



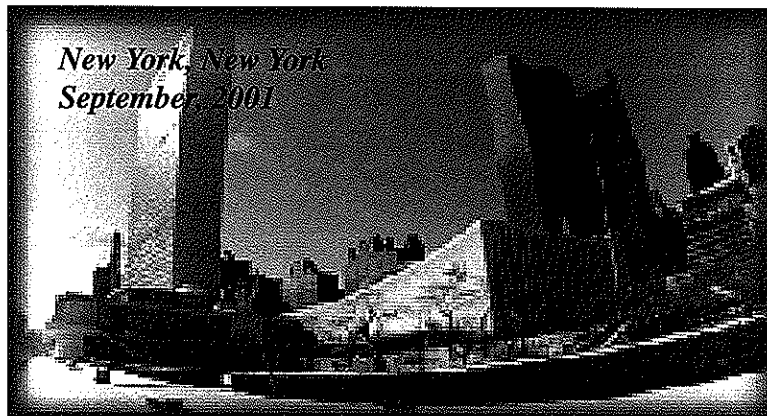
Women's

Federation for World Peace International

United Nations Office Newsletter

Winter 2001-2002

The Road Forward in the New Millennium: *Women and the Implementation of the Millennium Declaration*



The Secretary General of the United Nations released his follow-up report to the Millennium Declaration in August 2001 in preparation for the 2001 General Assembly entitled "*The Road Ahead*." He consistently advocates furtherance of the ongoing mission of the United Nations to establish a culture of peace (a culture of prevention) as outlined in 2000's Millennium Declaration.

While he urges the sovereign states to remain committed to working together as the United Nations, he also acknowledged the need for ongoing cooperation and increased coordination of civil society if this work is to be "complete and enduring."

In this lies reaffirmation of the need for a genuine partnership in the global work of creating peace between nations and peace in our homes, between ethnic groups, diverse religious groups, races and the genders.

September 11th underscored the need for global solidarity and unity when a few embittered individuals joined together to tragically impact New York...and the world. Reverberations from that day have not yet disappeared. Many of the realizations of that

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day will stay with us, through the recognition of our interdependence, ever more clear and present.

Focusing on universals, on common values was a natural response. Most people were reminded of those things that are most important... our families and our solidarity beyond our national, racial and religious differences. More Americans today are aware and interested in Islam.

The common values articulated in the Millennium Declaration of: freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility stand tall at such times. The human family more naturally recognizes how fundamental these principles are to our very existence in times of tragedy. Though, they are no less important nor functional as principles at any time. But we do easily forget these and focus on the particulars and "decorations" of day to day life.

Millennium, continued on pg. 9



Statement of Purpose

The Women's Federation for World Peace International (WFWPI) supports a network of National WFWP Chapters worldwide.

WFWP Chapters adhere to the principle that women, working together, taking initiative and empowering one another across traditional lines of race, culture and religion to create healthy families, are resolving the complex problems of our societies and world.

Ultimately "solutions" come as **true** partnerships between men and women are established in all levels of society. The beginning point is within society's most elemental level—the family. Peace then expands into our communities, nation and world.

Therefore, WFWP works to provide women worldwide with:

the knowledge, tools and support needed to create peace at home, peace in our communities, our nations and our world.

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SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

S/RES/1325 (31 October, 2000)

The Security Council held an open debate on "Women, Peace and Security", on 24-25 October 2000, in the Security Council Chamber. This is the first time in history of the UN that the Security Council has devoted an entire session to a debate on women's experiences in conflict and post-conflict situations and their contributions to peace. The meeting was sponsored by Namibia, which held the Presidency of the Security Council for the month of October, 2000. For more information, visit the web at: <http://www.un.org/events/scmtg241000.html>

The Security Council,

...Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,...

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),...

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;...

8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

(a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

(b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;...

Resolution, continued on pg. 9

At the UN in New York...

Conflict Prevention and Peace Building

A/AC-258.6 June 1st, 2001

As part of the meetings of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on the Causes of conflict and the promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development held on May 29th-31st, 2001, interested NGOs were invited to participate in informal NGO sessions both on education and on conflict prevention and post-conflict peace building.

At the May 29th session on Education, H.E. Mr Innocencio Arias, Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations chaired the session. Ms. Eyvette Stevens, Special Coordinator for Africa and the LDC (Lesser Developed Countries) in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs briefed the NGOs on the background of the Open-ended AdHoc Working Group, established to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the Secretary-General's report on Africa.

