



**Scuola Superiore
Sant'Anna**
di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento

the **ITPCM**

International Training Programme for Conflict Management

newsletter



International Training Programme
for Conflict Management

overview

Dear friends of the ITPCM, as here in Italy Summer holidays are approaching, I am very pleased to send to all of you the latest issue of our ITPCM Newsletter which is mainly devoted to Sub Saharan Africa. The contributors to this issue (to whom I extend my most sincere thanks) have focused their attention on specific situations in Zimbabwe, Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia and DRC: the global picture which emerges present signs of hopes as well as challenges which are not easily met.

From our side we take the opportunity to fully confirm our commitment to do our utmost to contribute, through our research, technical assistance and training activities, to prepare human resources qualified to deal with the new challenges facing Sub-Saharan Africa.

As a concrete evidence of our renewed commitment I would like to share with you a few recent events in which we...

in this issue:

SUB - SAHARAN AFRICA

How has Zimbabwe been able to resist violence?

by Mary Engelking, p. 3

Zimbabwe 2009: the search for a constitution

by Thabang Nare, p. 7

Resource Curse in Sub-Saharan Africa

by Kanika Mehrotra, p. 12

Sport & Peace for all: running across Zambia & Kenya

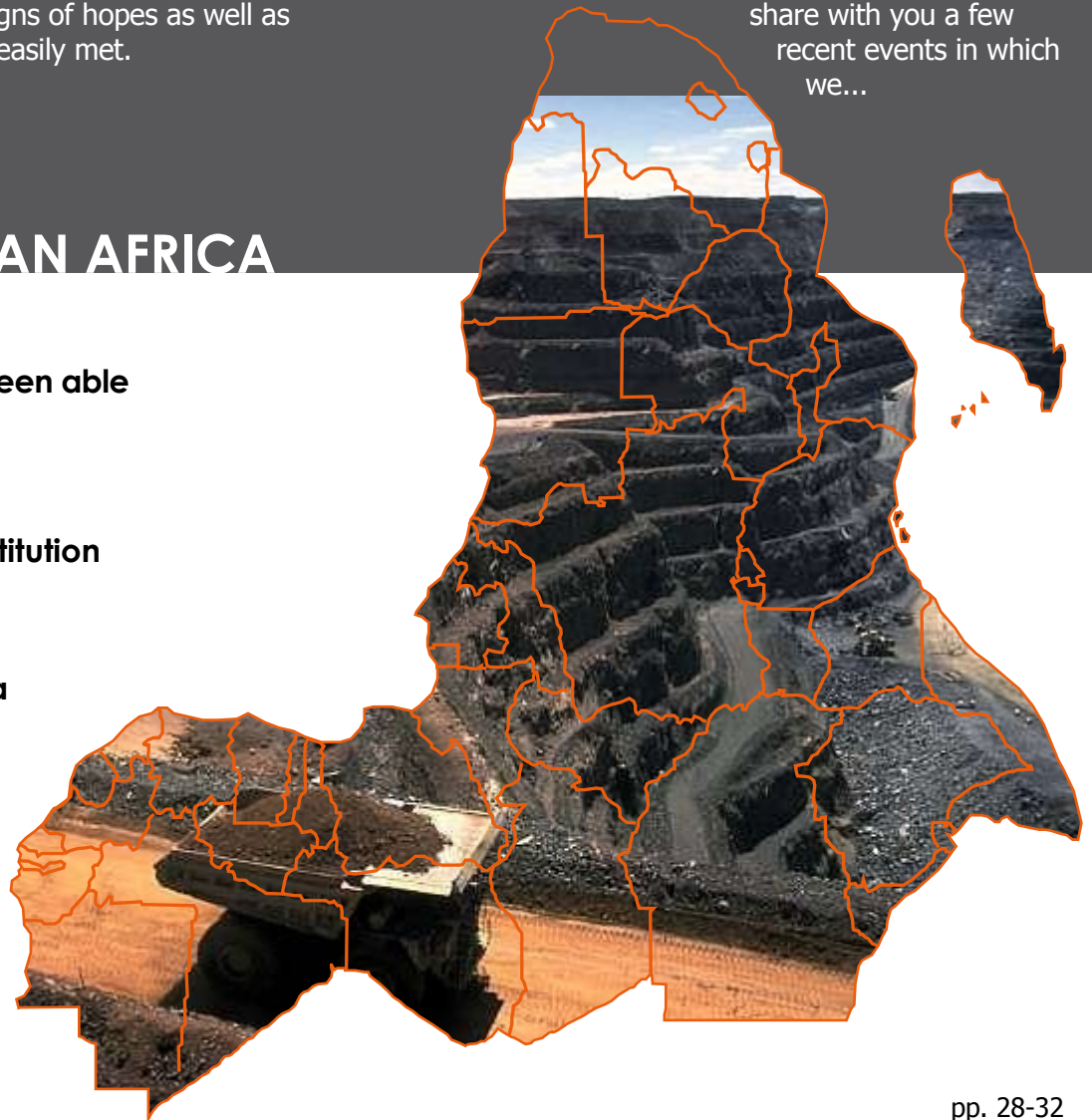
by Serena Borsani, p. 17

Bukavu-DRC: living normally while working for UNHCR

by Welmoet Wels, p. 20

Malawi 2009 elections: some challenges for the EC

by King Norman Rudi, p. 24



pp. 28-32

about the **ITPCM**
Trainings & Research 2009 - 2010

were involved:

- we just concluded Phase IV of our International Training programme on Peace-Building and Good Governance which are running with the Leghon Center for International Affairs in Ghana in the framework of which we organized about 10 training courses every year;
- we recently signed a MoU with the Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa, in order to reinforce the reciprocal cooperation in designing and delivering training courses for the civilian component of PKO;
- we are supporting, through an EU project, AU to reinforce its own capacity to handle professionally civilian aspects of crisis management;
- we are negotiating similar agreements with other prominent African institutions.

Besides the attention devoted to Africa, we are running other projects as well: let me take this opportunity to signal the recently launched Iran Electoral Archive aimed at offering relevant information about Iran election and the electoral system in this country (www.iear.sssup.it)

As the next issue of our newsletter is due to appear around the end of this year we would warmly invite all of you to send us short contributions about the activities you are carrying out or about specific issues you are dealing with: these contribution will make this Newsletter more appealing and vivid.

I wish to all of you all the best and pleasant holidays for those who are approaching them.

Andrea de GUTTRY
Director ITPCM

Contributions

by Mary Engelking*

* Habita and Child Care Consultant

HOW HAS ZIMBABWE BEEN ABLE TO RESIST VIOLENCE?

It is easier to lead men to combat, stirring up their passion, than to restrain them and direct them toward the patient labors of peace.
Andre Gide (1869-1951)

For two years in a row Zimbabwe has topped the Economist newspaper's list of countries most vulnerable to political instability. The country has managed under difficult political and economic conditions to resist civil war, extra-parliamentary change of government, and revenge killings. Some violence continues, but escalation and violent revenge has been resisted.

This report is a short summary and examination of the history of violence, and of responses of Zimbabwean citizens in April 2009 to the single, open-ended survey question, "How has Zimbabwe been able to resist violence?" This question was asked of 23 Zimbabweans working for churches, NGOs, and in the public and private sectors.

A History of Violence

The British South Africa Company was awarded a colonization mandate in 1889 for Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). Uprisings by Africans already living in the region began within a few years. A three-way

struggle for control continued for almost 100 years between Britain, the Rhodesian white minority, and the Rhodesian black majority. In 1965 white Prime Minister Ian Smith unilaterally declared independence from Britain. In response, on 16 December 1966 the UN Security Council imposed the first ever mandatory economic sanctions on a state. Sporadic anti-Smith government guerilla actions began in the late 1960s.

In December 1972 the first white farms were attacked by blacks who were frustrated with restricted rights on land ownership. The 'Patriotic Front' of major African nationalist groups was formed in 1974 when the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (PF-ZAPU) combined military forces with the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF). In 1978 the white minority government of Ian Smith signed the Internal Settlement Agreement with United Methodist Church Bishop Abel Muzorewa, (Methodist) Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, and Chief Jeremiah Chirau. The agreement provided for

continued

qualified majority rule and elections with universal suffrage. Bishop Muzorewa became the first black Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia until the elections of 1980. Approximately 20,000 people were killed in the guerilla actions from 1972 – 1980.

The country was in a state of civil war until 1980 when Robert Mugabe and his ZANU-PF party won elections. Starting in the early 1980s a campaign of dissidence against the Mugabe government began. It was centered mainly in the south in Matabeleland, home of the Ndebeles, who were primarily PF-ZAPU followers, and who perceived themselves and their party to be persecuted by the government. The government responded by declaring a state of emergency and deployed the army throughout Matabeleland. In late 1989 the PF-ZAPU and ZANU-PF parties merged and won an overwhelming victory in the elections in March 1990. Martial law was ended soon after the election. It is believed that 10,000 - 25,000 civilian were killed during the state of emergency in the 1980s.

