



Scuola Superiore
Sant'Anna
di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento

the **ITPCM**

International Training Programme for Conflict Management



International Training Programme
for Conflict Management

newsletter

overview

Dear friends of the ITPCM,

I am very pleased to send to all of you our warmest Greetings for a Happy Easter. This year has

proved, so far, to be quite challenging for those working for the consolidation of peace and democracy and for the respect of human rights. The latest news coming

from Palestine, Chad, Somalia, Iran, Zimbabwe and other difficult spots are really not encouraging and in the meantime they are a clear signal that the International

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Community, through its universal and regional mechanisms devoted to conflict prevention and management, has still to improve its capacity to tackle rapidly and in an effective manner deteriorating situations. Recent innovations introduced in the UN to better cope with these crises and the increased role played by regional organizations leave, in any case, space for hope to make the international crisis management system more effective and efficient.

We here in Pisa at the ITPCM are trying to do our best to increase the quality of our services which in our understanding represent a contribution to reinforce the professionalism of those who are serving or aim to serve in international field operations. During 2010 we have planned to organise about 20 different courses both here in Pisa and in Africa: as you will notice visiting our website we have recently started a major project aimed at training European personnel serving in national Civil protection systems in order to be prepared for EU coordinated field operations such as those who have been actively involved in the terrible crisis in Haiti and in Chile. We will continue to work as usual with our European partners and with our African friends.

Let me just highlight that on March 17, 2010 we hosted here at the Scuola,

under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the First meeting of all the Italian Centers (military, police and civilian) involved in the training of personnel for international field operations: it has been a unique opportunity to share experiences, to promote a closer cooperation and to restate the desire to create a national network. We will keep you updated about the evolution of this very promising Network.

Dear friends, I do hope that you will enjoy this issue of our Newsletter which contains various interesting articles on different issues such as the role of diaspora in conflict management and in promoting local development in their country of origin, the MONUC, the role of Media during conflict, the above mentioned meeting of the Italian Training Centers and a short article on an initiative we have been involved in Turkey in cooperation with the Italian Carabinieri aimed at reinforcing the Human Rights knowledge of the Turkish Jandarma.

The next issue of the ITPCM Newsletter is due to appear by mid-July: as usual we appeal to all of you to send us short articles and comments to further enrich our Newsletter.

Andrea de GUTTRY
Director ITPCM

Contributions



by Francesca Datola*

**PhD Candidate, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna*

ON THE WAY BACK TO SENEGAL NOT ONLY REMITTANCES

know-how, social & human capital in service of development

"In France everything has already been done. In Senegal everything is to be built" proudly explained me Youssoupha Niang. Mr Niang, six years spent in Normandy as a builder in a construction site, is one of the approximately 300 migrants helped by the project "Initiatives de Co-développement" to settle back in the country of origin and to start-up a small enterprise. His

swimming pool construction firm, realized thanks to the money but also the skills and expertise he gained while working in France, is now handling several important projects and employing seven local workers. Mr Niang's successful experience shows that the idea of co-development is not just an utopia but something that could actually work.

The concept of co-development is better understood when placed within the larger context of the so-called "Migration-Development nexus". The idea that the diaspora could become an actor of development is a cutting-edge issue in the current debate of development studies. Researches have focused so far almost exclusively on the economic impact

of migrants' remittances. According to the World Bank's estimations in 2008 remittances toward developing countries amounted approximately to 338 billions USD: a terrific figure if we consider that in the same period

[...] in 2008 remittances towards developing countries amounted approximately to 338 billions USD: a terrific figure if we consider that in the same period official development aid came to 120 billions USD

official development aid came to 120 billions USD. Even if remittances are now contracting because of the global financial crisis¹ they could still play a pivotal role in fostering development, alleviating poverty, stimulating entrepreneurship. This potential positive impact has been implicitly confirmed by the pledge of G8² leaders gathered in L'Aquila to reduce the transaction

¹ "With this sluggish pace of recovery, remittance flows are unlikely to reach the 2008 level even by 2011" The World Bank, Migration and Development Brief 11, 3 November 2009.