Discussion then opened up after a presentation by Ms. Carol Zenn of the Global Education Association whose focus is on girl's education as well as functional literacy for women aimed to equip them with skills for sustainable livelihood.

WFWP's contribution was to emphasize that "education is not merely literacy and numerously. Education that promotes good family values and integrates the development of character with literacy can become sustainable. Education needs to be comprehensive to include technical/vocational and educational skills for sustainable livelihoods as well as that for character building. Such comprehensive education targeted at young people can be helpful in education for HIV/AIDS prevention and associated diseases. A comprehensive approach should inculcate mutual respect and trust for fellow citizens, an important condition for peace and security."

The session on the 31st May, 2001 was chaired by H.E. Mr. Shamshad Ahmad, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of

Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa.

Given that the objective of the session was to learn about the experiences, activities and initiatives of NGOs in the areas of conflict prevention and post-conflict peace building.

WFWP International had three representative present and they contributed to the overall dialogue and the Summary of the NGO Informal Session is recorded in A/AC.258.6.

Acknowledging the important role NGOs play in conflict resolution and peace building in Africa, Mr. Andrea Bartoli, Director and Founder for International Conflict Research Program at Columbia University as the keynote speaker emphasized the need to gather, use, collect and manage information.

Ms. Karen Smith, representative to the UN for WFWPI underscored the role of education for peace as an effective mechanism. "The assets of all individuals, whether these are in the forms of religion, culture, skills, material resources etc. need to be harmonized for peace building and reconstruction."

Ms. Smith brought to the attention of those present WFWP's "Bridge of Peace" emphasized the development of core human values such as respect for others and that this social technology was an effective mechanism for creating the condition for peace. She also emphasized WFWP's commitment to character building through reinforcement of values of culture and faith of every society. The substance of her comments were grounded in the significant work of many of the WFWP volunteers in Africa.



..& in Geneva



Ms. Carolina Handchin represents WFWP International in General. As well as participating in the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Working Group on Women and Peace, she also contributed to the Special Committee of NGO's on Human Rights, Regional Preparatory Meeting for Beijing +5 and regularly gives statements both to the Human Rights Commission on such topics as Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Integration of the Human Rights of Women, and Human Rights, Education and the Culture of Peace.

Statement to the Commission on Human Rights Fifty-seventh Session Item No. 17

Delivered by Carolyn Handschin

Chairperson, Distinguished representatives,

It is a tragic and frustrating reality that peace agreements are rarely followed by the enjoyment of 'a culture of peace' - and more often than not a gradual deterioration of the

HRC, cont. on pg. 11

Austria

- The regular meetings of the Committee on Peace
- Gives presentations of the Free Teens Education Program
- Council of Europe: "The participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts" on September 20-21.

Activities In Asia-2001

Japan

Activity Report from WFWP-Japan

WFWP Symposium on International Cooperation 2001 in Tokyo

Theme: Escape from Poverty 2001

-The Border Less Partnership-

On November 11, 2001, WFWP-Japan held WFWP Symposium on International Cooperation at International Convention Room of the National Olympics Memorial Youth Center. Theme was "Escape from Poverty 2001; the Borderless Partnership", which was decided as our response of the campaign for "United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty" 200 people including representatives of UN agencies and NGOs participated and discussed how International cooperation for eradication of poverty and development should be.

Program began with video presen-

tation of Introduction of WFWP International Service Projects by WFWP overseas volunteer members. H. E. Mr. Yoshio Hatano, Former Ambassador to UN, spoke, "I

was so inspired by WFWP's video presentation and various activities all over the world. Japanese people are accused by many foreign countries because we send money, but we do not send people to developing countries.

But I feel hope when I can see many Japanese NGOs which have international activities."

Mr. Emanuel Hatega, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of Uganda also gave congratulatory remarks. Keynote speaker was Mrs. Mitsuko Horiuchi, Director of Tokyo Branch Office of International Labor Organization (ILO). She spoke on "Global Empowerment of Women." In her speech, she introduced a saving and micro credit project which was operated in a community in Pakistan with the cooperation of local NGOs. This project contributed to improvement of people's life-style and expansion of employment in the community. Moreover, women in the community empowered to participate in the management of village. She emphasized the importance of vocational training and education in order to escape from poverty.