The current period of economic and political turmoil began in 1999. Since then thousands of farm owners and farm workers have been violently thrown off farms, mainly by war veterans. Pre- and post-presidential election violence has been the norm. The security services have brutally cracked down on general strikes. A government campaign to clean up streets and informal housing caused an estimated 700,000 people to lose their homes or livelihoods. Opposition leaders have been badly

beaten in police custody and in public. Opposition supporters have consistently been beaten and killed.

A Violence-Resistant Present

Most Zimbabweans surveyed did not believe their countrymen were resisting violence. They agreed that the violence could be substantially higher and named the following factors as preventing increased violence:

- The strong presence of church
- The high level of education and civil society development
- Control of the military, militias and police by the accused perpetrators of violence
- The historically peaceful nature of the Shona people

These factors overlap one another. None can individually explain the resistance of violence, but together they add-up to a less violent atmosphere than seen in similar circumstances.

Churches

The church occupies a large role in Zimbabwean society. 90% subscribe to a faith and 62% attend churches. As the government became increasingly less capable of providing social services, the churches grew to fulfill these needs. Today churches are providing the majority of orphan care, medical care, and emergency food distribution. Church is so important to people that even in today's ruined economic conditions it pains someone to have paying work encroach on their church hours.

Individual churches hold strong moral and social power, but weak political power. They do not see themselves as political, and the government

The church occupies a large role in Zimbabwean society. 90% subscribe to a faith and 62% attend churches



doesn't have much power over their activities. A pastor gave the example of a time when hospitals and clinics had no resources to help people, so the church began helping. One day a mob appeared and wanted to burn down the pastor's home because he was giving medical aid to the people. He was able to stop the mob when he said, "I am not political except for the political party of Jesus. We work for the orphans. If you want me to die for the orphans then no problem. I am ready to die for them." Moreover, the government has actively prevented civic groups and aid agencies from gaining access to internally displaced persons. Yet churches have been able to respond, and groups such as the Red Cross have been able to distribute aid via churches.

Church leaders played significant roles in founding resistance movements in the 1960s. Their part at the Internal Settlement agreement of 1978 reflects their prominence. It is significant that Bishop Muzorewa, Reverend Sithole, and Chief Chirau supported peaceful solutions, renounced violent struggle, and rejected violence.

Civil Society and Education

Today there are more than 15 religious umbrella organizations operating in Zimbabwe. Church

groups such as the Zimbabwe Christian Alliance (see related story) are at the forefront of government opposition. They are cooperating with an impressive number of Zimbabwean charities and human rights groups. By and large these non-government actors preach rule of law, constitutional democracy, participation, and consensus-building as successful, non-violent activities that will build a strong Zimbabwe.

From 1980 - 1992, the government spent as much as 20% of GDP on education. The primary, secondary, and tertiary school systems were strengthened, and enrollment and graduation rates were high. Literacy rates have remained at or near the highest in Africa. Educational institutions reinforced the rule of law and constitution-based political processes as the legitimate means for regime change. Even though realization has been flawed, people believe they should continue to

From 1980 - 1992, the government spent as much as 20% of GDP on education. The primary, secondary, and tertiary school systems were strengthened, and enrollment and graduation rates were high.



pursue the processes as their best recourse.

Control

Control of the military, militias and police and the peaceful nature of the Shona people indicate an ironic, although effective, theory of resisting escalation of violence. Escalation isn't occurring because groups who normally give an armed response on behalf of victims are themselves perpetrators. The victims have no one within

how the survey was conducted

Mary Engelking

This survey was a personal research interest. I wanted to hear and collect the theories from scratch by the people living the situation. The 4 categories mentioned in the article (1. the strong presence of church, 2. the high level of education and civil society development 3. control of the military, militias and police by the accused perpetrators of violence , 4. the historically peaceful nature of the Shona people) are an amalgamation of the responses which were stated in much broader terms. For example, responses such as "we have an old civilization" (referring the great Zimbabwe - of which neither of the current ethnic groups was part) were hard to classify, but I put it with the 'peaceful nature of the Shona people' (which was an exact quote). It's significant that people see themselves as being peaceful because they often strive to be the thing they perceive themselves to be. Anyway ... all this to say that I decided this year during my visit to simply ask every person who could give me 15 minutes of their time to please explain to me how they believe that Zimbabwe has been able to resist violence.

All in all I interviewed 23 people.

I spoke with the wife of a cabinet minister, the hotel maid, pastors, aid workers, taxi drivers, the tour guide, secretaries, a private sector factory director, souvenir sellers, an emigrant, white people, doctors, nurses, and more. The one skewed point was that all the people I spoke with were employed in a society with 90% unemployment. I did not ask anyone their political affiliation, ethnic group, or opinion of the current political situation. I spoke to a range of ages and probably an even amount of men and women. The people were mainly from Bulawayo, Masvingo, (both strong MDC areas) and Harare (mixed politics).

their own ranks willing to seek an impassioned, violent revenge. This non-reprisal is illustrated by politically motivated violence following the elections of March 2008. Broadly speaking, ZANU-PF finds its greatest support among the Shona people in the north, while the MDC sees its greatest support among the Ndebele people in the south. A map of violence indicates that accused perpetrators were primarily connected to ZANU-PF; that the majority of lethal violence occurred in the southern Ndebele areas; and the northern Shona areas suffered vastly higher rates of violent, non-lethal actions. Had the northern alleged perpetrators been Ndebele, or had the extreme rates of violence occurred in the south, the people may have had both the means and the passion for violent revenge.

A Peaceful Nature

"One thing Zimbabwe has in its favor is the goodwill of the masses of people. Even after a seven-year war of liberation, the average African is not full of intense hatred of whites." This quote by a South African published in 1985 gives an indication that Zimbabwean society has been responding with grace since before the current problems.

It's difficult, though, to assess the theory of the historically peaceful nature of the Shona people only. This theory was named by respondents, but is also an image promoted by some in power in their tribe. Simultaneous with their pacific nature we find that the Shona are heavy supporters of ZANU-PF and its activities, and that the minority Ndebele suffer both political and economic discrimination from the majority Shona.

Examining the last 120 years it would appear that Zimbabwe has moved through cycles of control and violence where each ethnic or racial group has, at one time or another, been the party in iron-fisted control or the party suffering and demonstrating for non-violent change.

An Undeserved Ranking

No one surveyed believed the death of Morgan Tsvangirai's wife in March 2009 was accidental. Yet while all agreed the incident was abhorrent, it did not cause widespread violent reprisals. Some eminent members of civil and religious society are committed to leading this highly educated populace to peaceful, democratic solutions. The country does not have the edgy, violent atmosphere of Kenya. Instead the Zimbabwean people continue to turn the other cheek.

by Thabang Nare*

**Zimbabwean human rights defender from Bulawayo.
He is the ZCA Advocacy Programmes Officer.*

ZIMBABWE 2009: the search for a CONSTITUTION

Introduction

A constitution is the keystone for democracy, economic, and social development of a nation. Zimbabweans have never had a constitution that they call their own. Most Zimbabweans don't even know what is contained in the constitution and what their rights are. It is hoped that if the process is broad based and inclusive, this will lead to the ownership of the constitution by citizens and a culture of constitutionalism at all levels of Zimbabwean society. It is also hoped that the bill of rights will be enhanced through the incorporation of social and economic rights which were previously excluded.

This article outlines the history of the Zimbabwe constitution, the constitutional reform process, and describes the activities of a faith-based organization, the Zimbabwe Christian Alliance (ZCA) in monitoring the process.

The History of the Zimbabwe Constitution

The constitutional debate has been at the centre of the democratisation agenda in Zimbabwe since the mid-nineties when civil society and the opposition parties identified it as the main hindrance towards

the furtherance of democracy in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe, formerly known as Rhodesia, inherited its present constitution from the Lancaster House ceasefire negotiations which were hosted by Britain, the former colonial power, at the end of 1979. In the ceasefire agreement, the internal minority regime led by Ian Smith agreed to handover political power to a black majority. The agreement led to the country's first universal suffrage elections which were held in February 1980 with Robert Mugabe of the Zimbabwe Africa National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) emerging as the winner over Joshua Nkomo of the

Zimbabwe African People's Union Patriotic Front (PF-ZAPU). Mr Mugabe became Zimbabwe's first elected Prime Minister in April 1980 with a multi cameral parliamentary system that also had a titular President as Head of State.

In 1987 the Zimbabwean constitution underwent the major amendments when the Prime Minister's post and the Senate were abolished and an Executive Presidency introduced.

Parliament was also expanded with the inclusion of non-elective posts which were to be filled at the discretion of the President. This slowly created a

powerful executive which over the years overshadowed other arms of government in influence and power.

