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MAGAZINE

Global Campus



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Secretary General
of the Global Campus
of Human Rights

The Russian war of aggression against the Ukraine might become a turning point in world history. It not only constitutes one of the most serious crimes under international law, the crime of aggression, it blatantly violates the most fundamental rule of post WW II architecture, the prohibition of the use of military force. Notwithstanding various urgent calls by the overwhelming majority of States in the UN General Assembly to immediately stop the war, despite Russia's exclusion from the Council of Europe and the UN Human Rights Council, and contrary to a legally binding ruling of the International Court of Justice, Mr Putin continues to show a total disrespect for the international rule of law and multilateralism. After more than six months of a bloody war with many thousands of soldiers and civilians killed and millions of the most serious human rights violations committed, two possible scenarios seem to emerge. Either Mr Putin realizes that he cannot win this war and will finally engage in international peace negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations, or he will win the war. The second scenario would mean the final breakdown of the post WW II architecture and a return to the rule of the jungle. It will encourage Mr Putin to wage further wars, e.g. in Moldova or Central Asia, possibly followed by other States, such as China against Taiwan.

During armed conflicts, most human rights are violated on a massive scale, and the international community can do very little to prevent or stop these violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. The only mechanism designed by the international community to stop an aggressor and to protect the civilian population against the most serious crimes under international law, namely the collective security system under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, including the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) mechanism, is paralysed if one of the five permanent members of the Security Council is directly involved.

As a global network of universities dedicated to human rights, we need to step up our joint efforts of promoting and protecting human rights, even in such an increasingly hostile environment. In our core activity, providing post-graduate human rights education, we recently decided to start an 8th regional Master in Human Rights and Sustainability in the Central Asian region (including Afghanistan

and Mongolia), coordinated by the OSCE Academy in Bishkek. During our recent teaching experience at the Summer School on Human Rights and Human Security in Kyrgyzstan, Imke and I were impressed by the professional standards of the OSCE Academy and the high quality of their students.

In addition, we are intensifying the social responsibility, advocacy and practical human rights work of our universities, as exemplified by our program, to provide a safe space for Afghan scholars and students at risk and our new project on “reconceptualising exile”, which we are developing in partnership with our donors and friends at Right Livelihood. Our new priority of closely cooperating with and supporting human rights defenders in all world regions, which we started with the Venice School on Human Rights Defenders and our cooperation with Sakharov and Right Livelihood Laureates, is also reflected in various contributions to this Global Campus Human Rights Magazine, above all the interviews with the Afghan film maker Sahraa Karimi and the Russian human rights lawyer of “Memorial” Marina Agaltsova, as well as the admirable activities of Bucharest University in supporting and providing shelter for Ukrainian refugees. The highlights of our recent activities were the Global Classroom on Internally Displaced Persons in June in Pretoria and our 2nd annual Venice Conference on the Global State of Human Rights in July, which we organise in cooperation with the European Parliament and which was this year dedicated to the rights of children as agents of change. As the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola, emphasised in her keynote speech, our future depends on the empowerment of children and their active involvement in our political decision making processes.

Let’s hope that Mr Putin does not win his war of aggression, that he will finally be held accountable for all his crimes, and that the post WW II architecture, based on the three pillars of security, development and human rights, will even be strengthened by these unfortunate events! The Global Campus of Human Rights provides the necessary knowledge, skills and attitude to those future change makers who will steer our planet in the right direction once again.

Interviews and Special Contributions:

Roberta Metsola,
President of the European Parliament

Veronica Gomez,
President of the Global Campus
of Human Rights

Marina Agaltsova,
Russian Human Rights Lawyer

Sahraa Karimi
University of Bucharest,
Major Hub for Supporting Ukrainian
Refugees



Keynote Speech by Roberta Metsola, President of the European Parliament



Keynote speech by Roberta Metsola, President of the European Parliament, for the annual conference “Global State of Human Rights” on Global human rights challenges and their impact on children and youth.

Welcome to this “Conference on the Global State of Human Rights”.

This year 2022 is the European Year of Youth. It is therefore fitting that the second edition of this Human Rights Conference should focus on human rights challenges through the lens of their impact on children and youth.

As we pull out from a global pandemic, as the geopolitical landscape has shifted and as climate change begins to take its toll, human rights worldwide have been negatively affected. And children’s human rights have been hit the hardest.

COVID for kids meant that kindergartens and schools were closed. Home-schooling and social distancing became the norm. Even fun and leisure were restricted. As a mother of four, I know how saddening it was to effectively ‘lock up’ our children. Yet this is something we did across the globe for health and safety reasons.

School closure and an unprecedented social and humanitarian crisis worldwide exposed children to family loss, violence, abuse, exploitation, addiction, forced labour, displacement, depression and even forced marriage.

When I first addressed the European Parliament as President, last January, I thought we were moving towards a brighter post-pandemic future. Instead, the limits of our democratic values have been tested harder than ever.

An outrageous illegal invasion launched on the 24th of February on a sovereign, independent State unsettles the foundations of our rules-based world order. This war alone has forced 4.3 million children to leave their homes.

But beyond Ukraine, across the world, nearly 200 million children live in war zones and an estimated 35 million are displaced due to conflicts. These figures massively outweigh in numbers the impact of the pandemic on children. And war is a man-

made disaster that, with faith in humanity and in political will, we should be in a position to prevent.

During this conference, we will discuss some of the severest consequences on human rights that current affairs are bringing, particularly for children and youth.

We will talk about “Children Behind Bars”.

We will talk about “Children exposed to armed conflict and violence”.

We will talk, finally with more optimism, about “children and youth as change-makers”. Because children are our hope. They are the continuity of the path we lay. And the continuity of the architecture that our ancestors built.

I trust that our exchanges - here, today and tomorrow - between academics, parliamentarians, human rights stakeholders and civil society organisations will feed the public debate on the importance of protecting our youth and will relaunch a new paradigm for human rights in the light of a changing global scenario.

Now more than ever, it is our duty to ensure that no child is left behind.

The European Parliament is at the forefront of the fight for children’s rights. And I am glad that - my colleague and Vice President of the European Parliament - Coordinator Ewa Kopacz ensures that the best interests of the child guides all European Union policies and legislation.

Only once we protect children’s wellbeing, can we begin to nurture self-empowerment in children and the belief that they have a vital role to play in shaping policies and social transformation.

We must ensure going forward that our youth is fully heard and is involved in the decision-making process. They deserve our trust. They deserve responsibility.

We cannot fail here. Our future depends on it.