At Panel Discussion, Ms. Akiko Yamanaka took the lead of the discussion as Coordinator. There were three panelists; Mr. Hiroaki Ishii, Mrs. Sumiko Imagawa, and Mrs. Erinah Rutangye.

Mr. Ishii is PR staff member of an NGO, Peace Winds Japan. He shared his experiences of support for Kosovo refugees and Manhole children in Mongolia. Peace Winds Japan brought 300 prefabricated house which were used in Kobe earthquake and were donated by the Japanese government. Japanese tatami mats were well received by people in Kosovo because of their effect of insulation. Peace Winds Japan has supported manhole children's schooling in order for them not to become members of Mafia groups. Mr.

Ishii emphasized the importance of Japanese NGO which can do activities in same standpoint as local people.

Mrs. Sumiko Imagawa is Vice Representative of an NGO, Japan Team of Young Human Power. Representative is Ms. Mieko Osanai, who is one of the most famous script-writer in Japan. Mrs. Imagawa introduced a school construction project and an education project in Cambodia through video presentation and spoke that many young people have nurtured their global view through volunteer activities. She had lived in Cambodia's beautiful days in 1960's with her husband who had worked as a diplomat in Cambodia. She cannot forget that situation, and she is now working hard for the revival of Cambodia.

The last speaker was Mrs. Erinah Rutangye, President of WFWP-Uganda and Vice President of African Region of WFWP, International. At

first, she introduced her activities through video presentation. One of her education projects, Kizinda Parents Vocational High School, attracted many people's interests. This school

provides formal education of junior and high school level and vocational training such as tailoring, carpentry, and bricklaying. Mrs. Rutangye introduced that this school have contributed to the self-help of people living around the school and moral education program was well accepted by surrounding community because the moral standard of the students of this school is high. Her speech inspired audience that Africa still has hope.

At discussion time, participants commented about slow response and the lack of strategy of ODA (Official Development Assistance) by Japanese government, how the partnership between the government and NGOs should be, and how we can produce employment in developing countries, and how we can root volunteer activities in Japanese society.



Ms. Mitsuko Horiuchi, Keynote Speaker



Korea

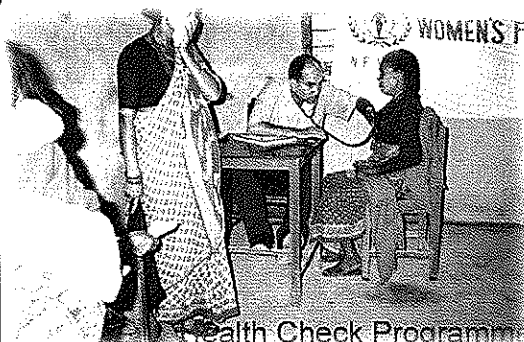
Activity Report from WFWP-Korea 2001

- Jan 16** 9th Annual Prayer Ceremony for North and South Unification near 38th Parallel, 43 participants
- Jan 18** Hoondok Seminar for Leaders of North-South Unification, Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, Seoul; 100 WFWP guests attended.
- Feb 13-15** WFWP leaders attended a Musical Concert hosted by KBS TV, commemorating the establishment of the Ministry of Women in the Government.
- Mar 7** Report of President Moon's visit to North Korea, International Training Center, The Segye Times; 100 participants
- Mar 12** Choongnam Chinyang Branch hosts event on "Tradition of Korea and the Role of Women;" 200 participants
- Mar 17** Sun Hak Scholarship Foundation annual presentation of scholarships (65 recipients)
- Mar 22** Seminar for Mothers on "Education of Children by Jewish Mothers" at Changwon City Cultural Center; 500 participants
- Apr 7** Rally to Commemorate the Spirit of Yoo Guan Soon, Choongnam Region Independence Hall; 200 participants
- Apr 10** 9th Anniversary of WFWP Foundation; 250 attend special address by Former Parliamentary Minister Mme Yoon Duk Kim, International Training Center, The Segye Times
- Apr 12-19** Pres Chung Dae Hwa and 15 leaders take part in "We Will Stand" Rally, Hawaii
- May 22** Committee on Social Welfare visit 150 elderly people in an Event on "Love and Filial Piety"
- Apr-Jun** Pres Chung Dae Hwa tours regional branches nationwide
- Jun 6** Committee on Culture gathers 120 children for "2nd Children's Festival," Hyochang Park, Seoul