In 1997 churches and civil society formed what became known as the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) which initiated

In 1997 churches and civil society formed what became known as the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) which initiated and promoted constitutional debate.

and promoted constitutional debate. The NCA's first two staff members were Deprose Muchena and Tawandah Mutasah. Some of the organisations that funded the NCA were Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Oxfam, HIVOS, Friedrich Naumann Foundation and

various embassies. Morgan Tsvangirai, Zimbabwe's current Prime Minister, was the head of

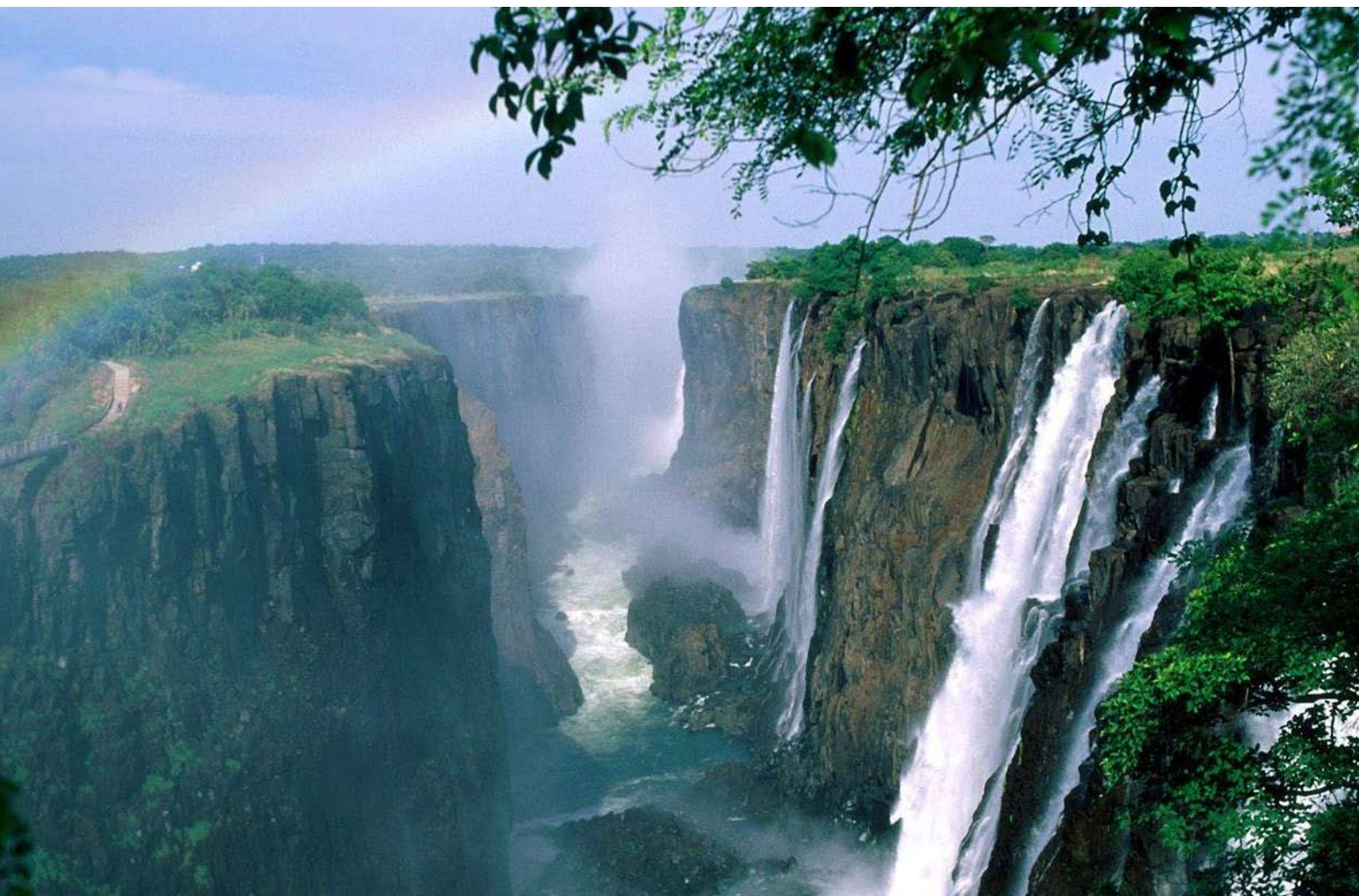
the NCA's provisional taskforce. The NCA 'S approach included both grassroots civic education on the constitution and meetings in urban settings. The NCA rolled out a nationwide campaign aimed at sensitising Zimbabwean on the need for a new Constitution.

In March 1999 the government yielded to pressure and launched its own Constitutional Commission. The Commission was made up of 400

Commissioners chosen with the approval of President Robert Mugabe. Professor Jonathan Moyo previously one of the government's most vociferous political critics emerged as the head of the Secretariat for this government process.

The Constitutional Commission engaged in a nationwide outreach programme to gather the views of Zimbabweans through constituency and community

Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, photo courtesy of grandcanyon.free.fr



based meetings. At a People's Constitutional Convention the NCA resolved that its members could not participate in the government led process.

The government led process however still managed to get

submissions from the Zimbabwean populace, but when it came to the drafting stage the conflict of interests of government were exposed. Several commissioners resigned

complaining that the draft had been manipulated and therefore no longer represented the views of the people.

This fuelled the NCA's opposition to the Constitutional Commission process and led to a "No" vote during the referendum in December 1999.

The "No" vote shocked the Robert Mugabe led ZANU-PF government. It was the first public and clear negative vote toward the nationalist government. In a televised interview, a subdued Robert Mugabe conceded that the people

The "No" vote shocked the Robert Mugabe led ZANU-PF government. It was the first public and clear negative vote toward the nationalist government.

of Zimbabwe had rejected the draft. This was unfortunately followed by attacks on the white farmers in what ZANU-PF termed the Third Chimurunga (Liberation Struggle).

Parliamentary elections were held in March 2000 under the Lancaster House Constitution and the opposition almost scored a victory against ZANU-PF.

The disputed elections in 2005 and 2008 confirmed the need for institutional reform

that would only be possible under a new Constitution as the Electoral Commission appointed by the President was at the centre of electoral fraud claims.

The Zimbabwe Christian Alliance

The Zimbabwe Christian Alliance (ZCA) is a faith-

based organization whose mission is to bring about political, social and economic transformation through enhanced citizen participation and policy advocacy. ZCA has been working since its inception in October 2005 to see the promotion and implementation of human rights in Zimbabwe with the understanding that they are really God given liberties.

ZCA was the key group behind the March 2007 Save Zimbabwe Prayer Rally where Zimbabwe's then opposition leader (and now Prime Minister in the inclusive government) Mr Morgan Tsvangirai and other opposition

leaders were beaten. This gross and glaring abuse was condemned by the international community and led to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) mediation in Zimbabwe's political crisis.

ZCA has also been involved in mobilizing regional and international

The objectives of ZCA's Constitutional Advocacy Programme are to ensure that the churches' voice and position is represented in all articles of the final draft of the constitution by July 2010.

Harare Downtown, Zimbabwe 1995



Zimbabwean refugees flee across the border into South Africa, source *Mail Online*



solidarity towards the resolution of the crisis, working mainly with churches and other civil society groups.

The Church and Civil Society in the Constitution-Making Process

The objectives of ZCA's Constitutional Advocacy Programme are to ensure that the churches' voice and position is represented in all articles of the final draft of the constitution by July 2010. ZCA is working with other civil society groups such as the National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO) and the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition (CZC). Together we are lobbying Parliament and the inclusive government to ensure that the constitution making process is inclusive. We are lobbying for the incorporation of church and civil society representatives in all the subcommittees established under the Constitutional Select Committee and their continual involvement till the end of the process.

ZCA will also gather the views of the Christian constituency on the constitution and input them into the government led constitution making process and ensure that they are considered. In a bid to raise awareness in the Christian constituency on the constitution making process, the ZCA will engage in a multimedia campaign that will include the production of a Guide to Constitution Making. On the 10th of June 2009 ZCA adopted a position paper which has thirteen minimum demands on process and eleven key content issues for inclusion in the Draft.

The Promise for Zimbabwe

The new constitution holds the

continued

greatest promise for establishing a democracy in Zimbabwe and putting Zimbabwe on the path to economic recovery. It is now acknowledged that past failures of governance were largely a direct result of concentration of state power in the institution of an executive presidency which weakened the judicial and legislative branches. It is hoped that the new constitution will correct this distortion. Zimbabwe Christian Alliance is advocating for the creation of independent government funded institutions to sustain and promote constitutional democracy and good governance. Such independent institutions should include a Human Rights Commission, a prosecuting body, a Judicial Services Commission, a Gender Commission, an Anti-Corruption Commission, and an independent Electoral Commission. Those appointed to these bodies should be people of integrity who are transparently recommended, vetted, and appointed by different independent bodies. One of the key outputs of the new constitution will be devolution and the decentralisation of power. The present system of government in Zimbabwe is largely centralized. Most of the political and administrative decisions including planning, development policies, and all manner of licensing are made by central government structures. For a country as big and as diverse as Zimbabwe this centralisation creates inefficiency and retards economic growth. The constitution must accordingly create an adequate framework for devolution.