² G8 Declaration "Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future", para. 134, 8 July 2009.

costs³ of remittances from 10% to 5% before 2014.

But the valorization of the economic resources of migrants is not the sole⁴ dimension of the "migration-development" nexus. What seems more interesting to explore is how to harness the "intangible" resources of migrants, namely their social and human capital, in service of development. This means trying to mobilize the diasporas' networks and chains which connects developing and developed countries, exploiting skills and techniques acquired in the country of destination and reusing them in the country of origin. The traditional development cooperation has just started discovering a new potential agent of development: the migrant of

³ The cost of money-transfer, both using informal or formal channels, are often prohibitive, discouraging money-sending. Case-studies have shown that lowering transaction costs often means an increase in remittances' flow. Gibson, J., McKenzie, D. and Rohorua, H., (2006).

⁴ Moreover there is no unanimity among authors on the entirely positive effect of remittances on developing economies. According to Lipton (1980) remittances are primarily employed in the house-building sector. That kind of investment is not considered "productive" in view of triggering development but rather considered as a form of immobilization of capitals. Furthermore, according to other authors (Appleyard 1989, Rubenstein 1992), remittances would also distort domestic economies by provoking inflation.

the diaspora with his savings, his affiliation to migrants' associations, his know-how, his commitment towards his country of origin, his dreams of

The traditional development cooperation has just started discovering a new potential agent of development: the migrant of the diaspora with his savings, his affiliation to migrants' associations, his know-how, his commitment towards his country of origin, his dreams of "coming back".

"coming back".

One should admit that behind policy-makers' enthusiasm for the "migration-development nexus" often lies the ill-concealed hope to finally get rid of undesired immigrants kicking them out in an elegant way. As a matter of fact EU attitude itself towards migration has been ambiguous, merging a more coercive, securitarian approach with a declared engagement in co-development⁵. Nonetheless

⁵ The first appearance of the term "co-development" in the EU jargon dates back to the Conclusion of the Tampere Council(1999) . The term will be then taken up in the European Commission Communication "Migration and Development: some concrete





there are some interesting projects underway which really seem to help the development cause.

A path-breaking initiative in this sense has been the French-Senegalese project “Initiatives de Co-développement”. Partially due to the resilient colonial ties, France has historically been a privileged⁶ destination for Senegalese migrants. Both France and Senegal tried to manage the migration phenomenon through institutions⁷, conferences, seminars and joint projects. One of the most successful has been the project “Initiatives de Co-développement” (2005-2008) which has been recently refinanced for another three years and renamed “PAISD⁸”. The project, in its

orientations” (2005).

6 France hosts 18% of Senegalese Diaspora in Europe, followed by Italy (10%) and Germany (5%). Source: IOM, « *Migration au Sénégal, Profil National* », 2009.

7 E.g. in France with the creation of the “Ministère de l’Immigration, de l’Identité Nationale et du Développement Solidaire” and in Senegal with the “Ministère des Sénégalais de l’Extérieur”.

8 Acronym for « Programme d’Appui

original version, presented three dimensions:

- 1) Professional mentoring and coaching for migrants wishing to start-up their own business in the country of origin.
- 2) Mobilization of high-skilled diaspora for short-term missions in Senegal.
- 3) Co-funding of development cooperation projects promoted by migrants’ associations.

The project has accompanied so far 290 migrants, organized 68 expert missions and prompted the construction of 69 social and sanitary infrastructures (wells, schools, hospitals) all across Senegal. The impact on the population has been impressive: job-creation potential for 800 people and access to water guaranteed to more than 80000 Senegaleses just to mention a few examples. The key of this success lies in the holistic approach used, in the empowerment and mobiliza-

aux Initiatives de Solidarité pour le Développement ».

tion of civil society as well as in the perceived local ownership of the project. Stories such as that of Youssoupha Niang, migrant coached in the framework of the first component of the project, are messages of hope. The hope that young Senegalese would-be migrants will never face again the terrible choice “Barca ou Barsakh” (Barcelona or Death)⁹. There is an alternative to emigrate or die, the alternative consisting in emigrating and then coming back in order to give a contribution to the development of the country of origin. Because, as reminded us Mr Niang, in Senegal there is a lot to do and “*everything is to be built*”.