- Jun 8** Citizens Joint Event for the Unification of North and South Korea, 2001 Campaign led by the Korean Council on Reconciliation and Cooperation (the largest organizer of social work groups in Korea); 70 WFWP leaders took part.
- June 15-17** WFWP Booth set up in Yeoido Park for the 2001 Joint Festival for North-South Unification, organized by the Korean Council on Reconciliation and Cooperation
- Aug 15-21** Director Young Sun Choi of General Affairs Dept. takes part in the 8.15 North-South Unification Rally in Pyongyang, North Korea, representing WFWP (the first time since the Korean War that 350 South Koreans were allowed to enter North flying directly over the 38th parallel and not via Beijing.)
- Sep 25** Member of Committee on Youth speaks at Open Symposium on "Disclosing Names of Sex Crime Offenders and Prevention of Sex Crimes;" 8 committee members take part.
- Oct 10** Committee on Religion holds Seminar on "Age of Atheism and Unification Thought," with Dr Seong Bae Jin, Professor of Sun Moon University; 50 participants
- Oct 23** Committee on Education holds Seminar on "Role of Educators in the Age of Reconciliation and Cooperation," International Training Center Hall; attended by 50 educators
- Nov 12-14** Eighty branch directors take part in WFWP International Leaders Workshop, Asan City, Choongnam
- Nov 15-17** Six directors attend Workshop organized by Korean Council on Reconciliation and Cooperation; 300 total participants
- Dec** Sister/Brotherhood Ceremony to be held between returnees from North Korea and WFWP branches

Activities In Asia-2001



Health Check Program



Six month Sewing training program

Nepal

- Jan 20 One day seminar for 40 middle class woman,
- Jul 15 Clothes distribution program in Chapagaoun Village,
- Sep 13 Health check for 500 people and clothes distribution program in Chapagaoun Village,
- Nov 1 Six month Sewing training program in Hariwan Sarlahi



Old Clothes Distribution Program

Philippines

Women's Volunteerism, Integral to Peace and Development

To heighten awareness of the role and importance of women in the establishment of a culture of peace, WFWP Philippines cooperated with the United Nations Association of Philippines (UNAP) held a forum on Women's Volunteerism March 23rd, 2001 at the Philippines' Women's University.

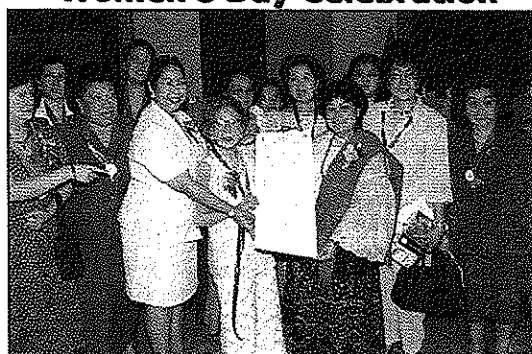
Entitled, "Women's Volunteerism, an Integral Part of Peace and Development," this also highlighted the *United Nations International Year of Volunteers*.

The event successfully gathered top women leaders in various fields of specialization to launch cooperation on women's volunteerism in the attainment of peace and development. Government executives, NGO leaders and women advocates took part in the signing of the "Womens' Declaration on the International Year of Volunteers" to formalize their commitment in

propelling women's active participation in the dynamic field of worthy and voluntary humanitarian service.

Dr. Preciosa Soliven, Commissioner of Education of the UNESCO National

UN Year of Volunteerism Marks Women's Day Celebration



Commission of the Philippines delivered a message on women's role in the establishment of world peace. Also, the Honorable Rosalina V. Tirona, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, was the event's keynote speaker. Both accomplished an brilliant women did a tremendous job inspiring participants on the possibilities of what women can accomplish through volunteerism and their sincere contribution of body, mind and spirit to the work at hand.



The 2001 Global Peace Forum: Making Peace in the Taiwan Strait

August 14-16, 2001 Taipei, ROC

The 2001 Global Peace Forum was held at the Taipei Grand Hotel, August 14-16, commemorating the date that marked the end of World War II. The Forum was initiated and organized by the Vice President Annette Lu, Women's Federation for World Peace International (UN-NGO), the Association of World Citizens (UN-NGO), the Taiwan Alliance for Global Peace and the Federation of World Peace and Love. Sponsors included the National Chengchi University, Institute of International Relations and the Institute for National Development.