The new constitution holds the greatest promise for establishing a democracy in Zimbabwe and putting Zimbabwe on the path to economic recovery.

Other than enhancing economic efficiency, devolution increases the scope of real political participation by all the different ethnic groups in their respective geographic areas. Zimbabwe is blessed with people of different races, tribes, languages, cultures and religious persuasion. There must be provisions according all citizens real equality in the access and enjoyment of both political and economic power. The current system of government breeds a feeling of discontent as some may feel sidelined by a dominant group, be it a majority or a minority. Zimbabweans have adequate ugly experiences of their own past. They are also aware of other African experiences where there have been some of the worst ethnic based conflicts the world has ever seen, including genocide. Some of these conflicts are based more on perceptions than on reality and could have been avoided had post-independence African nations been quick to adopt democratic constitution, not only providing for good governance and rule of law, but also enhanced participation of all through adequate devolution of power. Zimbabwean citizens in the Diaspora are hoping that the new constitution will provide that no one should lose their Zimbabwean citizenship on the basis of their acquiring a foreign citizenship. It is estimated that at least four million Zimbabwean emigrated in the last 10 years due to the political and economic crisis.

**forecasted
constitutional
timeline**
Thabang Nare

15 Sep 2008 –

Three major political parties commit to a constitution making process that would be guided by a Parliamentary Select Committee

13 April 2009 -

A parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution was established. The Committee is made up of 25 Members of Parliament and has three chairpersons from each party that signed the political agreement.

13 June 2009 -

This Committee begins initial consultations in the nation's ten provinces.

13 July 2009 -

Convening of the all-stakeholders conference

13 February 2010 -

A second all-stakeholders conference following a four month consultation process.

13 March 2010 -

The draft constitution and the accompanying report shall be tabled in Parliament.

13 April 2010 -

Subsequent debate on the draft constitution and the accompanying report concluded in Parliament.

13 April 2010 -

The draft constitution emerging from Parliament shall be gazetted.

by Kanika Mehrotra*

**Indian Journalist , MA student in HRs in Pisa*

RESOURCE CURSE IN SUB - SAHARAN AFRICA

Countries that possess rich mineral deposits, it is widely assumed, are fortunate. Such deposits are assets, part of a country's natural capital. Sub Saharan Africa clearly suffers from a bad reputation. Resource curse (also known as the paradox of plenty) refers to the paradox that countries and regions with an abundance of natural resources, specifically point-source non-renewable resources like minerals and fuels, tend to have less economic growth and worse development outcomes than countries with fewer natural resources. The Dutch manufacturing sector withered as the gas industry grew. The idea that natural resources might be more an economic curse than a blessing began to emerge in the 1980s. In this light, the term resource curse thesis was first used by Richard Auty in 1993 to describe how countries rich in natural resources were unable to use that wealth to boost their

economies and how, counter-intuitively, these countries had lower economic growth than countries without an abundance of natural resources. Numerous studies, including one by Jeffrey Sachs and Andrew Warner, have shown a link between natural resource abundance and poor economic growth. This disconnects between natural resource wealth and economic growth can be seen by looking at an example from the oil-producing countries. Some argue that financial flows from Foreign Aid can provoke effects that are similar to the Resource Curse. The Resources in Sub Saharan

Resource curse (also known as the paradox of plenty) refers to the paradox that countries and regions with an abundance of natural resources... tend to have less economic growth and worse development outcomes than countries with fewer natural resources

Africa- Data Africa's riches in mineral resources were one of the major driving forces behind the interest of the Europeans in carving up Africa, discoveries of oil came later and further fuelled this interest among other nations such as America and China. Today many of those resources are being commercially exploited as new discoveries keep being made, adding to Africa's development potential.

Reserves of Oil and Natural Gas in Sub Saharan African Countries

The only country in SSA with

significant reserves of natural gas is Nigeria (in North Africa Algeria and Libya have large reserves of natural gas).

The world's fastest growing source of oil is West Africa. The US imports more crude from West Africa than from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait combined. Angola has become China's biggest supplier, the EU imports almost one-fifth of its oil from Africa. But there was also a report in May 2007 that oil companies were taking increased interest in East Africa with some countries, like the Sudan and Ethiopia, showing early promise as oil and natural gas producers, recent oil discoveries in Uganda and

“Point source” natural resources like oil and diamonds are more easily controlled by elite and do not need widespread labour, rule of law, or infrastructure... countries with point-source resources have weak institutions

Madagascar, and surveying ongoing in several other countries

Other Mineral Resources

Several countries in SSA have rich deposits also of other minerals than oil and gas. Most of the known deposits are located in southern Africa, particularly South Africa, and in the Congo River basin. In 2004 Zambia also provided 19 per cent of the world's production of cobalt.

South Africa is one of the world's leading mining and mineral-processing countries. It holds e.g. 89 per cent of the world's known reserves of platinum-group metals, 23 per cent of reserves of

vanadium, 14 per cent of reserves of gold, and 12 per cent of diamond reserves.

Future prospects of the mining industry are rated poor due to the political situation in the country and high inflation. In many countries the production of oil and minerals is, at least to date, relatively insignificant on a global scale with the main exceptions of Nigeria and Angola regarding oil and South Africa regarding minerals.

The effects of Resource Curse on this area

Natural resources can, and often provoke many ills within societies, and countries governing them. Natural resource exports may damage economies in several ways. “Point source” natural resources like oil and diamonds are more easily controlled by elite and do not need



widespread labour, rule of law, or infrastructure such as roads - hence they have much more severe effects than other natural resources, such as agricultural. The implication is that it is not the volatility or the exchange rates that matter, but the fact that countries with point-source resources have weak institutions. Between 1970 and 1993, countries without oil saw their economies grow four times faster than those of countries with oil, adding that oil exports inflate the value of a country's currency, making its other exports uncompetitive. That is decimating countries agriculture and traditional industries.

The Political and Economic role of US and China in these areas

Domestic and international terrorism aside, the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC), are vying for influence over African governments and people on the basis of natural resources available on the earth of sub-saharan Africa. World's two most

energy-hungry economies, the United States and China, are vying to stake out spheres of influence in the oil-producing areas. Chinese oil firms, which typically don't face the same quarterly earnings pressure that Western ones do, are pouring billions into all sorts of infrastructure projects across the continent. U.S. investment in Africa's energy sector, and its

dependence upon Africa to meet its rising energy needs. In eastern Africa, the competition was keener, with China financing and building the railroad in Tanzania, as the West built the nearly parallel road system. Throughout the next several decades, China provided technical expertise, doctors, scholarships, and various forms of aid. Today more than 900 Chinese doctors work in African countries.

China has more recently become a player in the energy field on the west coast of Africa, which is the largest producer of oil on the continent. Nigeria and Angola are the main producers and China has become active in both countries.

Chinese goods are flooding African markets... there has been growing concern in Africa about the effect on local industry. The primary focus is on textiles where the growth of Chinese exports constitutes a double whammy for Africa.

Angola represents how China puts its assets together to build its presence. China's principal interest in the continent is access to natural resources. But it is not its only interest. China's economic interests are wider. China's trade with Africa has risen sharply. Chinese goods are flooding African markets, and – not so different from the United States – there has been

growing concern in Africa about the effect on local industry. The primary focus is on textiles where the growth of Chinese exports constitutes a double whammy for Africa. Exports of Chinese textiles to Africa are undermining local African industry while the growth of Chinese exports to the United States is shutting down the promising growth of African exports in this field.

China provided technical expertise, doctors, scholarships, and various forms of aid. Today more than 900 Chinese doctors work in African countries

from Suite101.com,
China long march into Africa

Africa's massive wealth of untapped resources has become the center of attraction for Chinese migrants.

In his article published in The Sunday Times of February 2008, Jon Swain describes Africa as "China's new frontier." Swain quotes a Chinese scientist who makes a very bold claim, saying "We will have to send 300 million people to Africa before we begin to see the end of our problems." Such statements sound exaggerated, but the reality on the ground is not very far from the truth. [...]

New "White" Faces on Africa's Streets

For many African teenagers who cannot distinguish an Asian from an European, there has simply been an increase in the number of "white" people in Africa. For curious ones however, the distinction is very clear in the nature of their economic involvement in Africa. Jon Swain paints this picture vividly. "The Chinese work in agriculture, trade and construction and doing everything from producing oil and developing giant state-financed infrastructure projects, building roads and railways, to smaller enterprises producing shoes, textiles, motorbikes, TVs and CDs."

Read more:
http://sasianchineseaffairs.suite101.com/article.cfm/chinas_long_march_into_africa

Following the end of the apartheid era in South Africa in the early 1990s, the **United States** sought to increase economic relations with sub-Saharan Africa. In May 2000, Congress approved a new U.S. trade and investment policy for Sub-Saharan Africa in the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). U.S. trade with and investment in sub-Saharan Africa have comprised only 1-2% of U.S. totals for the world.

The United States conducts a small share of its total trade with sub-Saharan Africa. In 2007, the United States exported \$13.9 billion to sub-Saharan Africa (1.3% of total U.S. global exports) and imported \$66.9 billion from the region (3.4% of its total imports).

