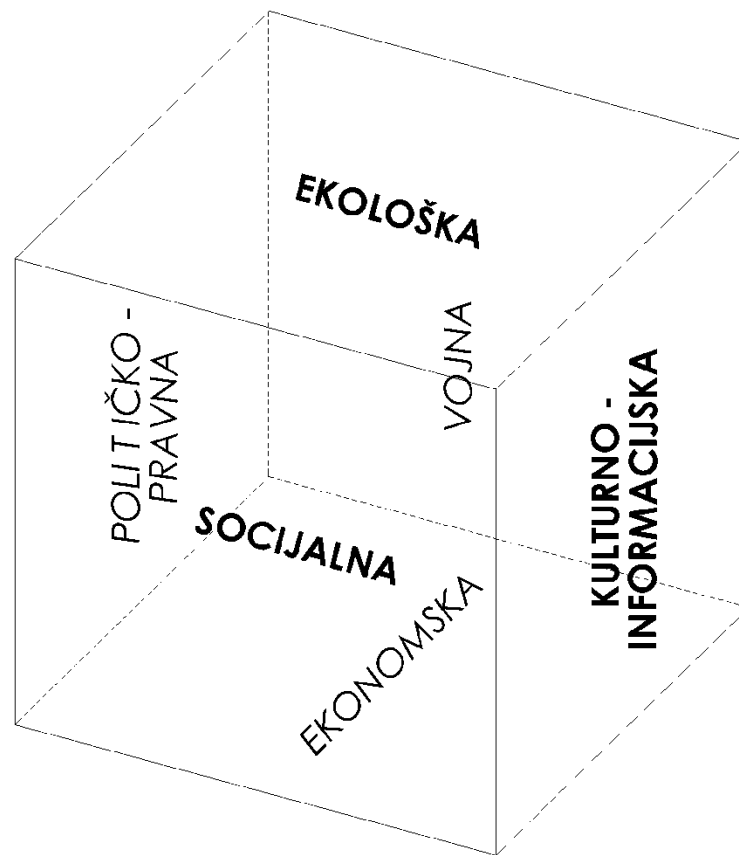
# UN-NATO-EU-OSCE Division Of Labor



# Model of Synergy







# Concluding remarks

- IC has failed to prevent
- BiH as a geopolitical laboratory
- Development through deployment
- Comprehensive approach as a practice with synergetic effect
- Enough room for all key stakeholders
- Socialization process through separate but not separable organizations – EA integration



# Concluding remarks

- BiH from security consumer to security provider