On August 14, participants took a flight to Kinmen Island only 1.8 km from mainland China. The dignitaries toured the exhibition center dedicated to the Taiwanese view of the island's history, a military shelter, underground tunnels and a wildlife museum. Bombardment of this island by the mainland and broadcast propaganda was heard across the narrow strait from both sides until 1978. Since

US House of Representatives, and representatives of the organizers, Lan Young Moon, President of WFWPI, Dr Hong Tao Tze, President of the Federation of World Peace and Love.

President Moon's remarks focused on the personal episode of overcoming resentment for North Korea, as a refugee whose family had been practically destroyed by them. Peace, must first be created in ourselves as we learn to take the view of parents, and not siblings in dispute. She emphasized the lifelong teachings of our



Speakers address the International body of participants

Taiwan Strait, experts commented on the political, military, economic and socio-cultural dimensions of the issue. In Session II: Stability and

Security in the Asia-Pacific Region, Dr Kim Dal Choong from Yonsei University of Korea, Harvard University, the Brookings Institution and Academia Sinica of ROC presented their views. Each Session gave rise to enthusiastic questions and comments from the audience.

The luncheon was hosted by President Jin-pyng Wang of the Legislative Yuan, ROC, in honor of Members of Parliament from the Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Japan and the United States. Congressman Chang, Young Dal and Dr Huh, Unna pre-

Forum, continued on pg. 9



WFWP Delegation from Japan with Taiwan Vice-President, Annette Lu (fifth from the right.)

then, the island has become an example of effort for the Taiwan policy of nonviolence.

In the evening, a Welcome Banquet was held in honor of the Nobel Peace Laureates attending. Following Greetings by Vice President Lu, Remarks were offered by former President Oscar A. Sanchez of the Republic of Costa Rica (1987 laureate), Representative Benjamin A. Gilman Subcommittee on the Middle East and Europe,



WFWP's International President, Professor Lan Young Moon Pak addressed the Forum.

Founders which enabled her to reconcile herself with "enemies."

1997 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Jody Williams, longtime anti-landmine activist arrived despite threats at home against her attendance at the peace forum from a Chinese man.

Former President of South Africa Fredrik W. De Klerk (1993 laureate) and former President of Poland, Lech Wales (1983 laureate) spoke at the Opening Ceremony on the 15th. The former emphasized the importance of having consensus, patience and avoiding emotional confrontations, while the latter praised Taiwan's democratization as contributing to peace.

In Session I: Current Realities of the



WFWP delegates with Nobel Laureate Ms. Jody Williams, anti-mine activist

TAIWAN R.O.C.

Activity Report

Mother's Day Celebration

May 5th, 2001

WFWP-TAIWAN R.O.C. held "2001 Award Ceremony for Outstanding Women and Model Families" at Howard Plaza Hotel in Taipei at 2:30PM on May 5th. Award winners of lovely mother & good wife, outstanding single parent, dutiful daughter-in-law, filial daughter, three-generation family, as well as model couples of diamond wedding, golden wedding and silver wedding, came from different parts of Taiwan and were all commended in this convention.



The First Lady Madm. Shu-Chen Wu gave her congratulatory remarks and awarded the winners of "the Lovely Mother and Good Wife"

More than 700 VIPs and audience participated in this event.

First Lady was invited to be a prize-giver. She kindly greeted to everyone, saying that "Talking about the hard path in my past, I'd like to encourage all husbands to extend your understanding to your wives, and filial obedience to your parents. Congratulations to you all again. And she awarded the winners of "The Lovely Mother and Good Wife".

At the end, several prizewinners or their family members are arranged to deliver some touching words. When they recalled the difficult paths they experienced, tears just came down one after another.

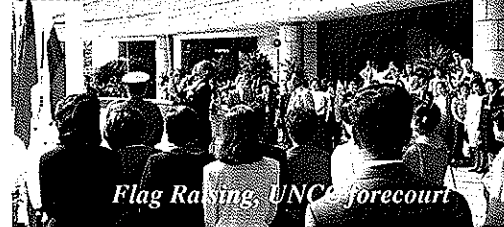


Thailand

Some reports

September 2001

WFWP representatives joined the International Day for Peace at UN Conference Center.



Flag Raising, UNCC forecourt

Mrs. Kamoltip Phayakvihien together with WFWP staff during the 1998 UN Day Celebration



Mrs. Kamoltip Phayakvihien explains the activities to Dr. Pichit Rattakul, Governor of Bangkok and Mr. Adrianus Mooy, Executive Secretary, UN-ESCAP.