Interview with Veronica Gomez, President of the Global Campus of Human Rights



The Press Office of the Global Campus of Human Rights had the opportunity to interview the President of the Global Campus of Human Rights, Veronica Gomez, about her role as a Judge of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

In 2019 the Global Campus Council elected Veronica Gomez as President (2019-2023). For more than a decade, she has been Director for Education of the International Centre for Political Studies at the Universidad Nacional de San Martín (CIEP-UNSAM) in Buenos Aires, home of the Master's in Human Rights and Democracy for Latin America and the Caribbean and of other non-degree training courses offered by Global Campus Latin America and the Caribbean.

Throughout her career as an international lawyer, Veronica Gomez has focused on the international protection of human rights and –in particular– the Inter-American System. In early 2021 Argentina, her country of origin, submitted her nomination to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, with the support of civil society and academia. Finally, in November 2021 the member states of the Organization of American States elected her as Judge of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, for the period 2022-2027.

As she completes her first six months as member of this regional human rights Court, Veronica Gomez shares some thoughts about the Inter-American System, the international protection of human rights and the importance of education.

How does the Inter-American Court work?

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights is an autonomous legal institution established in 1979 to interpret and apply the American Convention on Human Rights (1969) and other inter-American human rights instruments. This Court has contentious and advisory jurisdiction. It also has the power to issue provisional measures to protect persons from irreparable harm in urgent cases. It is composed of seven judges elected by the state parties to the American Convention, in their

individual capacity and who cannot participate in matters relating to the State of their nationality. The seat of the Court is in San José, Costa Rica, but the Court also holds sessions in the States that are parties to the American Convention and can carry out observations in their territory as required by the exercising of its contentious jurisdiction or the determination of urgent measures.

Which are the main contributions of the Inter-American Court to the international protection of human rights?

Among the most recent contributions of the Inter-American Court, it is worth highlighting the pronouncements on the justiciability of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights; the intersectional approach in the interpretation of international obligations, particularly in relation to poverty; the development of the right to equality before the law in the area of gender identity; the scope of State responsibility in connection with the conduct of non-state actors; the recognition of the human right to a healthy environment; and more recently the reinforced supervision of protective measures as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Historically, the Court has made important contributions in the definition of state responsibility for the crime of forced disappearances as well as to the development of mechanisms to prevent irreparable damage to the lives and integrity of individuals, members of human rights organisations, communities, and indigenous peoples.

Which are the main challenges facing the Inter-American System?

Scientific evidence shows that we have before us



an unavoidable agenda vis-à-vis the environmental crisis, climate change and its impact on the survival and quality of life of people and communities. The protection of the environment, economic, social and cultural rights, the impact of new technologies, and the protection of children require a holistic approach in the interpretation of international human rights law. The contributions for the next five years will be crucial in this regard.

We face these challenges in a context where contemporary analysts question the extent to which international law and its institutions are up to the task of addressing the structural socio-economic inequalities identified as the root causes of poverty and many of the most serious human rights violations, as well as their capacity to prevent conflict. At the same time, the voices that periodically oppose multilateral supervision have grown louder.

It is therefore vital to nurture an active dialogue with States, civil society and the private sector to find long term solutions for these challenges. The Inter-American Court plays a role in this dialogue by promoting human rights standards in the field of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean.

How do you foresee your own contribution to the work of the Court?

The continuous development of standards in areas related to the interpretation of the scope of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights must be considered a priority. This work requires addressing the pending challenges in terms of structural inequalities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Ensuring the legitimacy of the Court must also be a priority. The authority of international courts – and in particular of human rights courts – depends

on their legitimacy vis-à-vis victims, civil society, national human rights institutions, and the States subject to their jurisdiction. This contribution requires special attention to the transparency of the procedures, the evaluation of the evidence, the Court's on-site verification tasks, the clarity, speed and timeliness of the rulings, the supervision of compliance and communication, in general. These priorities must be accompanied by genuine contributions to the institutional strengthening of the Court, and the promotion of standards not only in Latin America but also in the English-speaking Caribbean, Haiti and Suriname.

Do you have a message for our readers?

It is important to continue working in human rights education at all levels: schools, universities, post-graduate and doctoral degrees, as well as non-degree training for officials in all jurisdictions. It is also important to enhance interdisciplinary and intersectional approaches in the study of human rights challenges and the building of prevention and redress mechanisms. Education has a central role in the prevention of human rights violations and the understanding of future challenges.



Interview with Marina Agaltsova, Russian Human Rights Lawyer



During our Venice School for Human Rights Defenders, the Press Office of the Global Campus of Human Rights had the opportunity to ask the Russian human rights lawyer Marina Agaltsova, about access to information in Russia and her work.

You worked at Human Rights Center “Memorial” until its liquidation. What are you doing now as a Russian human rights lawyer?

After the liquidation, people who formed “Memorial” decided not to give up. This is not the first time the state authorities have decided to make our life difficult (although it was the toughest blow that Memorial as an organisation sustained). The people decided to rebuild “Memorial”. I am working on giving “Memorial” a second birth.

You won a major case in the Russian Supreme Court which helped the relatives of the victims of Soviet repressions to get access to the files on a criminal case against their relatives. First of all, congratulations. Could you tell us more about this experience?

In this case Mr. Shakhmet, the grandson of a person who was shot during Stalin’s repressions in 1933 wanted to get access to a criminal file on his grandfather. He could not believe that his grandfather was guilty of theft. The grandfather was executed for allegedly stealing bricks and nails from a state-owned construction site. The grandson (who is now around 70 himself) filed requests to archives to see the documents but access was refused because the archives misinterpreted the law. According to their strange interpretation, the case file could never be accessed.

I did not expect that we would win in the Supreme Court because it was not the first case with similar facts which reached the court. For reasons unknown to me, the court decided to accept the case for an oral hearing which means that the court saw that there was a problem with

the interpretation of legal norms. During the hearing, our opponents accepted that the lower courts were wrong in refusing access. It was an unexpected twist.

We thought that after this victory, the archives would become more open. However, time proved us wrong. The archives are still refusing access to criminal files although the files are more than 85 years old. We brought several cases to the Supreme Court hoping it would strike down this outrageous twisting of the law as it did in Shakhmet’s case, but to no avail. We submitted complaints to the Russian Constitutional Court. Now we are awaiting the Constitutional Court’s decision.

How do you help people who suffered gross abuses from state actors?

Human rights center “Memorial” was established to help victims of wars in the Chechen region. We helped victims of indiscriminate carpet shelling of villages by the federal forces¹. We also helped relatives of those killed in the bombing of a crowd who tried to evacuate from a village². When litigation of war cases finished, we focused on torture and disappearance cases, freedom of speech and of assembly. “Memorial” used to help by providing direct legal help and by making the case public.

