



# the ITPCM

international training programme for  
conflict management

## newsletter



in this issue:

5th year, n. 1

**the RIGHT to  
FOOD & the  
MILLENNIUM  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOAL:**

*The Millennium  
Declaration (2000)  
adopted by the  
UN Member States,  
establishing the  
eight Millennium...*

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*...and international  
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## the itpcm: present stage & news format

*by Andrea de Guttry*

**D**ear friends of the ITPCM,  
it is for me really a great  
pleasure to introduce you to  
this totally renewed version of the  
ITPCM Newsletter.

**W**e always considered the ITPCM  
Newsletter as a mean to keep in  
contact, to share experiences and  
updated information, to offer an  
opportunity to read a few articles  
on hot and sensitive issues related  
to field operations. Our desire was  
to create a kind of community of  
persons who we had the pleasure  
to get in contact with in various  
circumstances in this last decade  
and to keep alive this friendship  
which started during a training  
course or serving in a mission.

The first issue of the Newsletter has  
been published in 2002, five years  
ago: now **W**e feel that time has  
come to revise and to make some  
kind of restyling of our Newsletter.

You will find a brand new  
design of the Newsletter, thanks to  
the precious work carried out by  
Michele Gonnelli our art designer:  
we hope you will appreciate it and

## Roma Communities in Cluj County *by Mary Engelking*

Roma people account for more than 10% of the population in 11 towns in Cluj County.



*Pata Rât 1 is called „Dallas” by the residents.*

Photo courtesy of Cosima Rughinis, [www.basic.ro](http://www.basic.ro)

### Cluj-Napoca

In Cluj-Napoca there are 6 Roma enclaves in or at the edges of the city.  
None of the enclaves in Cluj-Napoca have adequate housing conditions  
or fully legal tenure for residents.

*continued p. 3*

that you will continue to read it. But, more importantly, **We really hope that you will continue to send us your contributions, comments, information and short articles to be published on the Newsletter: this is the only way to keep the Newsletter a lively and interesting document for all of us.**

I take this opportunity, as well, to update you about various activities which are taking place here at the Scuola Sant'Anna and which might be of your interest:

- as usual **We** are preparing various Summer Courses (for the details please visit our web page);
- **We** will continue in the coming months to deliver several training courses for Iraqi officers involved in the running of the next elections
- **We** started a very fruitful and stimulating cooperation with WFP organizing various training courses for the ITC officers;
- **We** have been requested to run various training courses for the Italian Civil protection Department;
- **We** will continue to cooperate with the Tuscany Region in the field of technical assistance in developing various decentralized cooperation programs;
- **We** are reinforcing our research activities focusing our attention on recent legal developments in peace support mission and on the difficult and controversial issue of involving local partners in peace-building activities;
- **We** will continue our cooperation with the Leghon Centre for International Affairs in Accra (Ghana) in delivering a set of training courses targeting mainly African civilians wishing to serve in peace support operation .

To carry out all these activities **We** have increased our staff both in Pisa and in the field: by now **We** have more that 15 officers working with us in different capacities. To all of them I would like to express my deep gratitude for the precious work they are carrying out and for the commitment they proved so far.

I wish to all of you a Happy Easter and I hope to receive soon your comments on this brand new version of our Newsletter. AdG

# on the itpcm agenda: year 2007

## COMMUNICATING the COOPERATION

how to promote, advertise and fund raise cooperation projects and initiatives, with a bottom-up approach.

Dates: 28-30 June 2007

Application deadline: 4 June 12:00 p. m.

more information: [www.itpcm.sssup.comunicarecooperazione](http://www.itpcm.sssup.comunicarecooperazione)

## THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF PEACEKEEPING & PEACEBUILDING OPERATIONS

This course is designed to train participants to work more effectively in field missions by enhancing their professional and personal capacities. Particular attention is devoted to introduce them to the specific context of peace support operations and to strengthen their ability to work in the field as human rights officers and electoral observers.

Dates: 2-14 July 2007

Application deadline: 7 May 12:00 p. m.

more information: [www.itpcm.sssup.it](http://www.itpcm.sssup.it)

## WORKING IN DIFFICULT COUNTRIES: knowledge and practical tools for operators abroad

this course is mainly designed for all those professionals who regardless of their mandate operate in hostile environments: technicians, journalists, first aid staff, NGO personnel, volunteers. Aim of the course is to provide them with the basic training, legal framework, and preventive measures in order to be able to face and to respond to possible threats to their safety.