9 Europe is synthesized in the word “Barcellona” because Spain is the first available destination for Senegalese migrants who often choose to cross the Atlantic Ocean to reach Canary Islands. EU tries to contrast these illegal arrivals in Canary Island with FRONTEX patrols.



by Lorenza Fontana*

This is the abstract of Fontana, Lorenza (2010) 'Hezbollah vs Israel: 'Confronting Information Strategies in the 2006 Lebanese War', forthcoming: *Arab Media & Society*.

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2006 LEBANESE WAR MEDIA'S STRATEGIC ROLE

In the summer of 2006, the last chapter of the conflict between the radical Islamist movement Hezbollah and the Israeli state was written. One of the most relevant aspects of the war was the role that information played in determining the final outcomes. Although from a military perspective the conflict had no winner, Hezbollah gained moral force and could strengthen its consensus among the Arabic populations. Meanwhile, Israel showed all its flaws and was weakened by the conflict.

The Internet was the key technological asset that made the Lebanon conflict the first *live* war in history. Never before had networks transmitted in real time the crude reality of the battlefield: pictures of the troops advancing in Southern Lebanon, bombed houses and villages, fleeing civilians, the attack on the Beirut airport, Hezbollah rockets over Haifa, evacuations, bunkers, dead bodies...everything reported on the Web thanks to widespread technologies, laptops and mini-video cameras, accessible

to all, not only to journalists. The conflict involved a great number of high-tech equipment and 'populist journalists', besides the hundreds of bloggers who, in presenting their points of view, influenced public opinion and international politics and raised doubts over the credibility of official statements.

From the the media point of view, another crucial element in the Lebanese conflict was an extremely wide and diverse network and broadcasting



system, where the Arab world's voices found a considerable space. Within this new media context, which had had the chance to consolidate from the time of the Second Intifada, the majority of the Arab audience had a fairly significant number of alternatives besides the Western media. Hezbollah strongly benefits from these changes. Yet in 1991, it founded the TV channel Al Manar, which proved the potential of the media as a weapon for the guerrilla fight. «*We see the media battle as equally important to the fighting on the ground*», the leader of the organization Nayef Krayem declared to Reuters in October 2000. During clashes in 2006, Israel bombed twice the headquarters of Al Manar in Southern Beirut. The buildings were burned and the satellite dishes were destroyed, but after a short time of silence, the network restarted its normal activities. Yet in 2004, when the U.S. put the organization on the terrorist movements' black list, the director for public relations, Ibrahim Farhat, declared that the organization had developed an emergency plan to be able to transmit from remote places. These episodes clearly

represent the first signs that both sides were giving attention to the media as conflict actors, as well as confirming the superiority of Hezbollah in the information strategy battlefield.

The Lebanese conflict constitutes further evidence of the new trend according to which, in asymmetrical 'hi-tech' conflicts, the weaker party prevails. Considering the information strategy, there are many analogies between the Lebanon War and the Israel-Palestinian conflict. Basically, in both cases Israel lost control over the media coverage. Firstly, the news reached the country from the outside, slowly eroding an already fragile consensus. Secondly, the guerrilla movements were able to manage the information factor in a better way, and to move the right pawns in the information battlefield, maximizing their endogenous strengths.

In other words, the Lebanese conflict is another example confirming the thesis according to which the Clausewitzian war is a dying species. A new type of war emerges which

Rupert Smith calls 'war among people' (Smith, 2006). The fight between Hezbollah and Israel would not have been defined 'war' in any other historical time. It was just a "*tank's walk among the ruins of a city*" (Galli, 2007). From a military point of view, a *joke* for Israel, whatever it may cost a *false win* and a political crisis. On the contrary, from a strategic point of view, the very protagonist was Hezbollah which was able to astonish enemies and analysts playing on the ability to control the media and on the wise management of its own soft power. It came out strengthened by the conflict with a new legitimacy and moral status.