After liquidation we need time to recollect ourselves before starting to help again.

During our Venice School for Human Rights Defenders, you talked about access to information in Russia. Could you tell us more, also for our readers?

I work on access to information to archives

¹ [https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22itemid%22:\[%22001-101936%22\]}](https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22itemid%22:[%22001-101936%22]})

² [https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22itemid%22:\[%22001-68379%22\]}](https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22itemid%22:[%22001-68379%22]})



on Soviet repressions. When I started working on these cases, I did not quite understand the importance of this work for nowadays' Russia. The more I worked, the better I understood that my cases were not only about old papers. Primarily, they are about Russian policy towards painful and difficult past. During the Soviet era, hundreds of thousands were killed and millions were prosecuted as a part of a state organised terror. This Soviet legacy still haunts the Russian state.

Although Russian authorities do not deny that the repressions happened, a simple admission is not enough. It is not enough because the admission (as any proclamation which is not backed up by actions) does not prevent repressions from happening in the future. "Memorial" on the other hand wants to prevent the repressions from happening. Therefore, we want the authorities to back the admission of repressions by actions. We want first of all to get access to truth in historical archives.

What we see is that Russian authorities try to hide the truth by all possible means. They refuse access to archives because the people who were implicated in repressions did not give permission to transfer personal data to third parties. Or because the names of these people are apparently a state secret. Or because they twist the law to forever ban access to archival files.

We are challenging this ridiculousness in courts.

When the state does not accept the mistakes and tries to hide them, the same mistakes are sure to happen again. We see the repressiveness of the current Russian regime, when people are fined for saying "No to War" or when people are going to prison for saying that Russian troops killed peaceful citizens of Ukraine.

Do you consider yourself a Human Rights Defender? How could the international community support your efforts?

I was puzzled by this question. I sympathize with people's pain as a result of gross abuse by the state. I feel the pain as my own. This gives me strength to act. But does this make me a human rights defender?

I googled "human rights defender". Google told me that "human rights defender" is a term used to describe people who, individually or with others, act to promote or protect human rights in a peaceful manner". In this respect, I am a human

rights defender as I defend human rights in courts, by peaceful means.

The international community can do many things, in fact. First, it can show solidarity. Many Russian human rights defenders left Russia to continue their work, especially those people who worked on war related topics. Most Russian human rights defenders do not want to spend years in prison for their activities but now this probability is skyrocketing. Therefore, for many of them, the only option is to leave Russia. At least, temporally. By helping these people, the international community helps each and every Russian human rights defender because the defenders know that if something happens to them, there are people who would help them. It gives them the strength to fight further.

Second, the community can help those who continue to work in Russia by providing intellectual and other resources.

Third, the community can (and is already doing this) help Ukrainians who fled their home country as a result of Russian military operations (as I am staying in Russia, I am required by law to call what is happening in Ukraine an "operation"). Many Russian human rights defenders felt useless because they were not able to stop the "operation" from happening. When we saw how warmly the international community was accommodating refugees, it made our lives brighter.

Could you share a message to our network of students, professors, experts and readers of the GC Human Rights Magazine?

By nature, I am a lone warrior. The events of the past two years completely changed this. I understood: that in tough times it is vital to stay together. Together we feel each others' shoulders. We know if we fail, we will be supported; if we fall, we will be lifted; if we die, we will be missed. This togetherness gives us strength and courage.



Interview with Sahraa Karimi



During our Venice School for Human Rights Defenders, we met Sahraa Karimi, Film Director and Scriptwriter, and we had a discussion with our students about the film “Have, Maryam, Ayesha”, which premiered at the 76th Venice Film Festival and was nominated for Best Film with the Orizzonti Prize. Together with our Press Office, we interviewed Ms Karimi.

On Twitter you describe yourself as “An actor of change”. What does change mean to you and how is it important in our society?

I believe when you are an artist, a filmmaker in particular and a female filmmaker even more so, and you are from a country like Afghanistan where the patriarchy exists at a very high level, the society is very traditional, in this case, your profession is not a simple one. It becomes a civic activity through which you can advocate not only for your own rights but also for the rights of the people of your society. As a filmmaker I am not just making films to become famous or get awards, I make films because through storytelling I also reflect on issues and problems that exist in our society, particularly regarding women’s issues. By presenting my films at different film festivals, I also use these platforms to inform the world about our situation and to be the voice of many voiceless people, especially women in my country who don’t have this opportunity to talk loudly and to be heard. So here I somehow become a messenger who tries to share the message of my people and at the same time advocate for their rights and through that bring changes to society.

In 2019 you directed the film “Have, Maryam, Ayesha”, which premiered at the 76th Venice Film Festival and was nominated for Best Film with the Orizzonti Prize. During our Venice School for Human Rights Defenders you had a discussion about it with our students. Could you tell us more about this film, also for our readers?

Three Afghan women from different social backgrounds, living in Kabul, are facing a big challenge in their lives. Hava, a traditional pregnant woman whom no one cares about, is living with her

father- and mother-in-law. Her only joy is talking to the baby in her belly. Maryam, an educated TV news reporter, is about to get a divorce from her unfaithful husband who finds out she is pregnant. Ayesha, an 18-year-old girl, accepts to marry her cousin because she is pregnant by her boyfriend who disappears after hearing her pregnancy news. Therefore, she needs to find a doctor to get an abortion and regain her virginity. Each of them has to solve her problem by herself for the first time.

At a closer look, none of the stories is just about maternity. These tales are about the frustration of not being heard and respected, the exasperation of not having a voice, not having a say. Hava, Maryam, and Ayesha’s dreams have been trampled over, their dignity disregarded, their desires ignored. They have no power to influence or make a decision about anything, even Maryam, who seems to be the most emancipated of the three, had to make her decisions as a consequence of the husband’s behaviour.

In August 2021 you evacuated from Kabul to Kyiv, due to the fall of Kabul to the Taliban. Now you are safe and teaching as Visiting Professor at the “CSC - National School of Cinema” in Rome, thanks to the proposal of its President, Marta Donzelli. How is this new experience? For sure, a big change in your life...