Dates: 5-13 July 2007

Application deadline: 14 May 12:00 p.m.

more information: [www.itpcm.sssup.it](http://www.itpcm.sssup.it)

## DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL PROTECTION, Italian government

Presidency of the Council of Ministers: we are expected to deliver three training courses, for civil personnel humanitarian missions

timeframe: May, July, September 2007

## 2007 NATO-AFGHAN STUDENT FORUM: the view of young generation

main purpose of the forum is to gather students from NATO countries, Afghanistan and Central Asia to discuss the future of Afghanistan in its regional context. Organized by the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna under the auspices of NATO Public Diplomacy Division - Brussels; logistic: ITPCM

Dates: 17-23 september 2007

More information: Claudia Croci - Forum Coordinator, [c.croci@sssup.it](mailto:c.croci@sssup.it)

## TRAINING AFRICAN CIVILIAN IN GHANA:

in collaboration with the University of Ghana (*Leghon Center for International Affairs in Accra*) at the International Training Programme on Peace Building and Good Governance for African Civilian (**ITPPGG**). Set of 5 courses designed exclusively for African citizens, wishing to serve in peace support missions. Session: July-September 2007

## THE ETHIOPIAN-ERITREAN WAR: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on the legal aspects of the conflict

in collaboration with the University of Milano and under the auspices of the Tuscan Region

Dates: 18-20 October 2007

## IRAQ ELECTION OFFICERS TRAINING COURSE

planning to deliver 10 courses, tailored on the Iraqi context, Sessions: June-July 2007; October-November 2007

June

July

...August...

September

October

November



*“...relatively high income (compared to other opportunities available to Roma) which can be earned by collecting and selling scrap from the dump.”*

### **Pata Rât 1**

Pata Rât 1 is called „Dallas” by the residents. It is located at the edge of the city garbage dump. In 1989 there were not more than a few residents. Since 1989 Roma people have moved from all parts of Romania to take advantage of the relatively high income (compared to other opportunities available to Roma) which can be earned by collecting and selling scrap from the dump. There are currently more than 125 families living in this enclave. A number of development projects for Roma have been targeted at this community, and at least one organization, the Family Aid Foundation (FAF), has been continuously working in the community since 1997. The living conditions in the enclave are appalling, and it is hard not to feel compulsion to assist the residents. Only a handful of families have managed to build durable homes on the site. All others are made with scraps, sticks, and mud. In the summer of 2006 an Austrian organization completed a project to bring some stand pipe water sources among the houses. A medical clinic was built and staffed using Phare funds, but does not have sustainable income sources to continue. FAF has built a shower and washing facility for the community. The people living in Pata Rât 1 do not have legal tenure: the local authorities are administratively preventing it.

Officially the garbage dump is scheduled to close in January 2008. It is likely that, since these families “recently” moved to this location for the job, they will move to another location when this income source ends.

### **Pata Rât 2 and 3**

These two communities are located on the other side of the

garbage dump from Pata Rât 1. Pata Rât 2 is a community formed from people who were evicted from housing throughout Cluj-Napoca. Like Pata Rât 1, houses are self-built by occupants from scraps retrieved from the dump, and sticks and mud. The families of this community have jobs in addition to recycling garbage. Their tenure is illegal.

Pata Rât 3 was formed in 2002 when 13 families were illegally evicted by local authorities from the city center and relocated to 13 metal barracks. The barracks are made from sheet metal and lack insulation. There is a common water source and one toilet cabin. Local authorities have concluded one-year renewable rental contracts for the barracks with the families. The contracts are not housing tenure contracts, and the barracks are not seen as social housing. The contract status does not allow the people living in the barracks to legally register themselves as residents. This prevents their access to health and social services. The families both recycle garbage plus have other jobs.

### **Byron**

Byron H15 is a group of 24 squatter apartments on Byron Street, which have been legalized by the local authorities. In 2004 all of the inhabitants lacked personal legal documents. The apartment building has sewage problems, and the electricity is illegal. Families are using wood and electricity to heat their apartments.

### **Manastur**

Ten families live in tents at the edge of the Manastur district of Cluj-Napoca. Health and hygiene conditions are poor, causing particular difficulties for the children in the

*continued p. 4*

community. Their tenure is illegal.

**Bontida**

The town of Bontida has about 1200 Roma residents out of

for Roma social housing in the city center. The block is currently occupied by 38 squatter families, who will be evicted to allow people on the social housing registry to occupy the renovated building. The squatters do not have residency papers and the local authorities are neither required nor concerned to supply housing for them when they are evicted. Several social programs have been set up in the city center for the benefit of Roma. Unfortunately the Roma people are mainly living at the periphery of the city and are not able to travel to the locations to take advantage of the social programs and services. One example at the edge of Dej is an area called Sarata. Ten families live in the community. Three years ago they were promised electricity at an affordable rate, but still have not received it. The families are living in three buildings. The two large buildings have four rooms each. Each family has one 4 x 4 meter room in the building. There is one water source. No one in the group has a job, and residents live on their social aid.

*“The living conditions in the enclave are appalling, and it is hard not to feel compulsion to assist the residents”*

**Summary**

Approximately 14,000 Roma people in Cluj County live in sub-standard housing. Approximately 6,000 Roma people in the city of Cluj-Napoca live in sub-standard housing. Although the six Roma enclaves in Cluj-Napoca are well known for their poor housing conditions, those residents account for only about 20% of the Roma people living in poverty housing in Cluj-Napoca.

courtesy of David Parker, www.davidparker.com



a total population of 4800. In 1995 and 1996 there were illegal police raids on the Roma settlements. The current Mayor seems very sympathetic to the problems faced by the Roma people. The town was the site of a number of NGO projects (World Vision, OSI, and the German Democratic Forum) and one Phare grant. The projects had little result, some were considered ridiculous. Legalized land title and overcrowding are the major problems. Many families have jobs and enough money to build 'normal' houses if land were available. The Mayor has given away all available land, and still has 80 families on a waiting list.