Foster Parents Project: Presentation of Scholarship June 11, 2001

The Women's Federation for World Peace's "Foster Parents Project" gave once again scholarships to 32 students for their studies on June 11, 2001. The "Young Northern Women's Development Foundation" of Hon. Ladawan Wongsriwongse, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Labor and Social Welfare coordinated this project. There were three WFWP representatives: Mrs. Panida Duangchinda, Mrs. Delia Javanasundra and Mrs. Jutamas Pano who went to Payao for the Foster Parents Project.

The program was attended by many other VIPs such as: Mrs. Tida Sripripan, Vice President of the Social Welfare Department; Mr. Pipat Wongsaroj, Governor of Payao Province; Ms. Lawan Turaset, Head of Primary Education in Chiangkham District; a representative from the Department of Labor and Social Welfare; Mr. Montri Srisompat, a

representative from Seminar Center and Hill Tribe Social Welfare (Payao Province); Mrs. Bunmee Sawaengtham, Mr. Manop Sanongkun both representative from Social Welfare (Provincial level); Mr. Tawee Upasukin; Mr. Samphan Suwanthap; Mrs. Suchada; representatives from District Social Welfare.

The program began with the lighting of candles and Welcome Remarks by Deputy Minister Wongsriwongse, followed by a brief introduction of WFWP activities by Mrs. Panida Duangchinda, the Vice-President of WFWP-Thailand. Mr. Sakchai Samthab, Director of Youth Federation for World Peace-Thailand, Chiangmai Province, gave a lecture on the "Four Great Realms of Heart." Scholarships were then presented to 32 students by Mrs. Wongsriwongse, Governor Wongsaroj of Payao, Mrs. Panida Duangchinda and Mrs. Delia Javanasundra.



Because the decisions to act maturely (in its highest sense, living for the sake of others requires a strong sense of personal responsibility and an emotional capacity that stimulates the individual to genuinely consider others needs first) are at first not habitual nor easy, our incipient maturity deteriorates into puerile episodes. Our "mature moments" in times of tragedy stand to be just that unless we encourage one another to habituate such clarity and maturity of the heart and mind.

As the Secretary-General seeks to find ways to urge the nation states, NGOs and civil society forward, as NGOs and especially as women who have the opportunity to so powerfully influence the culture of our own homes and families, we would do well, to grasp this opportunity to urge our own families forward to a more mature and responsible approach to our daily lives, inculcating the universal principles and values articulated in the Millennium Declaration and perhaps most powerfully encapsulated in the global ethic of "living for the sake of others."

With this foundation, in our own lives and families, we can ensure a way forward to the implementation of the Millennium Declaration.

To download the Secretary-General's report "Roadmap toward the Implementation of the Millennium Declaration," go to: <http://www.un.org/News/oss/sg/index.shtml>.



Resolution, cont. from pg. 2

10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

sented remarks from the Korean side. Mr Chang challenged the Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi for making the controversial visit to Yasukuni Shrine. Dr Huh suggested the networking of women parliamentarians in particular and her wish to hold such a conference in Korea next.

Session III, From War to Peace: Global Experiences and Inspirations, comprised a panel of 10 colorful speakers including British anti-nuclear activist Joseph Rotblat (1995 laureate), Dr V. M. Giri of India, former Chairperson, National Commission for Women, Dr K. Rupprecht, Director General, German Institute of Taipei, Dr. R. Mayur, President of Global Futures. Mme Park, Sir Young, Chairperson of Yookyong Education Foundation drew on the experience of her father in emphasizing education, and Dr E. Valdov, president of International Institute for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for Children of the World stressed action.

Mr D. Graham, President of the Global Citizens Association, Mr A. Betancourt, President of the World Institute for Development and Peace, Mr M. Zipori, Representative of Israel to Taiwan, and Dr T. E. Paupp of the National University in San Diego all offered presentations.

An *Evening for Global Peace* took place at the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall downtown, where the guests were treated to extremely diverse entertainment. The Nobel laureates delivered remarks and each rang the "Gong of Peace" on stage to the enthusiastic response of the audience.

The morning session was held under the theme, Global Dialogue: How to Make Peace in the Taiwan Strait. Themes of Discussion were four: I. One China: Path to Peace or Stalemate? II. International Recognition and Participation, III. Conflict Resolution: NGO Approaches, IV. Preventive Diplomacy and International Mediation.