After the fall of Kabul, when I had to leave my country, I literally left behind my whole life. I did not know how to start again, where and what to do. I was deeply sad and disappointed at the same time. I was then invited to the Venice Film Festival to attend a special panel discussion on Afghanistan and Afghan filmmakers. They also wrote to me that the President of CSC wanted to meet with



me. I went to the film festival and had my first meeting with Marta Donzelli, to my surprise she offered me to teach at CSC as a visiting professor. I remember exactly the moment I received that offer, I was so happy that I just wanted to hug her, but of course I was shy. Honestly, Marta Donzelli's offer and then teaching at CSC saved my career and let me breathe; I cannot find words to express its importance to me and my entire career. I am very grateful to have the opportunity to teach at this prestigious film school and to be with talented students, part of their journey to becoming professional filmmakers while also working with professors and teachers, some of whom are not only legends of the history of Italian cinema, but also of the world cinema. This is not just an opportunity for me, but a great privilege and I am grateful.

How much is education important to ameliorate the life of young girls and women?

I want to answer your question using the old African proverb: If you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a family (nation).

Do you consider yourself an artist but also as a Human Rights Defender? How do you integrate both aspects in your work?

I already answered it in the first question. I am an artist and at the same time a human rights defender too. Through my stories and through the medium of cinema I advocate for the rights of the women of my country. I believe cinema is the most powerful medium through which we can bring changes in society.

Could you give a message for our network of students, professors, experts and readers of the GC Human Rights Magazine?

Being a Human Rights Defender is not a specific job. Whatever job you do, whatever profession you do, you can always raise your voice against injustice. It is very important you do not look at human rights as a subject that you study, but look at it as an important responsibility and commitment.



The University of Bucharest Becomes Major Hub for Supporting Ukrainian Refugees

“Nearly 4.9 million people have been displaced by the ongoing hostilities in Ukraine, including more than 3 million who have fled across international borders,” warned a situation report published by the United Nations on 16 March 2022 - these numbers continue to rise as the invasion and destruction in Ukraine continue. A day later, Raouf Mazou, Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees, alerted Member States of the UN Security Council of the significant impact those fleeing the war would have on countries neighbouring Ukraine.

The University of Bucharest, a member institution of the United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) in Romania, and also a member of the Global Campus of Human Rights network of Universities, has responded with unconditional support to refugees from Ukraine. “In these difficult and uncertain times, we have supported Ukrainians severely affected by this atrocious war. Accommodation, food, and other necessary things have been provided to those in need. And we continue to do so,” commented Professor Marian Preda, Rector of the university.

During the war’s first days, the university identified more than 300 places in its dormitories for hosting refugees. This was a practical approach to one of the most pressing and urgent needs of those fleeing Ukraine: secure accommodation with at least basic supplies. But these dormitories have been much more than a place to shelter – they are a place for hope.

At the same time, through donations from the general public and the private sector; fundraising campaigns of students’ associations, teaching, technical and administrative staff; and the university’s foundation ‘Virtute et Sapientia’, a continuous supply of food, hygiene products, and valuable items such as blankets have been provided to those coming from Ukraine.

As of 14 March, over 3,000 people, including 65 children, had a refuge on campus. Hundreds of volunteers cook and deliver two hot meals per day for those hosted in the dormitories and organize

donation campaigns, sort items, and prepare welcome kits. The teaching staff has also provided mentorship, research resources, Romanian language courses, and counselling for alternative accommodation and on everyday life in Romania.

The university has started to receive applications for study from refugees, since many of its programs are taught in multiple languages. However, many students have expressed a willingness to learn Romanian to continue their studies. Some of the applications received came through the platform uni4Ukraine, an initiative of students and teaching staff located primarily at the University of Bucharest.

Launched less than a week after the war began, the platform, which is coordinated by Professor Luciana Alexandra Ghica, Director of the Centre for International Cooperation and Development Studies, identifies, monitors, and presents existing resources and actions that support those who flee Ukraine via Romania in a user-friendly manner, with particular attention granted to the needs of ‘academic’ refugees like students and professors, and their families.

The platform quickly attracted support from students and teaching staff from across the university, as well as other Romanian and European universities, becoming a major information hub for local, national, and international initiatives. Professor Ghica explained that “these were spontaneous actions of very different people, many of whom had never met before but started to collaborate as if they had known each other for a lifetime. Despite the many challenges, hundreds of volunteers have shown genuine leadership and solidarity, putting together resources, knowledge, and energy. Whether for the local initiatives within the university or as part of other national or international efforts, everybody who wanted to help found a way to make a difference,” underlined Professor Ghica. Nationally, the university has become one of the largest pools of volunteers to address the humanitarian impact of the war.

Lutz Drieling, a 25-year-old German student at



the University of Bucharest and one of the many volunteers, summarized what many hope that academic community solidarity can achieve: “We hope that people will find peace and that everyone who wants to go back to Ukraine will be able to do so. And we hope that Ukraine will have peace soon and receive all the support it needs.”

The university also joined as a partner the 12 March charitable concert organized in Romania for the benefit of Ukrainian refugees, an event attended by many students that collected over 1 million USD in several hours. These resources are being used by the Romanian Red Cross to deliver and manage its humanitarian assistance.

Professor Preda, the university’s rector, summarized that “we all must show solidarity and support to the Ukrainian people, as this is a key moment that shows us that we should never cease to protect our values through individual, civic or institutional actions. Only by protecting life and peace, cultivating common dialogue and mutual respect, can we thrive as nations and humankind could thrive too.”

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The Road Less Travelled:

Series of Webinars and Podcasts

In Memoriam of Daniela Napoli

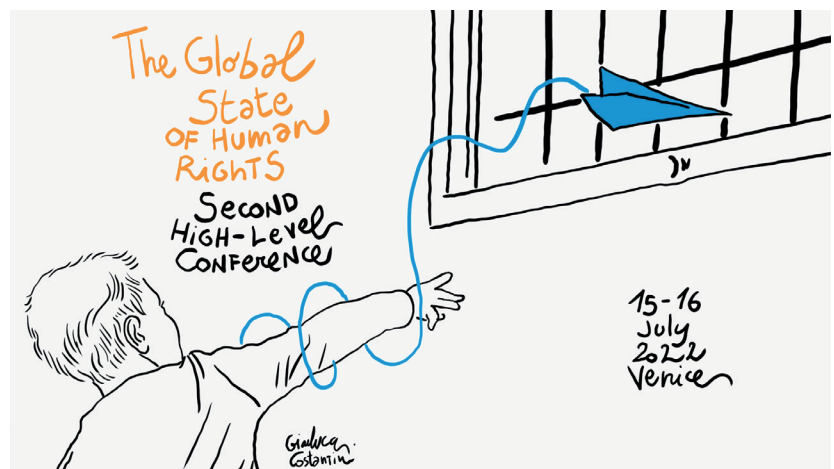


Global State of Human Rights – Second High Level Conference

The second edition of the international conference on the «Global State of Human Rights», jointly organised by the European Parliament and the Global Campus of Human Rights in Venice at the Monastery of S. Nicolò at the Lido, ended on Saturday 16 July 2022. This year it was specifically dedicated to the impact of human rights violations on children and young people, and was held thanks to the support of the foundation Right Livelihood, partner of the Global Campus of Human Rights on children's rights.