U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa as a share of total U.S. trade did not increase as dramatically from 1990 to 2007, (from 1.9% in 1990 to 2.7% in 2007).

Natural resources dominate U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly all U.S. imports from the region in 2007 were either energy

products (81%), which were almost exclusively petroleum, or minerals and metals (8%). West Africa itself provides the United States with 15 per cent of oil imports and this is projected to grow to as much as 20-25% over the coming decade. Nigeria was the largest African and fourth-largest overall oil supplier to the United States.

Natural resources dominate U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly all U.S. imports from the region in 2007 were either energy products (81%), which were almost exclusively petroleum, or minerals and metals (8%).

Despite the continued dominance of natural resource products in U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, there has been some growth in the diversity of products imported. Transportation equipment imports from Africa, mainly automobiles from South Africa, increased in value from \$76 million in 1998 to \$605 million

in 2004 and back to to \$578 million in 2007.

The value of apparel imported from SSA has shown a similar trend, from \$523 million in 1998 to \$1,757 million in 2004 and \$1,294 million in 2007

(considering also the impact of the end of the world quota regime for apparel and textiles per the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, ATC).

Conclusions

Exporting natural resources overall has no effect on economic growth but has potentially negative effects on political institutions. Various studies suggest that the commonly cited natural resource curse embodies heterogeneous effects of exporting natural resources. Certain types of natural resources such as oil and minerals have a tendency to lead to production and revenue patterns that are concentrated, while revenue flows from other types of resources such as agriculture are more diffused throughout the economy. The historical pattern of contemporary Africa's economic growth provides insights to help understand Africa's current economic situation and policy options. Between 1960 and 1973, which is the period immediately following independence in most African

countries, economic growth was reasonably strong in much of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The causes

The United States conducts a small share of its total trade with sub-Saharan Africa.



of Africa's slow and stagnant economic growth have been a source of debate among development economists. Analysts have cited poor governance, political instability, geographic features, and historical conditions such as colonialism as different reasons for Africa's economic malaise. Whatever the underlying cause, Africa's slow growth and stagnation have been attributed to slow accumulation of both human and physical capital, dependence on single commodity exports, low productivity growth and pressures from high population growth rates. Some commentators have pointed to Norway as a possible example of the way in which Africa's oil-rich countries might conduct themselves. Norway (the world's third largest oil exporter behind

Exporting natural resources overall has no effect on economic growth but has potentially negative effects on political institutions

stocks and bonds. That limits the temptation of politicians to use the money for pork-barrel projects. It has been nicknamed "the future-generations fund." Oil in Norway may be concentrated in production, but the revenues may be diffuse due to the manner in which rents are given back to citizens or saved for future

Saudi Arabia and Russia) salts away a large share of its wealth in a national pension fund, now worth more than \$300 billion. The fund is expected to grow to about \$900 billion in the next decade and invests only passively, in non-Norwegian

Some commentators have pointed to Norway as a possible example of the way in which Africa's oil countries might conduct themselves

generations. Similarly, Sub-Saharan African countries should take lesson in saving their funds coming from natural resources and depute it towards well being of their poverty and food starved people. They should take necessary investments from China, America as well as all other countries which are ready to help them in any way. Africans countries and their political masters start building institutions which can

protect them from curse of natural resources. They have to go for diversification from natural resources in more diffuse able sources of income such as agriculture, manufacturing and small scale industry. A lot is needed to be done make these countries ride on the boom of their rich resources.



by Serena Borsani

**NGO Programme Manager, Zambia*

SPORT & PEACE FOR ALL? running across ZAMBIA & KENYA

500! They were almost 500!!!
At the final running competition
"Never give up" in Kafue district,
Zambia. Enthusiastic children
coming from different villages
competed in a 5 kilometres cross

country race to enjoy a run, share
emotions with friends, or receive
a simple refreshment at the end
of the event. For some of them to
meet new people, spend the day
in a different way and gain points

to enter in the overall table. They
could win whether a marvellous
mountain bike or a comfortable
mattress or a warm blanket.
A mobile VCT (voluntary
counselling and testing) Unit



spread information on sexual reproductive health and distributed thematic magazines on children and HIV, encouraging children and youth to be tested on their HIV status. At the end, as cultural entertainment, a drama club played few very funny and educative sketches.

Undoubtedly a great success for "Never Give Up" - A multipurpose sport programme for vulnerable children with the aim to enhance their physical health and build up life skills and values, using sport as a platform for communication, education and social mobilization.

Sport is an effective means of education, health, development

and peace, with implications in all aspects of life: physical, cognitive, emotional, and social. In particular, through sport is possible to achieve benefits like promoting health and preventing disease, strengthening child and youth development and education, promoting gender equity, enhancing the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities, enhancing social inclusion, preventing conflict and building peace.

While here in Zambia, one of the most peaceful African country, sport is mainly used to achieve personal goals, in Kenya, due to the post election violence of spring 2008, it is very common to

find sport programs also used to speed up peace and reconciliation processes.

My duty station from September 2008 to February 2009 was Eldoret, 310 kilometres northwest of Nairobi, one of the ethnical clashes hot spot. Eldoret is also the world long distance running capital, a blessing for me, former triathlon player and passionate marathoners supporter.

By chance I came to meet Claudio Berardelli, the Italian official coach of some of the best marathoners in the world and winner of 3 medals at Beijing Olympic Games with 3 Kenyan athletes on track. He gave me



hospitality at his place, during my stay there, giving me the opportunity to meet a great number of sport champions.

The situation I was living suited my attempt to try to better understand whether and to what extent sport and peace can be related.

Why so many Kenyan run? Are runners sharing particular moral values?

As Claudio explained to me, run is part of their culture, most of them run since they do not have anything else to do, it is like to have a drink with friends, then it is completely free and it just requires the right passion to do it. If Martin Lel (world winner of the London Marathon in 2005, 2007, and 2008, and the New York City Marathon in 2003 and 2007) changed his life becoming a very rich and famous marathon world champion, why not, the same may happen to someone else. In this case money for sure is the main leverage pushing them to run, dreaming to come out of poverty, skipping ordinary steps.

However tribalism among this sport elite environment still plays a strong role. The coexistence of Kalenjins and Kikuyus (the main tribes involved in the post election violence in Kenya) within the same team became a very serious problem. Sharing the same passion and the same training camp was not enough to face and to overcome the conflict.

However tribalism, among this sport elite environment, still plays a strong role

What was wrong?

What was wrong with the Iranian swimmer Mohammad Alirezai who withdrew from his 100-meter breaststroke heat at the Beijing Olympic games? He was supposedly sick, but the heat also included Israeli Tom Beer. On the other hand Georgia's Nino Salukvadze embraced and kissed her Russian foe Natalia Paderina, while their countries were fighting at home, after the two collected the bronze and silver,

respectively, in the women's 10-meter pistol shooting competition. Sport alone seems to be not enough. If you put a ball in the middle of a football field you can even worsen the situation.

Borrowing the idea from anthropologist John MacAloon sport itself is not good or bad, it is just an empty and neutral box to be filled in, with values, ideas, meaning, dependent on the cultural context in which it takes place

and the people who take part. The process is crucial and it is the key for success. The "win at all costs" mentality must leave the floor to a "sport for all" approach in which the inner bad aspects of the nature of sport are contained and re-addressed by well-prepared coaches. Only in this way Sport can be a low entry and high impact point for a social change.

In Eldoret I expanded my background in sport and reconciliation, using sport to cut across barriers and rebuild relationships among different ethnic groups. In Zambia, among other things, I'm active in the promotion of sport activities to encourage people of all ages to become more physically active, providing opportunities for enjoyment and personal development, building self-esteem, and fostering positive social connections with others. Sport possesses, under certain conditions, unique attributes that enable it to bring particular value to development and peace processes. I think there are two main factors that can rise

the possibility of success in sport programs:

- to give programs a structure, developing best practices through logical frameworks in order to illustrate the presumed relationships between project resources, goals,

outputs and various outcomes activities

- to combine sport with non sport components under a wider and holistic approach oriented to create the conditions for a social change.

I strongly believe in sport's capacity to make a change, but not without people's contribution.

Sport alone seems to be not enough... borrowing the idea from anthropologist John MacAloon sport itself is not good or bad, it is just an empty and neutral box to be filled in, with values, ideas, meaning...

by Wilmoet Wels

Reporting Officer, UNHCR, Bukavu RDC

BUKAVU-DRC living normally while working for UNHCR

In the morning I go to work, come home in the evening, cook, eat, watch TV, call friends, sleep. I go out to parties, do my shopping, have two cell phones and go to the market. At first sight a normal and enjoyable routine. But at the same time everyday life here is as alien as possible. It is full of contradictions, strange conversations and all the time you feel the effects of a war that is so complicated it is not of this world.