The discussants included Minister F. Chang, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, CEO D. T. Hsu of the Far Eastern Group, Dr C. Y Lin of Academia Sinica, Dr C. Kim of IIFWP Asia. Dr Huh Unna of Korea spoke on the prospects of enhancing on-line communication between women of China and Taiwan.

Other speakers were Vice Governor N. Villasin of Tacloban City, the Philippines, Dr T. Utsumi of the Global University System, Dr C. Mercieca of the International Association of Educators for World Peace, Dr K. Sutter, Advisor to the Association of World Citizens, Dr L. Ulatowska, UN representative of AWC in Vienna, Dr R Burghardt of the American Institute in Taiwan.



Poverty and Globalization Conference

St. John's University
New York

April 26th, 2001

The Poverty and Globalization Conference was held all day Thursday on April 26, 2001 at St. John's University, New York, sponsored by the Center for Global Studies of St. John University.

The conference had four panel sessions and one Ambassadorial Round-Table. The Themes for the panel sessions were:

- I. Globalization, Development and the Voices of the Poor
- II. Globalization, International Business and Poverty



Ms. Motoko Sugiyama presents her remarks

III. Globalization and Sustainable Development

IV. Labor, Migration and the Role of Charities in the Fight Against Poverty

Ms. Motoko Sugiyama, Director of UN Office and Vice President of WFWP International was invited as one of the panelist for panel III along with representatives of the World Bank and UNDP, though most of the panelist were professors and experts. Her topic was "A Practical Approach to Poverty Eradication through Empowerment of Women and Children", focused on how Women's NGO can contribute in making

balance for the gap between global north and south for positive globalization by explaining the process of WFWP's global service projects. She concluded by saying that without the empowerment of women through equal access to education, skills training, and political decision-making, true globalization will never be achieved. (Please see www.wfwp.org website for full text of the speech.)

The Ambassadorial Round-Table's theme was Asian, African and Latin American Experience with Globalization and Poverty. Three Ambassadors to the United Nations participated: Ambassador Gelson Fonseca Jr. from Brazil, Ambassador Carlos Dos Santos from Mozambique, and Ambassador Tichaona Tokonya from Zimbabwe. The Consul General of Education and Culture

from India, Dr. Denish K. Paliva also participated. The most exciting debate after the panels between the panelist and the audience were the discussion whether globalization is beneficial only for developed countries and not helping the developing countries and under developed countries. This conference gave some hints that the missions and works of the UN and NGO can bring some hopes and solutions to the problems and challenges.

WFWP International stood as the solo women's organization invited to participate in this global study.



A Practical Approach to Poverty Eradication through Empowerment of Women and Children

by Motoko Sugiyama

Distinguished guests, respected panelists, ladies and gentlemen, I am very honored and privileged to be invited as one of the panelist for the conference of Poverty and Globalization sponsored by the Center for Global Studies at St. John's University.

Introduction

Aims of WFWP International are:

1. Global Empowerment of Women; 2. Reinforcement of family values; 3. A sound upbringing of children; 4. Building partnership for peace through the cooperation of women.

Based on those four main aims, our ultimate goal is to realize a peaceful and harmonious global family.

In our pursuit of this goal, we learned that the most urgent issue is to find ways to contribute to establishing a balance between the global north and south by reducing the obvious gap.

This gap means some of our human family does not have equal access to the many positive benefits of globalization such as information technology, medical advancement and economic prosperity.

The Process of Starting Projects

As a women's organization anxious to find and to contribute to a solution in any way we could, we became volunteers. In 1994, members from Japan went to over 100 nations. Free from the political concerns of governments, we felt no boundaries except in our own conception of who we are as a women's NGO. NGO's can be global.

Volunteer members first researched their mission country's situations and tried to find programs and projects that need to be supported. Then they brought back ideas and proposals for a project to Japan. First of all, 47 Japanese prefecture branches were matched with over 100 nations as a basis for cooperation and support. The projects were developed between these "sister" partners. After discussing and deciding which project the Japanese WFWP branch would support, they made plans for fundraising. Very often

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situation leads to another form of peacelessness as evidenced in Rwanda, Kosovo, Chechnya and many other examples. Is it possible to create a peaceful and peace promoting environment with what is left after the crushing losses of war?

As leaders in war have stirred up mistrust and hatred, so the leaders in peace have to stimulate the process of reconciliation, trust and harmonious relations to create lasting solutions. Women by nature and by experience are often great facilitators of this aspect of peace making and peace keeping and that wisdom can make a tremendous difference at every stage of the process, from designing and planning to monitoring and evaluation.