The event was attended by children and young people from different countries. In dialogue with the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola, Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Benedetto Della Vedova, Nobel Prize laureate Denis Mukwege, MEPs, academics and other representatives from the European Union, United Nations and civil society, they addressed the fate of children in armed conflicts, children's detention, trafficking and other forms of violence of which they are victims.

Participants shared concern about the growing threats to human rights and democratic systems and agreed that everything must be done to strengthen their protection and promotion. A specific reference to the dramatic consequences of the Russian aggression against Ukraine for children was made by Makeiev Oleksii, Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister. The parliamentarians, international experts and academics analysed the most critical situations through the testimonies of many human rights defenders - Ibrahima Lo from Senegal, Sanaa Seif from Egypt, Mai Khôi from Vietnam, Nane and Lusine from Armenia, Ghada Krayem from Gaza, Farida Amiri from Afghanistan, and Sebastiano Cognolato from Venice, Italy - but also reflected, in the final session of the conference, on the crucial role of children and young people as actors of change.



The concluding message of the conference, expressed by the Vice-President of the European Parliament, Heidi Hautala, and the Secretary General of the Global Campus, Manfred Nowak, is that defending human rights against those who violate them is no longer enough. Instead, we have to become more proactive and envision a more sustainable world order with much more effective global governance mechanisms to prevent armed conflicts, with effective economic mechanisms to fight global injustice and economic inequality, and with effective ecological mechanisms to save the future of our planet and all its inhabitants. This can only be achieved if we closely involve children and young people in our decision-making structures. With this second Venice Conference on the Global State of Human Rights, the European Parliament and the Global Campus have taken a strategic decision that we need the voices of children from all over the world if we want to build a new, more just, more peaceful and more sustainable world order.

In addition, a concert by the Human Rights Orchestra at the Teatro La Fenice dedicated to child victims of conflict and human rights violations, as well as victims of the pandemic, was also held for the conference participants and local Venetian audience. Co-organised by the Global Campus of Human Rights with Musicians for Human Rights, the concert was conducted by Alessio Allegrini, who also performed as soloist together with musicians Mai Khôi (Vietnam) and Ziad Trabelsi (Tunisia).



Global Campus Awarded Theses 2019/2020

The best master theses of the Global Campus of Human Rights for the academic year 2019/2020 are now online. Since 2013, the Global Campus of Human Rights has granted this award to recognise the exceptional work of students and encourage the highest levels of research and writing.

The Global Campus master theses come from the research and fieldwork of graduates of seven Regional Masters (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Caucasus, Europe, South East Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Arab world) and cover a range of different international topics and challenges that are central to the study and research on human rights.

The Global Campus awarded theses for the academic year 2019/2020 are:

- Botazzi, María Florencia, *Mi derecho a tener derechos. Políticas públicas de autonomía progresiva y egreso dirigidas a adolescentes bajo cuidados alternativos en Santa Fe*.
Supervisor: Javier Palummo, Universidad de la República (Uruguay). Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LATMA), coordinated by National University of San Martín (Argentina). <http://doi.org/20.500.11825/2426>
- Hermus, Nina, *"Forgotten Victims of War". Invisible, though Stigmatised: the case of Children Born of Wartime Rape and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence*.
Supervisor: Kalliope Agapiou-Josephides, University of Cyprus. European Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation (EMA), coordinated by Global Campus of Human Rights Headquarters. <http://doi.org/20.500.11825/2427>
- Kalem, Melina, *#Fridaysforfuture. Beyond the Hashtag on Youth Activism for Climate Justice: A Case Study of Slovenia's Youth for Climate Justice (Mladi Za Podnebno Pravičnost MZZP)*.
Supervisor: Mladen Domazet, Institute for Political Ecology (IPE, Croatia). European Regional Master's Programme in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe (ERMA), coordinated by the University of Sarajevo and the University of Bologna. <http://doi.org/20.500.11825/2428>
- Macharia, Wilson, *Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Kenya: from Principles to Practice*.
Supervisors: Benyam Dawit Mezmur, University of Western Cape and Susan Mutambasere, University of Pretoria. Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Africa (HRDA), coordinated by Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria. <http://doi.org/20.500.11825/2429>
- Sibanda, Opal Masocha, *Protection of Children's Rights to Privacy and Freedom from Online Exploitation and Abuse in Southern Africa. A Case Study of South Africa and Zimbabwe*.
Supervisors: Zahara Nampewo, Makerere University (Uganda) and Marystella Simiyu, University of Pretoria. Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Africa (HRDA), coordinated by Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria. <http://doi.org/20.500.11825/2430>
- Van Der Werf, Charlotte Vera, *Lebanon's October Uprising: A Clean Slate for Syrian Refugees?*
Supervisor: Zeina El-Hélou, Saint Joseph University (Lebanon). Arab Master's Programme in Democracy and Human Rights (ARMA), coordinated by Saint Joseph University (Lebanon). <http://doi.org/20.500.11825/2431>
- Yutthaworakool, Saitawut, *Understanding the Right to Change Legal Gender: A Case Study of Trans Women in Sri Lanka*.
Supervisor: Kokila Lankathilake Konasinghe, University of Colombo (Sri Lanka) and Mike Hayes, Mahidol University. Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Asia Pacific (APMA), coordinated by Mahidol University (Thailand). <http://doi.org/20.500.11825/2432>



EMA Awarded Theses 2020/2021

Each year the EMA Council of Directors selects five theses, which stand out not only for their formal academic qualities but also for the originality of topic, innovative character of methodology and approach, potential usefulness in raising awareness about neglected issues, and capacity for contributing to the promotion of the values underlying human rights and democracy.

Global Campus Europe / EMA awarded theses 2020/2021 are online and you can find them at our Repository.

In details:

- Boatright, Katie, *Re-imagining Truth and Redress: Racial Injustice against African Americans in the United States and the Current Push for Transitional Justice*.

Supervisor: Stephan Parmentier, KU Leuven.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.25330/1371>

- Boeren, Annelie, *Refugees' Experiences in Sites of Prolonged Displacement, Liminality, and Exception: A Case Study of the Diavata Refugee Camp in Northern Greece*.