The portrait of a new type of asymmetric conflict emerges, that is more and more relevant in the present age, and which is, together with other variables, modifying, not only the information arena, but also the very nature and the way of understanding war.



by Mulanda Juma*

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MONUC's WITHDRAWAL

bad & good news

The United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) started as a small mission ten years ago under the Security Council Resolution 1291 (2000) to accompany Congolese people in their march from war to peace following the 1999 Lusaka peace agreement. Since late 2009, the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has demanded the withdrawal of MONUC troops. Recently, the Congolese Prime

Minister, Adolphe Muzito, and Under Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations at the United Nations, Alain Le Roy, met over the issue.

In the past ten years, major accomplishments by MONUC can be noted, such as the accompaniment of the nation to the first ever democratic elections in 2006 and the support for the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programme. "To

date, 186 468 combatants have been taken into the DDR programme.¹ One of the successes of DDR is that, it brought about relative peace in some parts of the country.²

1 Boshoff, H. and Hoebeke, H., 2008, Peace in Kivu's? An Analysis of the Nairobi and Goma Agreements. Situation Report. *Institute for Security Studies*. www.issafrika.org. Accessed: 14 April 2009.

2 Bouta, T., 2005, Assessment of the

The Congolese government spokesperson, Lambert Mende, praised MONUC over the achievements and stressed that the government would like to see all MONUC troops progressively withdrawn by 2011. This was also reiterated by President Joseph Kabila during the recent official visit in Kinshasa of the French Foreign Affairs Minister, Bernard Kouchner. The call is not welcome by all Congolese: some express joy while others show great concern and fear.

Main reasons for joy

The main reasons for joy are as follows: (1) independence, sovereignty, and the dignity of the human person; (2) improved relations between the government of the DRC and Rwanda; and (3) the improvement of the relations between the DRC and Uganda.

Independence, sovereignty, and the dignity of the human person.

The government of the DRC partially justifies its call for MONUC with-

drawal by the need to restore the independence and sovereignty of the Congolese state, and thereby taking on its traditional responsibilities in promoting Congolese human dignity. Thus, as long as the international community assumes the traditional role of the state, the nation cannot claim to be totally sovereign. Under current transitional arrangements, the line between the role of the state and MONUC is blurred such that many times people blame MONUC instead of government. Rightly so because many times, when war breaks out, people run to MONUC for help, rather than to the government forces. Thus, the withdrawal will accord the government an opportunity to further strengthen the political will to mobilise resources for combating many ills that affect the society: insecurity, unemployment, illiteracy, HIV/AIDS and other widespread diseases, and poverty. These remain major threats to peace, development and human dignity.

Improved relations between the DRC and Rwanda

Over the past one year, diplomatic relations between the DRC and Rwanda have tremendously improved. This

has been praised around the world given its geopolitical importance. The move is partly a result of countless efforts of President Kabila to make peace with his neighbour, President Paul Kagame of Rwanda. It should be recalled that the relations between the DRC and Rwanda strained due to the military victory of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in 2004, and subsequent Rwandan army involvement in the war in the DRC in its military struggle against former Rwandan troops. It required mediation efforts of regional leaders and international organizations to help leaders who hardly trusted nor wanted to talk to each other, to be able to do so and move towards the restoration of diplomatic relations.

As a result, the two countries launched the military Operation Kimia I in early 2009, which resulted in the weakening of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR). This is exemplified not only by the arrest in Berlin of FDLR top leaders, Ignace Murwanashyaka et Straton Musoni, but also the return to Rwanda of over 11.577 FDLR ex-combatants and their families in 2009. The operation also led to the end of the armed conflict between the National Council People's Defense (CNDP) and the Con-

Ituri Disarmament and Community Reinsertion Programme <http://unddr.org>. Accessed: April 2009.



golese government. The two major unintended consequences were casualties among community members and the call for the Congolese speaker of parliament to resign for expressing concern over the joint military operations, and therefore a clear demonstration of problem of separation of powers in the DRC.