**Dej**

Local authorities in Dej seem uncooperative. They claim there is not a lack of housing or social housing for Roma in the city. They also claim that there are very few Roma in the city, and those that exist live in the center. They are renovating an apartment block



# the right to food:

## Fulfilling Millennium Development Goal n. 1: where the world stands today

The Millennium Declaration (2000) adopted by the UN Member States, establishing the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) decided that the deadline for their achievement would have been 2015. Nowadays the international community is half way to this deadline and the progress in the fulfilment of the MDGs is not outstanding.

Even though all the goals are important, one of them, the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 target 2: "Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger" has a strong impact in the achievement of many of the other seven goals.

Given the particular role of the MDG 1 target 2 it is important to understand if it could be achieved by the deadline of 2015 and to do this an analysis of the situation of food security and of the fight against hunger must be carried out.

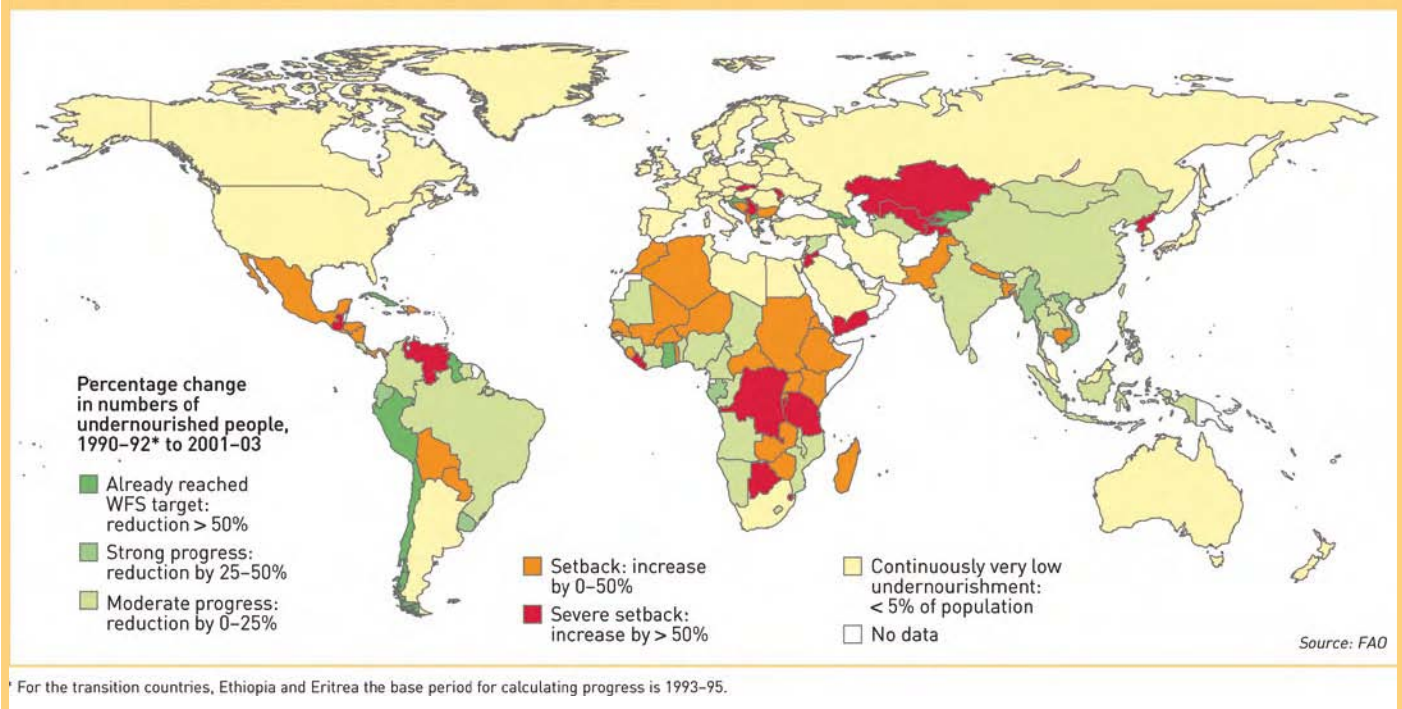
First of all the analysis must take into account the difference between MDG 1 target 2 and the World Food Summit (WFS) Target established in 1996, which is really important to understand the progress made in reducing the number of

same deadline.

Once clarified the difference between proportions and absolute numbers there are other two elements to be considered to have a clear analysis of the situation of the fight against hunger as it stands today: the population growth rate which affects both the proportion and the number of hungry people and the desegregated data on food security by regions because if the proportions or numbers are considered globally there will be evident progress towards the achievement of both targets but this will be the result of the achievements of some big countries like China and Brazil. Finally the study of the situation of food security must involve the analysis of the human right which is at the core of the fight against hunger: the right to food.