Supervisor: Georgios Agelopoulos, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.25330/1372>

- Heinrich, Agnes, *Handle with Care. How to Improve Access to Healthcare for Deaf People in a Pandemic*.

Supervisors: Kalliope Agapiou-Josephides, Aristotelis Constantinides, University of Cyprus.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.25330/1373>

- Lombardi, Federica, *From Myanmar to The Hague. A Feminist Perspective on the Search for Gender Justice by Rohingya Women before the International Criminal Court*.

Supervisor: Dolores Morondo Taramundi, University of Deusto, Bilbao.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.25330/1374>

- McCall Magan, Ríon, *Idir Eatarthu is Achrann. The Framing of Women's Agency in Northern Ireland's Counterterrorism Legislative Discourse during the Troubles (1968-1998)*.

Supervisor: Martin Kahl, University of Hamburg.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.25330/1375>



Biennale Arte 2022: The Milk of Dreams

The 59th International Art Exhibition of La Biennale di Venezia, entitled The Milk of Dreams, opened to the public from Saturday 23 April to Sunday 27 November 2022, at Giardini and Arsenale; it is curated by Cecilia Alemani and organised by La Biennale di Venezia chaired by Roberto Cicutto. The Press Office of the Global Campus of Human Rights participated on the preview days attending the press conference of the inauguration.


«This Exhibition is grounded in many conversations with artists held in the last few years. The questions that kept emerging from these dialogues seem to capture this moment in history when the very survival of the species is threatened, but also to sum up many other inquiries that pervade the sciences, arts, and myths of our time.

How is the definition of the human changing? What constitutes life, and what differentiates plant and animal, human and non-human? What are our responsibilities towards the planet, other people, and other life forms? And what would life look like without us?

These are some of the guiding questions for this edition of the Biennale Arte, which focuses on three thematic areas in particular: the representation of bodies and their metamorphoses; the relationship between individuals and technologies; the connection between bodies and the Earth», stated Cecilia Alemani.

«The travelling companions (the artists) who accompany the Curator all come from very different worlds. Cecilia tells us that there is a majority of female artists and non-binary subjects, a choice I endorse because it reflects the richness of the creative force of our time. Many works are new productions created specifically for this edition. This is an important sign and proof of the great attention bestowed on the new generations of artists. It is no coincidence that the Curator has agreed to create the first College of Art in the Biennale's history, which now flanks those dedicated to Cinema, Dance, Theatre, and Music. The past few years of the Colleges under the direct responsibility of their Artistic Directors, aided by tutors, have been very positive,» explained Roberto Cicutto.

The Exhibition will take place in the Central Pavilion (Giardini) and Arsenale, including 213 artists from 58 countries; 180 of these are participating for the first time in the International Exhibition. 1433 the number of works and objects on display, 80 new projects are conceived specifically for the Biennale Arte. The Exhibition will also include 80 National Participations in the historic Pavilions at the Giardini, at the Arsenale and in the city centre of Venice. 5 countries will be participating for the first time at the Biennale Arte: Republic of Cameroon, Namibia, Nepal, Sultanate of Oman, and Uganda. Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic



VENICE, 23.04 - 27.11 2022

BIENNALE ARTE 2022

THE MILK OF DREAMS

of Uzbekistan participate for the first time with their own Pavilion.

The Italian Pavilion at the Tese delle Vergini in the Arsenale, sponsored and promoted by the Ministero della Cultura, Direzione Generale Arte e Architettura Contemporanea e Periferie Urbane, is curated by Eugenio Viola.

La Biennale di Venezia intends thereby to manifest its full support to the Ukrainian people and to its artists, and express its firm condemnation of the unacceptable military aggression by Russia. La Biennale is also close to all those in Russia who are courageously protesting against the war. Among them, artists and authors in every discipline, many of whom have been guests of La Biennale in the past. La Biennale di Venezia will

not shut its doors to those who defend freedom of expression and demonstrate against the despicable and unacceptable decision to attack a sovereign state and its defenceless people. For those who oppose the current regime in Russia there will always be a place in the exhibitions of La Biennale, from Art to Architecture, and in its festivals, from Cinema to Dance, from Music to Theatre.

The calendar of events can be found on the website:
www.labiennale.org

During the opening of the 59th International Art Exhibition, La Biennale di Venezia, the Cosmocafo of the Human Rights Pavilion took place at the Monastery of San Nicolò in Venice-Lido, home of the Global Campus of Human Rights.

www.humanrightspavilion.com

For more info, please contact pressoffice@gchumanrights.org



The Global Campus Annual Report 2021 Celebrates Human Rights Defenders Across Our Network

«Supporting the Global Campus of Human Rights has been a very important decision. Your global network and various programmes focusing on human rights have never been more relevant than today.»
Josep Borrell Fontelles, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, May 2021

«I very much appreciated the interdisciplinarity of the programme that enabled me to look at concepts, events, and phenomena from different angles and perspectives, engaging in complex thought processes to grasp the essence of humankind. To me, the fast pace of the progress I was making was unfathomable because I could not believe that in a one-year span, a person could grow so much.»
Global Campus student, cohort 2020-2021

As members of the Global Campus of Human Rights, our universities recognise their responsibility to provide a safe space for students and scholars, who are persecuted in their own countries for standing up for the values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Our Annual Report 2021 demonstrates our contribution to empowering current and future human rights defenders through our multiple activities: master's programmes, vocational training, cross-cultural exchanges, advocacy programmes, and much more. But the year 2021 marks a turning point in our history, driven by dramatic developments on our globe.

On the initiative of the European Parliament, we organised a special training course in July for students from Belarus who were expelled from their universities because they had demonstrated against the election fraud and brutal repression in this European dictatorship.

Our colleagues and students of the Arab Master developed a web series in honour of Lokman Slim, a Lebanese intellectual and anti-Hezbollah activist who had promoted a culture of remembrance and was killed in early February 2021.

The students at the Asia-Pacific Master launched a Facebook campaign to call attention to the arbitrary arrest and disappearance in March 2021 of their fellow student Saw Lin Htet, who had joined a public protest against the military junta in Myanmar while conducting field research.

After the Taliban takeover in Afghanistan in August, we immediately designed an emergency scholarship programme for threatened Afghan defenders to be hosted in a safe environment at our member universities, which is still being carried out thanks to member universities (that are hosting one or more Afghan scholars at their

Empowering Current and Future Human Rights Defenders

institution), partners and alumni. The European Commission agreed on an emergency support grant and Right Livelihood matched the EU support shortly after.