Improved relations between the DRC and Uganda

In his continued efforts to befriend his neighbours, President Kabila extended a peace leaf to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, despite the outcome of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) case where Uganda lost. The two countries formed, as in the earlier case, a united front between FARDC and the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) to fight against the Ugandan Lord Resistance Army (LRA) in east of the DRC. The operation codenamed "Thunderclap" started in December 2008 and went on for three months. This move from diplomatic talks to military cooperation has assured many Congolese of restoration of peace between the two neighbours. The change came by against a backdrop of thousands dead and many displaced as a result of collateral damages and LRA retaliation during the operation.

Main reasons for fear

There are as many reasons for fear as there are for joy. The main ones are as follows:

Absence of 'people to people dialogue' between Congolese and their neighbours

Despite the improved diplomatic relations, the absence of people's involvement in the dialogue means that nations are not yet reconciled in the Great Lakes region. For genuine reconciliation to be achieved and to prevent recurrence of armed conflicts, not only government to government dialogue is needed but also 'people to people' dialogue.

In fact, it is the people who bear most of the brunt of the war that wreck ruined their communities. The lack of people's involvement with others to

promote accountability and reconciliation may not help to foster the healing of deeper wounds and widespread mistrust between nations, which is very critical to the people's human security.

Metamorphosis of armed groups

Since the signing of the Sun City agreement in 2002, armed groups in the east of the DRC never cease to metamorphose. In the east, Mai-Mai militia groups who supported the government against foreign armies, such as the Patriotic Resistance of Congo (PARECO-Mai-Mai), are currently operating as opponents of the government. There, some members of former rebel groups, such as the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) left and formed the CNDP. Despite joining the government, many

Despite the improved diplomatic relations, the absence of people's involvement in the dialogue means that nations are not yet reconciled in the Great Lakes region.

of them become illegal business dealers with international companies and sustain themselves through illegal exploitation of minerals. The UN News Centre reveals that 'CNDP military officers deployed as part of FARDC Kimia II operation have profited from their deployment in mineral-rich areas, notably at the Bisie mine in Walikale, North Kivu, and in the territory of Kalehe, in South Kivu, to supply minerals to a number of exporting houses which supply the international companies.'³ In the western DRC, a separatist movement named the 'Bundi Dia Kongo' was created in an area considered to be peaceful: Bas-Congo province. It aimed at re-establishing "the pre-colonial Kongo Kingdom." This would include parts of the DRC, Congo-Brazzaville, Angola and Gabon. Their struggle was silenced by government military po-

lice and army. Still more, an armed group named 'Dongo Patriots' Resistance' was born in Equateur province in 2009. Some founding members are former soldiers from the Movement for the Liberation of Congo (MLC). With the support of MONUC, FARDC brought their struggle to an end. This continued metamorphosis is an indication that without people's needs being met and underlying causes being addressed there is potential for recurrence of conflict after the withdrawal of MONUC.

Concerns over who will fill in the security gap

MONUC troops are disciplined and well equipped and have the financial and technical capacity to deal with complex security situations in the DRC. On the other side, the Congolese army is still not free from some ill disciplined troops who continue raping, looting and violating human rights especially during special operations. Indeed, as rightly put by President Kabila, the whole army should not be blinded by the behaviour of this tiny minority. Moreover, the current army is formed through 'brassage' (integration of various armed groups and former national army). Little efforts have been made to reconcile various groups. Consequently, various troops pay allegiance to their former rebel

various troops pay allegiance to their former rebel faction leaders. This raises the question of who will effectively take on the responsibility to protect and prevent in areas left by MONUC?

faction leaders. This raises the question of who will effectively take on the responsibility to protect and prevent in areas left by MONUC? People are trapped in this rhetoric.

What next?

As stated earlier, there are as many reasons for fear as there are for joy. To ensure an effective withdrawal, people's concerns should be taken into consideration and adequately attended to.

³ See 'Global minerals, arms smuggling networks fuel DR Congo conflict - UN report', <http://un.org>. Accessed 17 March 2010.

about the ITPCM

TRAINING OF THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS:**TOWARDS A NETWORK OF ITALIAN TRAINING CENTRES**

by Annalisa Creta*

**PhD, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna*

On 17 March 2010 the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna organised a brainstorming meeting among national actors relevant and active in the training of civilian and police personnel seconded and deployed in peace support operations. Such an event represented the kick-off activity for the participating institutions to start delineating processes, procedures, activities and measures to work in coordination for a common goal: the training of the civilian personnel of crisis management missions.