The fulfilment of the right to food is connected to different activities like food aid and food safety nets which may have different consequences on the fight against hunger and on the achievement of the goals connected to that fight. Among those activities, one which is achieving more and more relevance especially at national level, is the recognition of the

### Progress towards the World Food Summit target since 1990-92



Map courtesy of FAO, State of food insecurity in the world 2006

hungry people in the world. The difference is that the MDG aims at reducing by half the proportion of undernourished people by 2015 while the WFS target is more ambitious as it aims at reducing by half the absolute number of hungry people by the

justiciability of the right to food that is to say the possibility to bring a violation of this right in front of a court of law and to receive a reparation. If the justiciability of the right to food is starting to be recognised in different States like India, South

Africa and Switzerland, it is far to be a reality at international level due to the diffidence many States still have regarding economic, social and cultural rights.

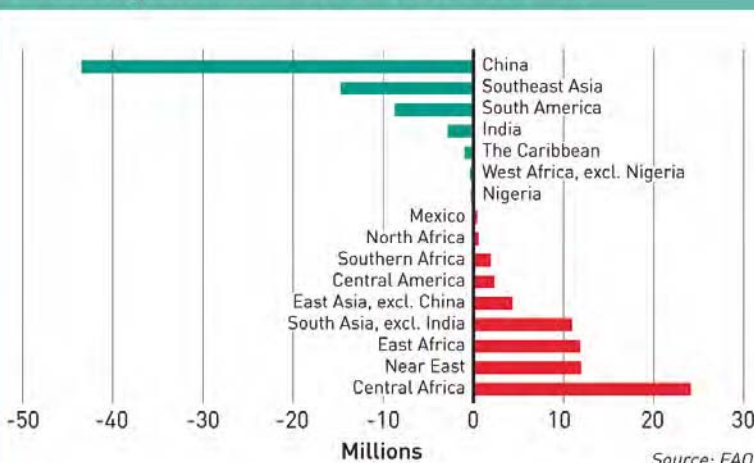
The major problem in the race against the time to fulfil MDG 1 target 2 and the WFS target is the lack of attention given to the problem of food insecurity by many of the UN Member States as shown by the few references to the right to food and to the fight against hunger in different important international fora like the general debate of the 61st session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) or the informal thematic debate of the General Assembly on "Partnership towards achieving the MDGs: taking stock moving forward" organized by the UNGA President Her Excellency Sheika Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa. The situation changed completely in fora like the Third Committee of the UNGA or the Second Session of the Human Rights Council where the UN Special Reporters were called to present their report. In those occasions the issue of the fight against hunger was addressed seriously both by the Special Reporters on the Right to Food and by the Special Reporters on the situation of human rights in different countries.

This brief analysis shows that the problem of food insecurity is mainly addressed by non States actors and when States are called to address the international community they prefer to deal with more actual issues like terrorism and nuclear weapons than the right to food even though as His Excellency Luiz Ignacio Lula da Silva, President of the Federate Republic of Brazil, said during the UNGA general debate: a world where people starve will never be safe.

The conclusion is that the situation related to the achievement of MDG 1 is not so clear, as there are different opinions related to it as shown by the analysis of the meetings held at the UN Headquarters on the issue. According to FAO,

Map courtesy of FAO, State of food insecurity in the world 2006

### Changes in number of undernourished in subregions from 1990-92 to 2001-03

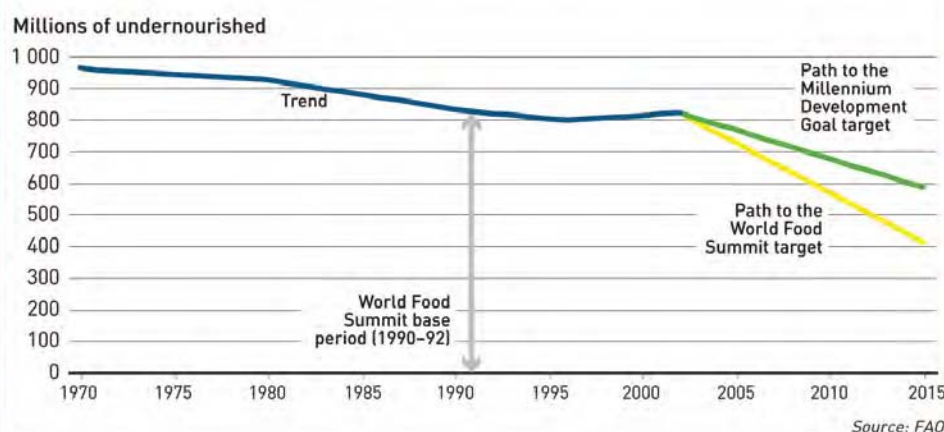


the goal of reducing to half the proportion of hungry and poor will probably be met globally in 2015, but this will not be a real success for two main reasons. First of all the fact that the goal will be reached globally will be the consequence of the impressive progress achieved by some large countries as China, while in other areas of the world the situation will still be dramatic. The second reason why the achievement of MDG 1 will not be a success other than for political reasons, it is the fact that it is pretty sure that the WFS target will not be met as the number of hungry people has remained virtually unchanged since the average level of the years 1990-1992.

Despite this negative analysis, the efforts made at both international and national level in the fight against hunger are encouraging. These efforts are mainly connected to the right to food as it is achieving a growing importance in particular at national level.