There is also hopeful news in our Annual Report 2021: young human rights defenders are on the rise. Children and young people are hungry for knowledge and striving to have their voices be heard. Protection of the environment and biodiversity, rights of indigenous communities, antiracism, and protection from big tech are some of the challenges young people are increasingly taking charge of. This year we have involved children and young people in some of our core programmes, and, thanks to them, we are increasing and improving the range of initiatives that proactively engage with the younger generation.

The core section of the report is about the outcomes of our regional hubs headquartered in Venice, Sarajevo/Bologna, Pretoria, Bangkok, Yerevan, Buenos Aires and Beirut and their respective master's programmes. The wealth of initiatives beyond the higher education offer - campaigns, publications, student-led projects, web-series, outreach activities, etc. - testify the great vitality of our 100+ members and partners across the globe.

Last but not least, the Annual Report 2021 celebrates the connection between human rights and creativity, a connection that is at the core of many of our programmes. Lorent Saleh, Alessandro Lenzi and Raizes Teatro, Oleh Sentsov and Laura María Calderón are some of the featured artists.

These outcomes were possible thanks to the support of the European Union, Right Livelihood, and other donors, as well as the co-funding and unwavering commitment of our partner universities and the dedication shown by our staff at headquarters in Venice and at our regional hubs. We also wish to thank the invited contributors to our Annual Report: Josep Borrell Fontelles, Michele Bugliesi, Jane Da Mosto, José Ramos-Horta, Andrew Jacobs, Yetnebersh Nigussie, David Maria Sassoli, Edward Snowden, Nasrin Sotoudeh and Mary Robinson.



Successfully Completed in Timor-Leste the first Summer School of the UNTL Human Rights Centre

The Human Rights Centre of the National University of Timor-Leste (HRC-UNTL) organised its first Summer School, which took place from 11 to 15 July as a residential activity taking place in Dare, on the outskirts of the capital Dili.

Under the title “Our Human Rights, Our Future! Defending Most Vulnerable People and the Next Generations”, the summer school aimed at bridging academic knowledge with the hands-on experience of practitioners and activists. It provided an introductory understanding of what human rights are, focusing on the rights of specific categories at risk (such as children, women and disabled people), on the environment, as well as on how to organise an advocacy campaign, while exploring case studies from other countries of the Southeast Asian region.

During the 6 days of the School, a pool of 9 teachers, comprising the best UNTL lecturers and local human rights experts trained by the Global Campus in 2019-20, delivered 5 thematic classes, lead 2 events in partnership with the French Cooperation Office in Timor-Leste, and with the local Human Rights Defenders Network (RDDU). Moreover, they prepared and accompanied the participants on a field trip in the eastern municipality of Hera, to focus on environmental rights by visiting one of the largest conservation projects in the country.

This new academic activity has been designed for university graduates coming from all over Timor-Leste, with representation from each of the country's districts, so to make human rights education available even to young activists and early professionals who are not based in the capital city. Importantly, the summer school is the first training activity of the Centre which is not limited to UNTL beneficiaries, hence the 25 participants were selected also from among the graduates of the other universities of the country.



The opening and closing ceremonies saw the participation of the National University leadership, representatives of the Global Campus and of the Delegation of the European Union. Finally, the programme also included the keynote speech “The Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders” by Noemí Pérez Vásquez, author of “Women’s Access to Transitional Justice in Timor-Leste: The Blind Letters”.

The Summer School “Our Rights, Our Future!” is another important step forward in the capacity building work done by the Global Campus and the Global Campus Asia-Pacific to develop human rights education and research at the National University of Timor-Leste.

Consult the Summer School programme.

For more information about this project, visit the web-page gchumanrights.org/hrc-untl or contact the project manager Adriano Remiddi adriano.remiddi@gchumanrights.org

Over 100 Students, Academics and Experts Joined a Successful Global Classroom in Pretoria

Over 100 students, academics and experts from more than 50 countries joined, either in person or online, the four-days long Global Classroom 2022 on internal displacement, amiably hosted by the Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria. The programme included presentations by seven student research teams on regional approaches and case studies on topics such as climate disaster-induced displacement; the impact of ongoing conflicts on displaced women and children; an analysis of the Kampala Convention and the UN Guiding Principle on internal displacement; and the role of state and non-state organisations in supporting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

We also hosted presentations by leading experts Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, UNSR on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons; Patrick Eba, UNHCR; Sima Samar, Right Livelihood Laureate; Maya Sahli-Fadel, SR on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons and Migrants in Africa; Faith Mabera, Institute for Global Dialogue; Elvis Fokala, University of Pretoria; Ademola Jegede, University of Venda; and Global Campus academics Manfred Nowak, Veronica Gomez and Zoi Aliozi.

One of the take-aways of the programme is that often there is no relevant distinction between climate crisis-related and conflict-driven displacement; as highlighted by the 2022 Classroom coordinator Teddy Atim (Tufts University and York University), “the two go hand in hand”, and displacement is often connected to economic exploitation of natural resources and the role of business actors (and often complicit states). The law should also take into account the realities and differences of the various communities affected by displacement, and not exist in a vacuum; and while waiting for the law to be (re)formulated, and asking questions such as what those communities could do themselves, we cannot forget that existing inequalities and socio-cultural factors can exacerbate the situation of specific categories of IDPs.



Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, who generously stayed with us for the whole programme and provided specific feedback and support to students, thanked everybody for the warm hospitality and the openness of the exchange; she encouraged the students to expand their sources to include practitioners' reports and papers. Finally, Global Campus Secretary General Manfred Nowak concluded by stating how grateful we were to learn from each other at the impressive Future Africa Campus after two years of online meetings. Students were especially delighted to network with peers and experts and receive substantial feedback on their research work. Their papers will be published in the Global Campus Human Rights Journal in early 2023.

The Global Classroom is a powerful learning opportunity that we offer yearly to selected students and academics across our regional hubs, and that contributes to making all 7 Global Campus Master's programmes so unique. We wish to thank the Directorate-General for International Partnerships, European Commission; the EU Delegation in South Africa; Right Livelihood; and our impeccable host at GC Africa, and especially Dr Ashwanee Budoo, Prof Magnus Killander and their team.



Training for Electoral Technical Assistance

Democratisation is a complex process that requires long-term engagement and commitment to democratic values by national stakeholders and international partners alike.

Elections are the crucial milestones of every democracy when people are called to choose their representatives and legitimate democratic institutions are renewed. Election Observation Missions (EOM) have played an important role in development cooperation for almost thirty years. Election Observation Missions are strengthening the public's confidence in the electoral process and international electoral observers contribute to increased transparency while discouraging frauds, thus are deemed an increasingly important tool in the hands of the international community for supporting democratic processes.