Here, that is Bukavu, in the province of South Kivu in eastern Congo. And work, that is my job as reporting officer for UNHCR, the UN refugee agency. I arrived here about two months ago, to take up this post as a UNV. Our office in Bukavu is UNHCR's HQ for the province. As 'chargée des rapports' I am responsible for the reports of our office to the sub-offices, to the country office, to partner organisations. In addition,

I work for the protection cluster: a group of organisations, lead by UNHCR, targeting to protect refugees and idp's. This means that a lot of information passes over my desk every day, and it is up to me to filter out the sensitive data, to summarize the stories into concise, to the point discourse about protection work, the amounts of newly displaced in the provinces, and relevant security incidents.



The latter is a concept I am still getting used to. This is a country torn up by war, in which attacks, rape, violence are part of everyday life. And apparently, in such situations, some incidents become less relevant than others. The reports I read daily talk of the most horrendous things. Rape of an 8-year old girl in one village, in another village a 67-year old woman is abused. Houses in five villages collapse because passing troops brutally rip the wooden supports out so they can cook. A protesting elderly is beat up. Children are recruited as child soldiers and when the contingent finally moves on, they take the villages' goats and cows with them. Etcetera, etcetera. I could give you names and places, dates and times. The reports that reach

me are very specific and they talk about real people, about things that happened yesterday or this morning. Normally, these are things one hears on the eight o'clock news, things that happen far away. But here, they are happening next door. The stories are horrendous. And yet, I read these reports and take out half of the incidents, turn the real stories about real people into nameless statistics. These then are discussed in several of the many meetings between UN agencies, NGOs, and peacekeeping forces, all dedicated to saving this strange, but wonderful country.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is incredibly vast, a former Belgian colony and has the potential of being one of the richest countries

The river Congo is wide, long, and fast, and it could provide power to the entire continent - yet it runs largely unexploited

in Africa. It is as large as the whole of western Europe and borders no less than nine countries: the Republic of Congo (also called Congo-Brazzaville), Central Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola. The

earth contains gold and minerals – but the people are amongst the poorest in Africa. The river Congo is wide, long, and fast, and it could provide power to the entire continent - yet it runs largely



unexploited and only a few cities are more or less provided with an irregular, unstable current. The forests are immense, dense and full of life. Several unique species of animals could attract tourism – but now the trips to the gorillas can only be organised with permission from the UN security department. The country is being destroyed by illegal mine exploitation, corruption, lack of planning and strategy – and, unavoidably, by war. Not only does it suffer from its own wars, but the Congo has over time become host to many, many refugees from Angola, Sudan, Burundi and Rwanda.

As for the province of South Kivu, the Rwandan genocide of the 90s has had the most destructive impact. Many Rwandans fled into bordering South Kivu (a province as large as Rwanda and Burundi together). Their number is unknown; they went in hiding in the brousse, the jungle, which is where many of them still live. Then came the Rwandan liberation army, the FDLR, to liberate the Rwandan Hutus from oppression by the Congolese, but in fact are said to be holding many Rwandese hostage in the brousse as cannon fodder. The Congolese national

The FARDC rarely receives wages, so they too take to plundering villages and asking illegal taxes

army, the FARDC, is at this moment deploying its troops for a campaign called Kimia 2. Kimia 2 is going to chase the FDLR back into Rwanda and is supported by the UN peacekeeping operation MONUC. But formerly, FARDC and FDLR fought together in South Kivu against another armed group. In addition to this confusion, there are the many local armed Mai-Mai groups, ordinary people who organised themselves to defend their lives and villages against the pillage and plunder of the armies. Unfortunately they do not restrict themselves to defence against the armies, but often become the aggressors and pillagers themselves. The FARDC rarely receives wages, so they too take to plundering villages and asking illegal taxes.

As a result of all this mayhem, people are forced to flee from their homes. The total amount of internally displaced in Congo is at the moment over 1.8 million. Congolese in refuge in neighbouring countries: about 300.000. And then there is an unknown number of refugees from neighbouring countries residing in Congo. UNHCR in South Kivu monitors the situation, works on

protection, runs shelter projects and repatriation programs. And in that whole, impossible to grasp world of ongoing violence and destruction, half-reliable data, clusters to coordinate efforts of multiple agencies and organisations, different interests and intentions of all the various parties, efforts of coordination with other agencies, proliferation of NGOs and UN peace operation MONUC, I suddenly found myself.

When I arrived in Kinshasa for the initial briefings before taking up my post, I had no idea what to expect. Not of the work, nor of the country, nor of daily life. So far it has been a mixture of joy and frustration. That is the expat life in conflict areas: life in extremes. You feel either good, or bad. There is no middle ground and both come along more strongly than in a normal life.

After the formalities in the capital moved on to my duty station, Bukavu. The journey took all day and three flights, passing through Uganda. Finally, when I arrived at Bukavu MONUC airport, hot, hungry, tired, and angry that I had had to leave one suitcase behind, a UNHCR driver was there to pick me up and during the ride to town I felt myself relax. Kinshasa is big, busy, dirty. Here there are banana trees, lush



mountains, a cool climate and a lake so beautifully situated it is breathtaking. I started at the UNHCR office the next day. I met all my colleagues, got briefings and more briefings, went to meetings as other agencies, met people there, got yet again more briefings. I only understood half of what was going on. I stayed at the house of a colleague who was on mission; her domestic help did my laundry (by hand) and cooked, two guards were always there to watch the premises and fire up the generator at night, and a driver picked me up every day to go to the office. A strange life. A lot of it passed by in a haze – it was all rather overwhelming. New, new, new, all day long, everyone and everything. I didn't know the way in town, didn't know any people, had trouble understanding the language. For this is a francophone country and thus a francophone mission. Yes, I speak French, and quite reasonably; but to live, work, write in French – that is, as we say in Holland, a different biscuit. I would go to these meetings and would understand 50% tops of what was being said – on a good day. Because of the French, because of the many different French accents (there are people from every corner of the world here), because of place names I did not know, because of jargon I did not master (who would have guessed that PAM is French for WFP, AGR for IGA, and PVI for FYI?). In the beginning, I was knackered at the end of each day. My predecessor in this job, who is still in the country, encouraged me by saying: 'it will take at least two months before you begin to understand. After six months you will be halfway.' And unfortunately, that seems to be the truth.

By now, after two months, I do feel a little more grounded here. But life remains odd in all aspects. I drive to work in a

Toyota Landcruiser 4x4 over non-existent roads, trying not to run over the goats, and keeping the doors locked at all times. I give the guards some extras from time to time, to keep them from selling information about me to potential thieves. I check every day if the maid didn't steal anything. I try to get to know people by immersing myself in the expat scene, get invited to bingo night at the Pakistani battalion's headquarters and go dancing at the MONUC club on Fridays. At the same time, I am trying to discover what UNHCR is, does, how, with whom, which are the main interests, and what are the dynamics that move the organisation. Contact with Congolese turn out to be hard.

there is a great divide between expats and local people. Most often the local people that an expat encounters, are working under him, are the beggars in front of the shops, or are the ladies at the market trying to sell bananas and tomatoes at elevated, 'white' prices. And then there are the many armed robbers and gangs. All in all, it is quite rare to find expats and locals in a friendship based on equality. Despite that, in general, I find the Congolese a good-humoured, cheerful people, with no hesitation whatsoever to bring up the most bizarre topics of conversation.

from Welmoet's journal...

"One of the guards at the hostel in Kinshasa has a real talent for bringing up bizarre questions. One day, I came home after another day of briefings, when he stopped me on the way to my room.

- Good morning madam. I want to ask you a question.

- Sure, Abraham, go ahead.

- Well, I heard that in New Zealand 60% of the people are paedophiles. Is that true?

- 60%? Where did you hear that? No, I am sure that is not correct. Perhaps there are a few paedophiles in New Zealand, but certainly not 60%.

- Oh. (moment of silence) Perhaps it wasn't paedophiles, but

homosexuals?

- No, for that as well, I am sure the number isn't that high. No doubt there are some, but not that many.

- Oh. (silence again) Actually, what is the difference between homosexuals and paedophiles? And then the conversation turned to homosexuality, next to how homosexual people have sex, and then he wanted to know if they used sex toys and what material those were made from. At that point I decided I had an urgent phone call to make and left the question hanging in the air".

"Earth is within reach, it's visible, it is a fellow planet – but here, life is stripped to its bare essentials. Everything, all day, is just a little bit harder and a little more difficult than back at home. To get food, to be safe, to make friends. Talking to locals, doing business, finding a place to live. To do your work, to feel secure. Nothing is easy and conversations are strange. Colleagues are dedicated, but humanitarian considerations are often not the only reason they are here; for many,

career planning and good earnings are part of the motivation to choose for the Congo. The lake is beautiful, but harbours a dangerous gas bubble. Earthquakes are a dormant threat to the town.