The role of the right to food in achieving the MDG 1 and the WFS target is a fundamental one, but the importance of it and of the two targets should receive a greater attention in the international fora in order for them to open the way to the defeat of hunger in the world.

### Number of undernourished people in the developing world



“Halving, by no later than 2015, the number of undernourished in the world, was the goal set by the World Food Summit (WFS) in 1996. Ten years on, there has been almost no progress in reducing global hunger.”

# assisting the electoral process in IRAQ: the experience of the ITPCM

by Gabriella Arcadu

Nearly 18 months have passed since the ITPCM first became involved in the actions implemented by the international community –under the UNAMI umbrella- to favour the establishment of a democratic government in Iraq. During that period the staff assigned to the project was able to deliver 24 training initiatives, targeting over 400 Iraqis trainees (see chart below).

Firstly, the high political profile of the crisis that was translated into a protracted commitment of the donor, allowing a steady financial support to the activities. Secondly, the role played by the ITPCM itself, that was able to guarantee significant continuity of the deployed staff, allowing the establishment of personal as well as professional relationships with IECI, UNAMI, and the other actors involved. Thirdly, the establishment of a direct channel of communication ITPCM-IECI that greatly facilitated organisational as well as content related planning.

This continuity also let the different training activities to improve and expand, building –and learning- on the experience developed during the previous courses.

Summary chart				
ACTIVITIES	Period of implementation	N. of training courses	N. of participants	Approx. hours of training
Support to the Transitional National Assembly	5 - 22 Dec. 2004	4	98	80
Support to the Constitutional Referendum	6 - 20 Sept. 2005	4	69	75
Support to the Council of Representative	7 - 25 Nov. 2005	8	168	160
Technical Assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq	March - December 2006	8	131	320
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>635</b>

*“during that period the staff assigned to the project were able to deliver 24 training initiatives, targeting over 400 Iraqi trainees”*

The amount of work and the experience developed is remarkable and draws our attention on what has been done and on the most appropriate way forward.

The overall initiative has to be considered a significant success, considering the time constraints often faced during the planning process, and the ever-changing situation in Iraq. This positive outcome is explained by the continuity of efforts of all actors involved and was originated by a set of specific circumstances.

The typology of the implemented training initiatives developed from those strictly related to a specific electoral process, going to include progressively more capacity building oriented ones. To this regard, it needs to be noted that for certain subject areas – such as training methodologies, IT – same participants have attended the various editions, allowing to build on the acquired competence.

For security reasons all the activities were organised in Jordan. To this regard a few considerations need to be done. Since the

beginning of the programme the violence in Iraq has escalated constantly, reaching, in certain areas of the country, the levels of a full fledged civil war. This was clearly mirrored in participants reflections and feelings showed during classes.

Initially, participants to the various training courses manifested some confidence in a positive outcome of the crisis in Iraq. As months went by, without any real progress in the peace process for their country, the ITPCM staff noted an increasing level of frustration and sometimes a sense of hopelessness regarding the possibilities of an improvement, at least in the short term. Many of the first groups of participants left the country in search for security and several others are searching for opportunities abroad.

Naturally, a certain level of frustration emerged also among ITPCM staff. Various questions emerged during discussions in Pisa and in Jordan, such as, how useful is this programme considering the general situation? Or, what is the purpose of electoral training amidst growing levels of violence? These questions were not without consequences over the planning and implementation of the programme. Activities have been slowed down in the last few

months in order to “wait and see” in which direction the situation will evolve.

Despite security conditions, things have moved on. For 2007 the calendar foresees elections at Governorate level and it appears that nobody wish to suspend or postpone this event. Further, recently the Iraqi parliament has approved a new law reforming the IECI; most likely this will produce substantial changes in the personnel of the Iraqi Electoral Commission.

Moreover, in order to enhance IECI institutional competence, UNAMI has designed a structured capacity building strategy and deployed a team of expert between Baghdad and Amman.

Therefore, electoral training remains a priority in Iraq and also the Italian donor remains committed in supporting the programme that the ITPCM has been designing and implementing for some years. The time frame and

contents are still unclear but further training activities will be organised in Jordan, most probably before winter 2007. Naturally, this new set of activities will benefit from all the experience developed but, unless there will be a significant improvement of the situation on the ground, the questions mentioned above will still linger in the background.



the “KHAZNEH”, PETRA, JORDAN



# human rights *versus* traditions in the west bank:

training at the UNWRA Field Office by Fabrizia Falcione

Taking into consideration the mandate of the UN Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle-East, the emphasis given in the last two decades on human rights and protection issues through the UN General Assembly to this specific role of the Agency, the always increasing attention the United Nations are devoting to the international human rights standards and to human rights-based approaches to implemented activities and, last but not at all least, forty years of human rights violations suffered by Palestinians since the military occupation of Gaza Strip, the West Bank and East Jerusalem, the Department of Relief and Social Services of UNRWA West Bank Field Office, located in Jerusalem, decided to make use of the intern coming from a Master of Arts in Human Rights and Conflict Management for planning and delivering its first training course in human rights, human rights-based approach and conflict management for around 60 of its social workers.