The process leading to such an initiative started last year within the framework of the workshop "Italy's participation in EU civilian missions: critical aspects and future perspectives" held at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 4-5 November 2009. On that occasion,

various far-reaching recommendations were adopted as far as training of civilian personnel is concerned. In particular, participants called for better coordination, cooperation and partnership among existing Italian centres of excellence; encouraged the creation of a network of national training centres; supported the idea of setting up joint training courses for both non-governmental experts and administration officers in order to provide civilian experts with the same training background; emphasised the need to improve civilian training with the aim of optimizing the limited resources available in terms of personnel and giving more attention to their quality. In this vein, the organisation of basic training courses with curricula harmonised at the European level was also encouraged.

In an attempt to implement the above recommendations, the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna triggered a process towards the creation of a network of Italian training centres to start reflecting on the advantages of doing networking, of the implications of creating constructive synergies in the respective areas of work, the practical measures that could be adopted to build up operational partnerships.

The brainstorming meeting of 17 March 2010 was indeed organised to position the founding stones of a system of synergic coordination aimed at mapping out who is doing what how and when in the field of civilian training; brainstorming on how to create positive synergies to ensure a basic training to each Italian expert sent on mission; creating a coordination system and a network



to coordinate activities, organise common actions, avoid duplications and optimise resources; discussing how to best use at the national level the training curricula developed and adopted at the EU level (EGT-UE); offering, if deemed necessary, technical assistance to the Italian MFA in the drafting of a National strategy for civilian crisis management (as requested by the EU); doing strategic thinking to start a dialogue on the content of the training package of such a strategy.

The event saw the participation of a diversified audience of actors spanning from representatives of public institutions and ministries which contribute to the works of crisis management operations by seconding their personnel (civil servants, police, mili-

tary police), to staff of academic training and research institutions and civil society organisations.

Participants agreed on the idea of creating a national network for an horizontal coordination among centres and institutions involved in the training of personnel for civilian crisis missions. They all shared the idea that such a mechanism would facilitate coordination, avoid duplication of efforts, trigger joint common activities and actions in the field of civilian training.

The outputs of the meeting were very concrete and prospect far-reaching future results on the networking side. Indeed it was decided to organise periodic reunions at least on a yearly basis. Participants also agreed on the ne-

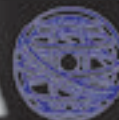
cessity of framing coordination tools and first decisions in this direction consisted in the realisation of a website as an instrument to share information among the network members and the carrying out of a mapping exercise to identify who can offer what and how in terms of thematic expertise, human and infrastructural facilities. These are only some of the concrete steps agreed upon which constitute the first bricks for the design of more ambitious coordination ties, whose shape will be framed over time.

The assumptions of this networking process Italian training centres are involved in are founded on some key principles. A common and coordinated approach to training triggers compatible approaches towards the development and management of knowledge and skills that improve the quality of the national contribution to peace support operations and, indirectly, contributes to ameliorate impact of the work that such operations carry out. An harmonised knowledge management approach leads to greater efficacy in the provision of training for civilian crisis management missions and enables for the sharing of resources, costs and time in training personnel.

Uniting for training efforts allows for a better coordinated national contribution to civilian crisis management missions and enables to better strategise on how to use resources in a cost-effective way utilising ad optimum the existing capacities for the organisation and delivery of training.



**Scuola Superiore
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Istituto Affari Internazionali

TURKEY GOES TO SCHOOL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Scuola Superiore Sant'anna, the Arma dei Carabinieri and the Turkish Jandarma joint efforts for training law enforcement authorities on international and European human rights standards

by Silvia Scarpa*

*PhD, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna

Since December 2008, some experts in international human rights law of the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna guided by Professor Andrea de Guttry have been participating to a variety of different activities organized within the European Union Phare Pre-Accession Twinning Project aimed at Training Jandarma Officers on European Human Rights Standards. The Twinning Project - that started in November 2008 and will be concluded in June 2010 - involves three Gendarmerie Forces, namely the Italian "Arma dei Carabinieri" acting as the Member State Partner, the Spanish "Guardia Civil" supporting the project activities as Junior Member State Partner and the beneficiary body, namely the Turk-

ish "Jandarma". The latter, which is part of the Turkish Armed Forces is an armed security and law enforcement authority established in 1839 that covers 92% of the Turkish territory and serves one third of the Turkish population.