The mountains surrounding Bukavu, so beautiful and yet potentially sheltering armed groups, are sometimes called 'the mountains of the moon'. A good name. For that is what living in this place feels like: a life on the moon.

by King Norman Rudi

Malawi Electoral Commission Member

MALAWI elections 2009

some challenges for the EC

The Electoral Commission hereinafter called "the Commission" is established by the Constitution of Malawi. It is headed by the Judge who is nominated in that behalf by the Judicial Service Commission and appointed by the President of the Republic¹. Currently, the Electoral Commission has eight members in total with the inclusion of the Chairperson Justice Anastazia

¹ S.75 (1) of the Republic of Malawi Constitution

Msosa, SC who is the Justice of Appeal. Apart from conducting the elections, the Commission has the duty, among others²: To determine constituency boundaries impartially on the basis of ensuring that constituencies contain approximately equal numbers of voters eligible to register...;To review existing constituency boundaries at intervals of not

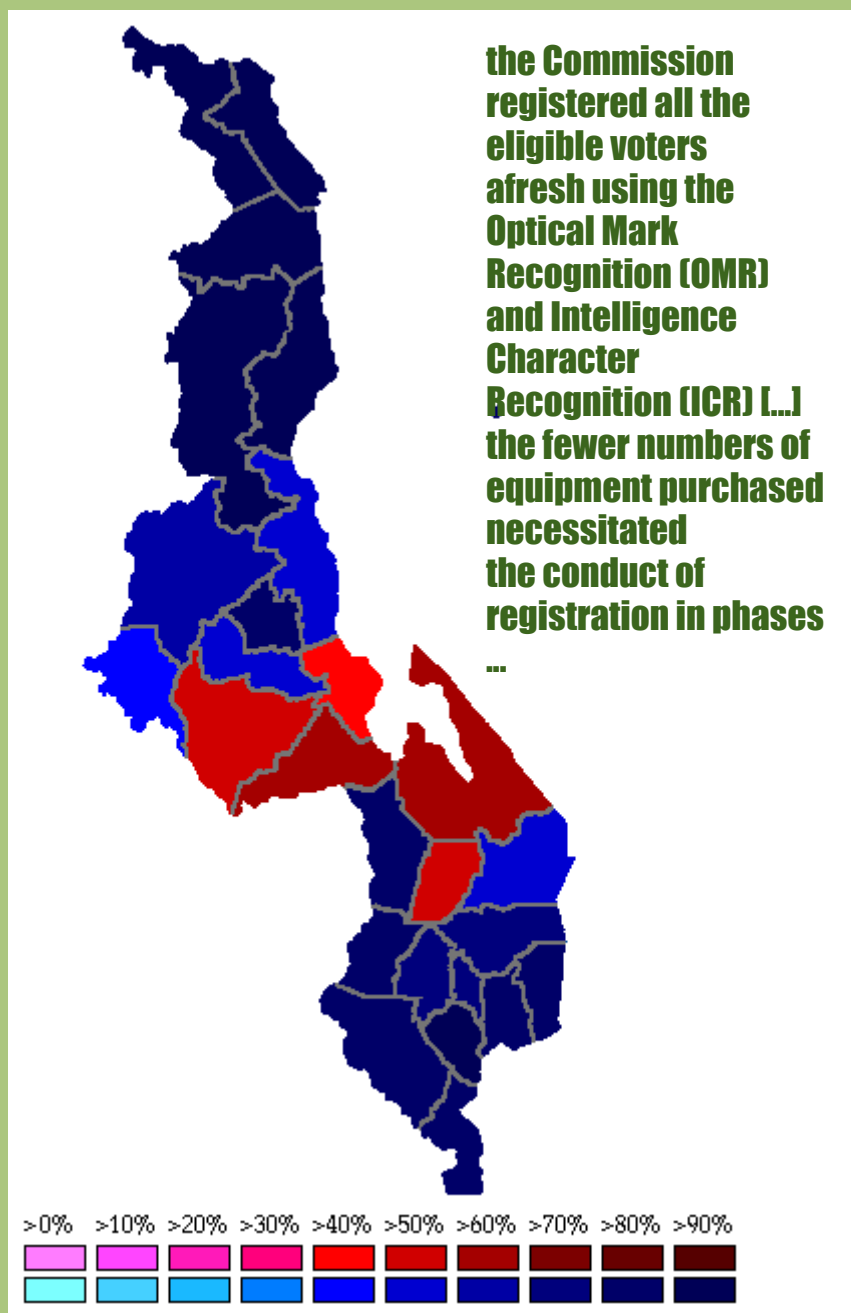
² S. 76 (2) of the Republic of Malawi Constitution

more than five years...; To determine electoral petitions and complaints related to the conduct of any elections; To ensure compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and any other Act of Parliament. The Commission is charged to perform these duties independent of any direction or interference by other authority or any person.³

³ S.77(2)(b)



In an election described as mostly free and fair, though the state media was biased in favour of the government, Bingu wa Mutharinka won 66.42% against 30.34% for his nearest rival, John Tembo of the MCP (supported by the UDF).



In the above map, Bingu wa Mutharinka is in blue and John Tembo is in red. As is usual for African elections, the vote split along ethnic lines. By the looks of it, Mutharinka clearly won the Tonga people in the north and the Yao (the UDF's usual base) in the south-east. Though it seems that a Yao district, Mangochi, gave over 60% of the vote to Tembo. His lowest results come from central Malawi, populated by Nyanja people.

Before polling on 19th May, 2009, there were a number of activities preceding polling itself. These activities included registration of voters, receipt of nomination papers for Parliamentary and Presidential candidates, determination of the nomination papers and announcement of those accepted to contest the elections and campaign.

Having had difficulties in the past elections with the voters roll, the Commission registered all the eligible voters afresh using the Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) and Intelligence Character Recognition (ICR) voter registration systems.

Since the equipment to effect this type of registration is expensive, it was impossible to conduct one off registration process. The fewer numbers of equipment purchased necessitated the conduct of registration in phases. There were eight phases of about 21 days each commencing 18th August, 2008 and ended in January, 2009. The constitution of Malawi stipulates that among other qualifications, any person shall be eligible to register as a voter if he attains the age of eighteen years at the date of making the application⁴ and on the other hand, the Parliamentary and Presidential Elections Act⁵ stipulates that any person is eligible to register as a voter if he shall have attained the age of eighteen years on or before the day of polling. The Commission had to tassel with this legal battle as according to the Constitution, any law which contracts the Constitution is invalid⁶. Strictly following the constitutional provision, it could have meant registering only

4 S.76(4)

5 S.15

6 S.5 of the Constitution of Malawi

those who had attained the age of eighteen on the day they had presented themselves to the registration centre. This, in the Commission's view could have disenfranchised a number of people who turned eighteen on polling day. The Commission therefore made a decision to follow the provisions as in the Parliamentary and Presidential Elections Act allowing those who turned eighteen years on polling day to register. But of course with demarcation on that those who had not yet turned eighteen on the registration date, they were making a special application that they were applying to be registered on the date they will have turned eighteen years.

The other legal challenge during registration was people registering more than once. However, with the ICR, these people were eventually identified on the voters register and the subsequent registration of the same person were deleted in the system after being noticed. Those who were caught registering more than once were also apprehended and charged with a criminal offence. They were then tried in the court of law and if found guilty were being given a jail term with an option of a fine.

After registering the voters, the Commission called for all persons interested to contest the Parliamentary and Presidential Elections to submit their nomination papers. Before calling for these nomination papers, the Commission had made a unilateral decision to raise nomination fees as provided for by the Parliamentary and

Presidential Elections Act⁷ which gives powers to the Commission to fix nomination fees. One of the interested candidates Mr. Ralph Kasambara and his party, Congress of Democrats took the Commission to court for fixing the nomination fees up from K5,000 (About\$35) to

K100,000 (About \$714) for Parliamentary Candidates and from K50,000 (About \$357) to K500,000 (About \$3571) for Presidential candidates. He contended that the Commission had to consult all stakeholders before determining on nomination fees. However, his application for injunction to stop the Commission from effecting the fees was dismissed by the High Court. But in the substantive matter, the High Court faulted the Commission but ruled that the fees was going to stand with a caution that in future should the Commission want to raise the nomination fees, it must consult all the stakeholders. It must be noted that these nomination fees is refundable upon one getting 5% of the total valid votes cast.

The Commission received 1184 nomination papers for candidates for the general elections in February, 2009. However, it could not make a decision on them to avoid conflicting with the constitution which does not allow sitting members of Parliament to contest the elections unless Parliament is dissolved on 20th

March in the elections year⁸. The Commission therefore announced names of accepted candidates on 21st March, 2009 after Parliament was dissolved on 20th March, 2009.

The Commission received 1184 nomination papers for the Parliamentary race submitted to the Commission were accepted with an exception of one belonging to one Yerehiah Chihana was rejected on the basis that he had not yet completed seven years after being released from prison where he was pardoned when he was serving a jail sentence for assault occasioning bodily harm. And of the eight presidential candidates who submitted their nominations, one belonging to Dr. Bakili Muluzi was rejected on the basis that he was barred by the constitution since he had already served his two consecutive constitutional terms.