It was clear from the very first session that speaking about human rights in a Country which is not an independent State and where there is no rule of law, furthermore, to people whose human rights are constantly violated by the military occupation, and whose trust in the international community and in the United Nations, especially the UN in New York and Geneva, is very undermined - as highlighted in last September 2006 report of the Special Reporters on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 - would have been very different from lectures and training in any Western

Country and, for sure, extremely challenging but also likely to be very fulfilling.

Being the case of a training course for adult professionals, furthermore in a territory involved in a decades-long conflict, the presentation had to be focused on international standards relevant for and applicable to their work. One major problem, however, was the lack of updated bibliographical resources on human rights-based approach to social work, with the exception of the number 1 of the Professional Training Series of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights - Centre for Human Rights, "Human Rights and Social Work - A manual for schools of social work and the social work profession". The manual, being edited in 1994, is quite dated and not particularly culture-sensitive, but still the only UN resource on the topic.

Unlikely to happen with trainees who are used to give for granted their own human rights and the respect for them, the first sensitive issue brought out during brainstorming, and which warmed up the group discussion during the first part of session 1, was the perceived idea of a clash between culture and tradition, on one side, and human rights and international standards and instruments, on the other side. The topic clearly split the class: those who supported the idea that culture and tradition may violate human rights, those who absolutely rejected it and those who preferred to stay out of the discussion. Interesting enough, no open mention to a specific culture



*"It was clear, from the very first session, that speaking about*

*human rights in a country which is not an independent state and where there is no rule of law... would have been very different from lecturing and training in any Western Country"*

or tradition was made. It was clear from the beginning that the relation between culture, traditional rules and religious norms on one side and international human rights standards and norms on the other was going to be one of the major issues. It was, therefore, necessary to deal with it if credibility of the training course didn't want to be lost.

**A**gain during session 2, as for session 1, the question of the relationship between culture / tradition and international human rights standards and norms came out strongly. Several positions around the matter were publicly presented. The three major ones can be summarised as follows:

- **culture and tradition occur to violate, in some of their expressions, human rights;**
- **culture and tradition never violate human rights;**
- **local (Arab) culture and traditions are inclusive of all principles and rights needed by the society and international human rights and norms are a product of western Countries and do not belong to Arab-Islamic culture / tradition.**

**T**he issue of the relation between culture / tradition and human rights is of such an importance that a sensitive and intellectually honest argument was due to the participants. First of all we went back to paragraph. 5 of the 1993 Vienna Convention on Human Rights – already discussed in session 1- where it is clearly stated that “While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be born in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural system, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental

*“...we took a break and went to visit the quite big building where the training was held, a former Israeli prison for Palestinians, still in use in the ‘90s”*

freedom”. Then, following that reasoning, and speaking about culture and tradition in general terms, I represented them, along with religion, history of a people and personal beliefs, as a floor. On that floor individuals and societies rest. Human rights are on top of that floor formed by culture, traditions and religion and should never fall below it. Culture, tradition, religion, therefore, are not opposed to human rights, rather, they are the foundation of them but nothing should ever allow human rights to fall beneath that floor. The floor metaphor seemed to work quite well, giving the idea of the respect and the importance of the relationship between human rights and the international human rights standards and culture / tradition / religion.

**O**ne remark I believe to be worth: right after introducing the topic we took a break and went to visit the quite big building where the training was held, a former Israeli prison for Palestinians, still in use in the '90s. My trainees knew well that place, few of them “very well” and “from the inside”. Once back in class, the metaphor was even clearer to everybody.

*Fabrizia Falcione, February 2007*



**a prisoner graffiti, Al Farah ex prison, (Nablus ,West Bank)**

# field protection for internal displaced persons in Southern Sudan

by *Francisco Furlani*

## Right to Self Determination in South Sudan

In order to put an end to the Northern/Southern Sudanese conflict, the Machakos Protocol, Chapter I of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, determines an interim period of six years. It is a buffer period, during which time it is anticipated for the hostilities to end, for a monitoring mechanism to be implemented and for international aid to increase. It also provides for the construction of a constitutional framework.

All these preparations are done in order to establish reliable conditions which could provide for a new direction for the future of Sudan: the 2011 referendum. After the interim period, an internationally monitored referendum is going to be organized jointly by the Government of Sudan and Sudanese People Liberation Army/Movement for the people of Southern Sudan to confirm the unity of the country or to vote for an independent South Sudan.

The right to vote and participate in the process was highlighted in Chapter II of the CPA. Without distinction and unreasonable restrictions, all Sudanese citizens can vote in the referendum. Much of the development within governmental structures is currently focused on this event. The Government of South Sudan ("GoSS") which is currently the regional authority for the South, together with the National Government, The Government of Sudan ("GoS"), are both promoting welfare for all Sudanese. These

two major actors are now pulling the strings in South Sudan.