During the last years, Turkey made significant improvements in the field of the protection of human rights; however, the Twinning Project aims at consolidating such progresses and at guaranteeing that the officers of the Turkish Jandarma are properly trained on international and European human rights standards.

The Twinning Project comprises a variety of different activities organized within four components:

- Component 1: increasing the knowledge and skills of Jandarma officers on European Human Rights standards and supporting the effective implementation of these standards;
- Component 2: elaboration of a Human Rights concept to ensure effective implementation of European Human Rights standard and standards of good conduct;
- Component 3: setting-up standards on physical conditions of statement-taking rooms;
- Component 4: strengthening the co-operation between Jandarma, police, prosecutors and lawyers.



Jandarma School main Entrance, Ankara, 2009, from the left Magg. Macit Engin (Jandarma Official), Yesim Akar (resident Twinning Adviser Assistant & Translator), Silvia Scarpa (Programme Manager), Ten. Col. of the Arma dei Carabinieri Renato Raggi, and Prof. Andre de Guttry.

The experts of the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna were involved in various different activities mainly included within Components 1 and 2 of the Twinning Project and ranging from the organization of training courses and pool developing seminars for Jandarma officers, to the co-operation in the drafting of a Training Manual, a Reference Publication and a Human Rights Concept for Law Enforcement Authorities.

In the framework of these activities the experts of the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna were able to create a winning synergy with the other partners. As regards the training activities, for instance, the trainers of the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna participated to a variety of different courses for Jandarma officers – two Basic Human Rights Courses, two Advanced Human Rights Courses, eight Training of Trainers Courses (ToT) and one Course for the Personnel of the Jandarma Center for Investigation and Evaluation of Human Rights Violations (JIHIDEM) – and, conse-

quently, contributed to the training on European Human Rights Standards of more than 270 Jandarma officers. Within these training courses the co-operation between the experts of the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna and of the Carabinieri permitted to conduct the activities in an innovative and productive way, in which the theoretical aspects related to the international and European protection of human rights and the practical ones connected to the implementation of these principles in the daily activity of law enforcement authorities – including, for instance, the maintenance of public order, the use of force and firearms, the conduct of investigations, the arrest and detention of individuals – could be analysed by various points of view. The extensive use of case studies and scenarios also contributed to the success of the training activities organized for the Jandarma officers.

Similar synergies were created in the drafting of the Training Manual on European Human Rights Standards

that will be distributed to Jandarma human rights trainers and that will constitute the basis for the design, management and delivery of future courses aimed at training other Jandarma officers throughout the country. The Reference Publication and the Human Rights Concept were also drafted counting on the different experiences and contribution of the various actors involved - the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, the Carabinieri and the Jandarma experts - who gathered together during various meetings held in Ankara.

The extremely positive co-operation established among the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, the Carabinieri and the Jandarma benefited various activities conducted within the Twinning Project and created synergies that could easily be reproduced in future similar projects aimed at training law enforcement officers on international and/or European human rights standards.

BACKGROUND

Il Corso "Lavorare in ambiente ostile: profilo, competenze e strumenti pratici dell'operatore internazionale" è volto a fornire una preparazione e un bagaglio adeguati a coloro che si avvicinano per la prima volta al mondo delle organizzazioni internazionali e delle ONG; obiettivo primario del corso è mettere i partecipanti nella condizione di sapersi orientare tra quelle istituzioni e nei contesti in cui abitualmente operano, sia dal punto di vista teorico che pratico.