Both, Mr. Chihana nad Dr. Bakili Muluzi took the Commission to court challenging their rejections. Mr. Chihana contended that the Commission erred in barring him because he was pardoned by

the President as such his conviction fell off. He also contended that the Commission did not accord him an opportunity to be heard. The High Court granted him an injunction *ex parte* despite the Practice Direction Number 2 issued by the Chief Justice of Malawi that

no election injunction shall be heard *ex parte*. When the matter came to full trial, the court ruled in favour of Mr. Chihana. Mr. Chihana was therefore allowed

The other legal challenge during registration was people registering more than once

The Commission received 1184 nomination papers for the Parliamentary race... [..] and 8 nominations for the Presidential elections

7

S.45(1)

8

S.63

to contest in the Parliamentary Elections in Mzimba North where he failed to secure the seat and lost it to the current Local Government Minister Goodal Gondwe who in the past five years served as Finance Minister.

On the case of Dr. Muluzi, he contended that the Commission erred in interpreting the Constitutional provision⁹. After the High Court sitting as a Constitutional Court ruled that Dr. Muluzi had already served a maximum of two consecutive terms as President as such he could not bounce back to contest as a Presidential Candidate after a one term break or indeed any other break.

Few complaints were recorded during registration and campaign periods. However, there were over 135 complaints which were determined by the Commission concerning polling. Of these complaints, about 40 contestants challenged the Parliamentary results in the High Court. There is one Presidential Challenge in the High Court lodged by Hon. John Tembo who contested under the Malawi Congress Party banner. He scooped about 1.3 million votes against the current President Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika's about 3 million votes. No single case concerning polling has been concluded in the High Court as yet.

In conclusion, we may say that the elections went on well despite some legal challenges.

⁹ S.83 (3) stipulates that "The President, the First Vice-President and the Second Vice-President may serve in their respective capacities a maximum of two consecutive terms, but when a person is elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of President or Vice- President, the period between that election or appointment and the next election of a President shall not be regarded as a term. "



about the ITPCM

open applications

MA in Human Rights & Conflict Management

...fellowships available...



MASTER OF ARTS IN HUMAN RIGHTS & CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

VIII EDITION - A.Y. 2009-2010, PISA - ITALY

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.

KEY FACTS

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| ● LENGTH | _____ | ONE YEAR PROGRAMME |
| ● START DATE | _____ | 11 JANUARY 2010 |
| ● NO. OF PARTICIPANTS | _____ | 28 |
| ● APPLICATION DEADLINE, EU CITIZENS | _____ | 1 ST OCTOBER 2009 |
| ● APPLICATION DEADLINE, NON EU-CITIZENS | _____ | 15 JULY 2009, 1 ST ROUND 15 SEPT 2009, 2 ND ROUND |

MORE INFO:

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



Scuola Superiore
Sant'Anna
di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento



La Divisione Alta Formazione
è certificata
UNI EN ISO 9001:2000



Phd in Human Rights, Politics & Sustainability

3 years starting in January 2010, deadline for on-line application: October 1st 2009

<http://www.sssup.it/politics>

European Community Civil Protection Mechanism Courses

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.

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.

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

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

next courses in agenda (not open for applications)

Community Mechanism Induction Course

Location: Istituto Superiore Antincendi, Rome, Italy

Dates: 5 - 11 September 2009

Community Mechanism Induction Course

Location: Istituto Superiore Antincendi, Rome, Italy

Dates: 9 - 15 January 2010

High Level Coordination Course

Location: Istituto Superiore Antincendi, Rome, Italy

Dates: 15 - 20 November 2009

High Level Coordination Course

Location: Istituto Superiore Antincendi, Rome, Italy

Dates: 7 - 12 February 2010

High Level Coordination Refresher Course

Location: Istituto Superiore Antincendi, Rome, Italy

Dates: 4 - 6 May 2010

Media and Security Strategy Course

Location: Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy

Dates: 28 Feb - 5 March 2010

Media and Security Strategy Course

Location: Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy

Dates: 18 - 23 April 2010

Contact Person:

Camila Ferrini

c.ferrini@sssup.it

training in Pisa

TEACHING LANGUAGE: ITALIAN

COMUNICARE LA COOPERAZIONE E LA SOLIDARIETÀ INTERNAZIONALE

STRUMENTI OPERATIVI E BUONE PRATICHE

ulteriori informazioni: www.itpcm.sssup.it

PROGRAMMA DEL CORSO

Coniugando aspetti teorici e pratici il Corso si propone di:

21-24 gennaio 2010

analizzare l'importanza ed il ruolo della comunicazione nelle attività di cooperazione internazionale

offrire una panoramica sui principali mezzi di comunicazione e sul loro utilizzo

presentare le metodologie di comunicazione utili per raggiungere target specifici

analizzare gli elementi e le modalità di costruzione di una campagna di sensibilizzazione

presentare buone pratiche e casi studio nel settore della comunicazione in ambito internazionale

PROFILO DEI PARTECIPANTI

Il Corso si rivolge a coloro che, a titolo personale o per esigenze professionali, sono impegnati nel settore della cooperazione e solidarietà internazionale e che sono interessati ad incrementare la loro capacità di comunicare le attività promosse e i risultati raggiunti nel settore. Il numero massimo di partecipanti è stabilito in 25.

CONTATTI

Divisione Alta Formazione
International Training Programme
for Conflict Management
Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna

via Cardinale Maffi, 27 - 56127 PISA
tel: +39-050-882 673
fax: +39-050-882 665
e-mail: i.dalcanto@sssup.it

IN BREVE

Data di svolgimento
Ore di Formazione
Numero massimo di partecipanti
Quota d'iscrizione
apertura iscrizioni

21-24 gennaio 2010
32
25
400,00 euro
15 settembre 2009

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



On going research project

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

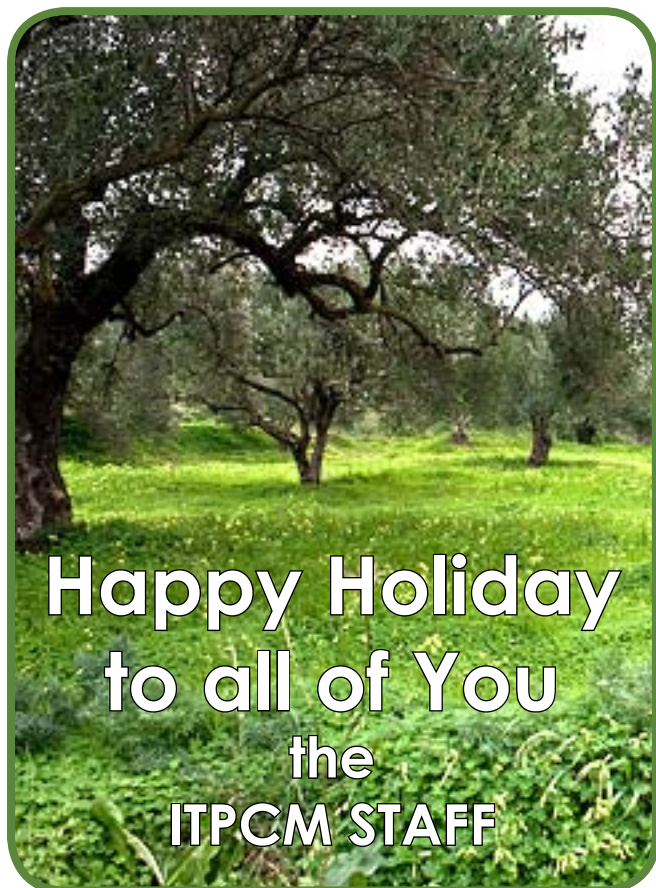
What is MultiPart

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.

MORE INFO: www.multi-part.eu





the itpcm & cdg base in Pisa, archive photo

International Training Programme for Conflict Management

Staff members & Contacts:

Decentralised Cooperation Branch:

Annarosa Mezzasalma
Project Officer
annarosa@sssup.it

Barbara Nicoletti
Research Fellow
b.nicoletti@sssup.it

Ilaria Dal Canto
Programme Officer
i.dalcanto@sssup.it

Luisa Nardi
Research Fellow
l.nardi@sssup.it

Peace Keeping Branch:

Camila Ferrini
Project Officer
c.ferrini@sssup.it

Emanuele Sommario
Research Fellow
esommar@sssup.it

Gabriella Arcadu
Programme Officer
garcadu@sssup.it

Serena Rossignoli
Programme Officer
s.rossignoli@sssup.it

Andrea de Guttry

Director
deguttry@sssup.it

Barbara Carrai

Executive Director
bcarrai@sssup.it

Editing, Communication & Graphic Design:

Michele Gonnelli
Communication Officer
m.gonnelli@sssup.it

Address:

Via Cardinale Maffi, 27
56127 PISA (Italy)
tel: +39 050 882685
fax: +39 050 882665
email: itpcm@sssup.it
www.itpcm.sssup.it

Secretariat & Logistics:

Federica Faldella
profile@sssup.it

Pasqualetta Campus
itpcm@sssup.it