## The Unity of the Republic of Sudan

If we consider the character of the CPA and carefully analyse its articles, we notice that the continued Unity of Sudan is should be an attractive option to the South Sudanese. In the first of the Agreed principles of the Machakos Protocol it is expressly mentioned that the Unity of Sudan and the justice for all Sudanese shall remain always as priority of both the parties. The recognition of the right to self determination does not automatically lead to the creation of a separate sovereign state. The grievances of the people of South Sudan and their future aspirations can be already achieved within the CPA framework. The people of Sudan, either from North or South, share the same heritage and hopes.

The main causes of the conflict have already been address by the CPA. The pre - CPA Sudan, as an Islamic state, was governed by Sharia law. This religious law was applied in all the country, without taking into account the right of people to practise their own religion. The Machakos protocol ends this aspect of the conflict: Sudan is governed as a multi religious country. There is a clear division between state and religion. The civil law valid now is governed by the personal law, avoiding the application of Sharia to non Muslims. The principles of the CPA are also settled in the National Interim Constitution, when it identifies religious right to all Sudanese, the right of freedom of creed and Worship.

Another subject addressed in Chapter III is the resource sharing. Wealth was always a cause of clashes and the CPA deals with some basic aspects. Agreeing that South Sudan faces serious problems of resources and to perform basic institutional functions, the GoS shall provide additional finance during the interim time. Natural and land resources are equally divided between the Sudanese territory. Special attention is given to the oil revenue, where guiding principles for sustainable utilization have been developed and a National

### Demography

**Population (2005):** 36,233,000.

**Density (2005):** persons per sq mi 37.5, persons per sq km 14.5.

**Urban-rural (2003):** urban 38.9%; rural 61.1%.

**Ethnic composition (2003):** black c. 52%; Arab c. 39%; Beja c. 6%; foreigners c. 2%; other c. 1%.

**Religious affiliation (2000):** Sunni Muslim 70.3%; Christian 16.7%, of which Roman Catholic c. 8%, Anglican c. 6%; traditional beliefs 11.9%; other 1.1%.

### Foreign trade

**Imports (2004):** U.S.\$4,075,000,000 (machinery and

equipment 31.1%; manufactured goods 25.8%; foodstuffs 13.5%, of which wheat and wheat flour 7.9%; transport equipment 12.6%).

**Major import sources:** China 13.0%; Saudi Arabia 11.6%; U.A.E. 5.9%; India 4.8%; Germany 4.5%; Japan 4.1%.

**Exports (2004):** U.S.\$3,778,000,000 (crude petroleum 78.3%; sesame seeds 4.7%; refined petroleum 3.8%; sheep and goats 3.7%; cotton 2.5%, gum arabic 1.6%).

**Major export destinations (2004):** China 66.9%; Japan 10.6%; Saudi Arabia 4.3%; U.A.E. 2.4%.

(data Encyclopedia Britannica 2006)

Petroleum Commission is established during the interim period. The revenue sharing is balanced according to the needs for South Sudan development and reconstruction. A very important point is the Article 9° of the Protocol on wealth sharing in Chapter IV, regarding the interstate commerce. Here, no legal impediments to the commerce among states shall be raised and the flow of goods, services, capital and labour between the regions are paramount. This is a vital aspect which describes accurately the idea of unity in the CPA and trend for a United Sudan.

The two main actors GoSS and GoS, also developed in Chapter II of the CPA a range of institutions and authorities at national and regional level, giving equilibrium to the governmental powers. They reaffirm the State and local authorities, together with concurrent and exclusive competencies for each major part.

Even though, what we saw in the region during our experience was a completely miscarriage of the peace process. States actors are forgetting the spirit of unity of the CPA. By the reading of the CPA text we can see that all the action, programs and institutions meant to be implemented during the Interim period target the construction of a harmonious Sudanese republic where North and South mutually solve the differences and walk together toward the future. All the important needs and requirements of SPLA are accomplished with the CPA. The Southern Sudanese Movement reaches their objectives. When SPLM/A appeared in 1983, the movement struggled for a United Sudan; but a unity with a new basis where a pluralistic, democratic and secular state, a new Sudanese political dispensation based on the realities of the historical and contemporary diversities. This should be strengthened during the following years for the sustainable peace in one United Sudan. That is the will of the CPA, National Interim Constitution of Sudan and of the National Interim Constitution of South Sudan.

Apart from that, a complete absence of structure, administration, organization, together with instability, insecurity and deficiency of economical, industrial and social infrastructure levels predominate in the area. South Sudanese governmental authorities are using all their forces and prestige to pass into the population the spirit of a new nation, forgetting about the high commitment made during the CPA negotiations and the SPLA/M objectives. The international actors also have their share of responsibility by not ensuring the authorities are aware of the actual situation in the country. Our point of view still remains that the CPA should be applied in a clear and comprehensive manner and in accordance with the spirit of the agreement.

## **THE MACHAKOS PROTOCOL** signed at **MACHAKOS, KENYA ON** **20TH JULY, 2002** as recorded and reconfirmed in the **CPA** 9th January 2005

WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Sudan People's Liberation Army (hereafter referred to as the Parties) having met in Machakos, Kenya, from 18th June, 2002 through 20th July, 2002; And...

[...]

### **PART A: AGREED PRINCIPLES**

1.1 That the unity of the Sudan, based on the free will of its people ...shall be the priority of the Parties and that it is possible to redress the grievances of the people of South Sudan and to meet their aspirations within such a framework.