CORSO 8-16 LUGLIO 2010**LAVORARE IN AMBIENTE OSTILE****OBIETTIVI FORMATIVI**

Il corso intende fornire:

- (a) una panoramica sulle maggiori organizzazioni internazionali e ONG attive a livello mondiale e regionale, in termini di strutture, status degli operatori civili e regole d'ingaggio
- (b) strumenti di analisi delle aree di crisi e di azione sul campo
- (c) capacità e competenze in risposta a situazioni di stress, pericolo e altre minacce alla sicurezza e alla salute personal

INFO & DOMANDE:

www.itpcm.sssup.it

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THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL of PEACE BUILDING OPERATIONS**SUMMER SCHOOL: 5-17 July 2010**

PISA, ITALY
XVI EDITION

BACKGROUND

Over the last decades peacekeeping operations have grown rapidly in number and complexity. These developments have been reflected in the emergence of new doctrinal paradigms (e.g. the UN Capstone Doctrine) but have also been compounded by new ethical and political concerns (such as the concept of Responsibility to Protect). Operationally, 'traditional' peacekeeping has given way to complex, integrated operations which require a combination of political, military and humanitarian action. This evolution has resulted in an increased need for civilian personnel able to interact with an ever-growing number of actors and to perform the specific tasks they have been assigned.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Summer School is to train participants for some of the tasks usually performed by the civilian component of peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding missions, with a specific focus on Human Rights and International Election Observation. A specific session is devoted to improve participants' capacity to design and pursue their own career path. The curriculum is divided into 4 modules:

INFO & APPLICATION FORMS:

www.itpcm.sssup.it

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European Civil Protection Mechanism Trainings

The Community Civil Protection Mechanism was established by the European Commission at the end of 2001. It aims to facilitate, on request, the civil protection response to all types of emergencies, including natural and man-made disasters and environmental accidents occurring inside and outside the Community. By pooling the civil protection capabilities of the participating states, the Community Mechanism can ensure even better protection primarily of people, but also of the natural and cultural environment as well as property.

The Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna in partnership with the Italian Civil Protection Department and the Italian Firefighters, Public Rescue and Civil Defence Department is

In order to enhance coordination of civil protection assistance interventions the Commission set up a training programme for intervention teams and for the experts responsible for assessment and/or coordination. The training programme aims at improving personal response competencies and at ensuring complementarity and compatibility between intervention teams coming from different participating states.

responsible for the design, planning, conduction and evaluation 8 Community Civil Protection Mechanism courses (7th cycle).

next courses in agenda (not open for applications)

Media and Security Strategy Course

Location: Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy
Dates: 18 - 23 April 2010

High Level Coordination Refresher Course

Location: Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy
Dates: 4-6 May 2010

Community Mechanism Induction Course

Location: Istituto Superiore Antincendi (ISA) - Roma
Dates: 5-11 June 2010

Community Mechanism Induction Course

Location: Istituto Superiore Antincendi - Roma
Dates: 19-25 June 2010

Community Mechanism Induction Course

Location: Istituto Superiore Antincendi - Roma
Dates: 5-11 October 2010

Contact Person:

Federico Bertucci civiprot@sssup.it



MAHRCM

IX EDITION - A.Y. 2010-2011, PISA - ITALY

MASTER OF ARTS IN HUMAN RIGHTS & CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

APPLICATIONS STARTING FROM MAY 2010

MORE INFO:

humanrights@sssup.it
www.humanrights.sssup.it

The Master of Arts in Human Rights and Conflict Management is designed to provide students from different cultures and backgrounds with a deep understanding of the linkages between human rights and conflict management theory and practice. The curriculum, strongly field oriented, prepares participants for working with NGOs, governments, aid agencies, the UN system, regional organisations and other institutions where a deep understanding of these issues is critical.



RESEARCH

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS
 IN POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION: THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

On going research project

What is MultiPart

MultiPart is a research project that aims at investigating whether, how, and under what conditions multi-stakeholder partnerships can positively impact on human security and facilitate non-violence and long-term peace, while providing a productive framework for relations between local actors and external actors, including third party mediators and international organisations.

The project will base its empirical investigation on three case studies of core political interest to the EU today: Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Afghanistan.



the Scuola Sant'Anna (ITPCM-CDG) as
 Project Coordinator

MORE INFO: www.multi-part.eu





the itpcm & cdg base in Pisa, archive photo



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for Conflict Management

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