While providing a comprehensive, independent, and impartial assessment of an electoral process, EOM are issuing recommendations aiming at promoting democratic reforms, political participation and inclusion, by enhancing the legal framework and Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) performances, as well as enhancing dialogue among stakeholders in the post-electoral period. To ensure that EOM's recommendations remain part of a country's political dialogue, sending authorities such as EU and ODIHR are nowadays deploying Elections Follow up Missions (EFM). Their role is to assess to which extent stakeholders in a given country are implementing the road map of institutional reforms recommended by the EOM.



To allow for an effective follow-up and support in promoting human rights and reforming democratic institutions in the given country, international development partners are also providing direct Technical Assistance (TA) to Electoral Management Bodies, Civil Registration, National Assemblies and Governments.

ABOUT THE COURSE

Technical assistance missions assist partner countries in meeting medium and long-term goals as outlined by EOMs and EFMs recommendations. These missions can focus on capacity building, policy, and reform or can support investments in project planning, funds, and partnerships or concentrate on the acquisition of technical material in specifically identified areas, including media and cyber security.

With this newly designed training on electoral technical assistance that took place from 6 until 8 May 2022, the Global Campus of Human Rights aims to channel its vast expertise in the field of election observation towards a more direct operational and technical assistance endeavour, providing a practical understanding of the technical assistance cycle through the professional expertise of its trainers.

More info: gchumanrights.org/electoral-technical-assistance

Venice School for Human Rights Defenders

Human rights defenders play an essential role in the realisation of rights and promotion of equality. Not only do they fight for human rights in situations of oppression and abuse, they also act as monitors, drawing attention both to their respective communities and to the international community and to otherwise neglected violations and threats.

They assist victims in claiming their rights and contribute to holding those in power accountable, thereby combatting cultures of impunity, which serve to cloak systematic and repeated breaches of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Furthermore, by linking the local level to the global and the global to the local, human rights defenders contribute to sustaining a circle of empowerment at all levels. Whether acting individually or as part of an organised group, human rights defenders are often the target of reprisals and may themselves be subject to human rights violations. Because their work is in many contexts systematically hampered, there is an increasing understanding within the international community of the importance of safeguarding and facilitating human rights defenders at national, regional and international level.

The Global Campus encourages a blended formula of in person and remote teaching, ensuring an environmentally friendly approach to international travels. The programme will include lectures by Sakharov laureates, Right Livelihood Foundation laureates, prominent human rights figures from international organisations, internationally renowned academics, experts and activists from civil society and NGOs. Lectures will be either in presence at the Global Campus headquarters in Venice Lido, or remotely through Zoom connections upon availability of the speakers.



Social events such as a guided tour of a historical landmark or museum in Venice and a welcome aperitif will be offered to enhance engagement and take advantage of the cultural environment of Venice. The Venice School took place from 18 until 25 June 2022. And the next one will take place in June 2023. The training programme is organised by the Global Campus of Human Rights Project Department in cooperation with the European Parliament and it hosts the 2022 selected Sakharov Fellows.

Since 2016 the European Parliament's Sakharov Fellowship Programme has offered up to 14 human rights defenders selected from non-EU countries the opportunity to follow a two-week intensive training course in Brussels and at the Global Campus of Human Rights in Venice. Under the Sakharov Fellowship training programme, human rights defenders will enhance their knowledge of EU and international human rights frameworks, policies and mechanisms and develop capacities to advocate for and effect positive change to protect human rights.

More info: gchumanrights.org/veniceschool



The Road Less Travelled: Series of Webinars and Podcasts on Unusual Human Rights Careers

The webinar series aimed at highlighting the careers and career paths that are possible after a master in human rights. The series explores the more unusual career paths that lead the graduates to careers in journalism, art, philanthropy, coaching or see graduates working for the private sector, local authorities, etc. How do they use their knowledge in human rights in their professional and personal lives? What difference did it make for them to study human rights.



More info: therlt.info - Verònique Lerch

In Memoriam of Daniela Napoli

We have been reached by the very sad news that Daniela Napoli, our founder together with Prof. Antonio Papisca, died on 16 July. It is thanks to her, her creative vision, her perseverance, and her deep commitment in rooting human rights education among the active policies of the European Union, that our institution has grown over time, graduated over 6000 students, and operates globally with 100 partner universities.



Daniela will always be a reference point for our future.

In our [Repository](#) you can find the publication dedicated to the 20th Anniversary of EMA including an article by Daniela Napoli with her personal reflections on why the EU believed in starting EMA back in 1997 (p.17).

European Development Days 2022: Global Gateway

Europe's leading forum on international partnerships, the European Development Days (EDD), returned in 2022. The 15th edition gathered together the global development community, both in person in Brussels and online, on 21 and 22 June. The two-day event is the EU's premier forum for discussion of the big issues facing international partnerships today. It is the biggest of its kind, attracting more than 10,000 participants each year. President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen said: "I'm looking forward to welcoming political leaders, representatives of civil society and the private sector from around the world to the European Development Days, where we will discuss concrete implementation of Global Gateway."

This year once again the EDD saw the involvement of the Global Campus of Human Rights with a digital stand as one of the partners of the event.

Also, we must highlight the participation of EDD Young Leaders – exceptional young people from all over the world who have shown their strong commitment to positive social change and the Lorenzo Natali prize for journalists.

This year's theme was "Global Gateway: building sustainable partnerships for a connected world". The EU's Global Gateway Strategy boosted smart, clean and secure links in digital, energy and transport sectors and strengthen health, education and research systems across the world. The EDD present an opportunity to take stock of progress in implementing the Global Gateway strategy.

In line with the Strategy, discussions are organised along five streams:

- digital
- climate and energy
- transport
- health
- education and research

More info: eudevdays.eu



You can contribute greatly to the success of the Global Campus in the following ways:

- donations help to fund the everyday functioning of our institution;
- companies, charitable foundations and institutions can sponsor and partner our initiatives, linking their brand to the prestigious academic network of the Global Campus of Human Rights;
- supporting the scholarship programmes helps many qualified students to start their career and enter the job market, in particular through internships and fellowships;
- contributing to the Global Campus of Human Rights research projects.

Your support allows us to go forward in the pursuit of our vision and to make the Global Campus a convener for those who share our goals.

You can also donate your il 5x1000 from IRPEF (CF 94054110278).



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or contact our Fundraising Office at fundraising@gchumanrights.org

For more information, contact the
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