1.2 That the people of South Sudan have the right to control and govern affairs in their region and participate equitably in the National Government.

1.3 That the people of South Sudan have the right to self-determination, inter alia, through a referendum to determine their future status [...]

### **PART B: THE TRANSITION PROCESS**

At the end of the six (6) year Interim Period there shall be an internationally monitored referendum, organized jointly by the GOS and the SPLM/A, for the people of South Sudan to: confirm the unity of the Sudan by voting to adopt the system of government established under the Peace Agreement; or to vote for secession.

[...]

### **STATE AND RELIGION**

Recognizing that Sudan is a multi-cultural, multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-lingual country and confirming that religion shall not be used as a divisive factor...

[...]

6.2 There shall be freedom of belief, worship and conscience for followers of all religions or beliefs or customs and no one shall be discriminated against on such grounds

[...]

### **PART C: STRUCTURES OF GOVERNMENT**

To give effect to the agreements set out in Part A, the Parties, within a framework of a unified Sudan which recognizes the right to self-determination for the people of Southern Sudan, hereby agree that with respect to the division of powers...

[...]

### **THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH SUDAN**

1.3 That the people of South Sudan have the right to self-determination, inter alia, through a referendum to determine their future status.

## news from the field & letters to the itpcm

Dear Professor,

I arrived in Dili 3 days ago, everything is running well, even if the situation is not very stable, we encounter strong limitations on our movements.

Probably we won't stay here long, I'm likely to be sent to work in the provincial districts, where the situation seems to be quieter and less militarised

This island is really beautiful, although very poor, the nature is just amazing.

Among my colleagues there is another ex-santannina, Anna Lisa Picone, from master edition 2005-06, so we end up sometimes talking about the Scuola and our experience there.

I still have many questions to ask... but I'm too concentrated now to understand what's going on around me.

[...] **by Gaia Gigante**

Gaia Gigante attended the Master in Human Rights and Conflict Management at the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna and she is now working for the UNV, mission in Timor East

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Jerusalem, 23 March 2007

Dear Professor de Guttry,

after a long and suffered "gestation", today I have been officially informed that I have been selected as Women Human Rights Officer, within the UNIFEM Palestinian Occupied Territories.

Although for the moment it is a 3-months position (with possibility of extension), it is pointless to say how happy I am: it is a profile the Sant'Anna School MA in Human Rights and Conflict Management has prepared us for and, not less important to me, I will be working for women rights.

Best Regards, **Fabrizia Falcione**

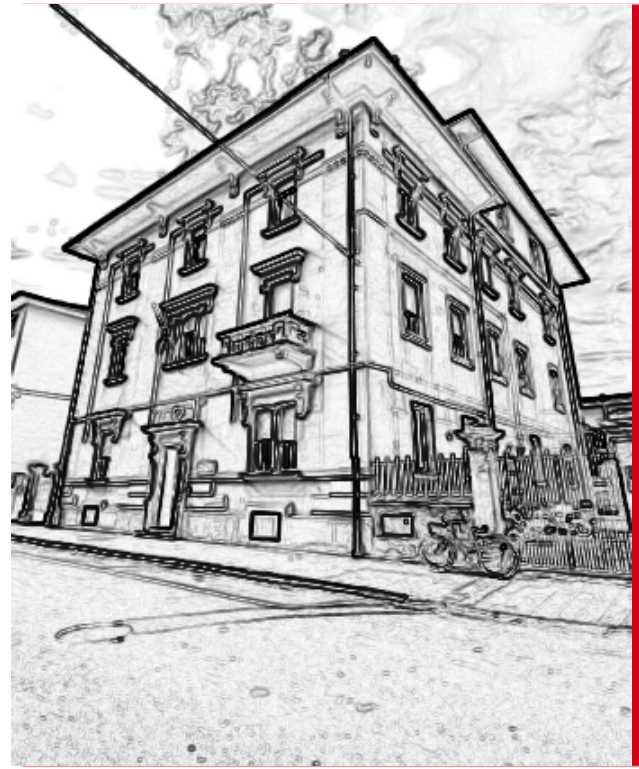
## ...other appointments:

**Cristina Graziani:** UCODEP, Palestinian Territories  
**Dario D'Urso:** internship OSCE, Bosnia-Herzegovina  
**De Gaudenzi Gabriele:** UNMIK, Pristina  
**Samuel Mutungi:** IOM, Sudan  
**Patrick Amihere:** HCHR, Uganda  
**Valentina Bartolucci:** PhD Candidate, Bradford U.  
**Federica Righi:** WHO, Barcellona

## iccds

### International Centre for Conflict and Development Studies

Core mission of this recently created Centre is to conduct research activities, seminars, workshops and meetings, preferably, but not exclusively, focusing on conflicts prevention and management, post-war reconstruction, and international peace support missions. The Centre will focus also on regional integration processes as instruments to create security communities, ensuring stability to wide areas, thus preventing the emergence of conflicts and facilitating the peaceful resolution of disputes.



the itpcm & iccds base in Pisa, archive photo

## itpcm

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