Peace often deteriorates and war reignites because of the difficulty of letting go of the pain of victimization, unable to forgive and forget the losses inflicted by the other, directly or indirectly- real or imagined. Wounds are so easily reopened, especially in a post-conflict environment surrounded by others who have shared similar losses from a common enemy. And much worse if amplified by leaders of all kinds who seek to benefit by the confusion. Repressing these feelings is only a seed for a future outbreak and will not allow a stable foundation for a culture of peace.

A means to encourage reconciliation must be included in any education for peace plan. The report from the Expert Seminar on Human Rights and Peace in December of last year reiterated the importance of the promotion of social healing. Through our experience working with the Bridge of Peace Ceremony we have found one very effective way to prepare the ground for the growth of healthy, creative and caring relationships that are at the core of any culture of peace. We have noted similar ideas have sprung-up spontaneously from so many women committed to peace around the world. Their testimonies have been filled with emotion, conviction and encouragement for others to follow this pattern.

Literally thousands of women have come together, desiring to resolve the hate

and resentments that have paralyzed them and their nations or ethnic groups. With their love for their children's generation in mind, they opened their hearts to one another and bridged a personal and historic commitment to peace. Many felt a deep-rooted regret and liberating

renewal through their experience that changed their capacity to respect and even embrace their former enemies.

I have heard many versions, fitting the needs of different circumstances, and usually not initiated by government parties. Healing must come in a protected and trusting environment. This is the wealth and resource of grassroots initiatives, fed by the contagious generosity of voluntarism, real knowledge of needs and commitment to the end. Governments and international organizations would be wise to look at the work developing spontaneously around them to see if more support there might not be the all around best use of resources.

And finally, knowing that the best thing that can be done in support of creating a 'culture of peace' is not forever trying to undo the damages of an education for war, as the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education so correctly points out. We must thoughtfully forge our response by looking to our existing education philosophies to ask how to prevent these aberrant behaviors from developing.

Parents and educators must work in partnership with a supportive community to present compelling reasons to youth for living a life of integrity. This should stand as the core and motivation for education. Goodness needs to be cultivated- just as its deprivation is cultivated to make criminals. Educating our youth to become global citizens, now more than ever, must lead to the discovery of sound values and virtues as a key for success and happiness in life. Cultural diversity should be presented as enrichment to the society. Negative social values promoted through the communications media and entertainment industry have replaced many of the great moral traditions. The United Nations was conceived in such a framework. We have to critically examine the flaws, but not discard the essence. Family, school and community seem to have lost their common voice of moral guidance, replaced by a moral relativism that leads

to a confused and dysfunctional society. If the developed countries wish to remain so, they had better critically evaluate this shift in priorities that threatens their very existence. Perhaps we will have to learn from emerging democracies that are taking the time to carefully choose the way that they want their youth to be educated- and wisely give greatest priority to the preservation of their nation's families, knowing that is the real indication of their health and future.

The family also now more than ever, needs support in its prime role as fundamental educator- and schools, to reinforce the lessons of heart and conscience already learned in the family. Knowledge and skills must be guided by a sense of values that will help young people to mature well, establish harmonious relationships and eventually use their knowledge and unique qualities for the betterment of society. Any 'Culture of Peace' Education Curriculum must take this into consideration!



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charity bazaars and bingo centers were opened in many communities. Requests for donations were also sent to other charitable organization such as Rotary Club, Lions Club, etc. Thus, to help individuals and communities, grassroots activities began on both sides of the world. These projects are very much "home grown" involving women from both sides of the global divide. Most of the time voices came not from officials of the governments but from women in homes and communities.

Projects and Programs Underway

A common aspect of our work in Mozambique, Rwanda and Ethiopia arose from the fact that each nation had recently suffered from a civil war. The women and children of these nations, having lost their husbands and fathers in violent conflict, were facing severe poverty and emotional. Seeing this, we just had to start projects as soon as we could.

The projects we developed were designed to help women become self-reliant. So we first built vocational centers and also prepared the local women to run the centers themselves. These centers are not only for skills training but also to help erase illiteracy and to help the women deal with their traumas associated with civil war. Schools were also developed to help children because the wars destroyed most of the schools.

All of these, at face value, are similar to the

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WFWP's General Consultative Status Renewed

Quadrennial Review by the NGO Committee of ECOSOC finds WFWP International's ongoing work supportive of the UN values, principles and purposes..

Document E/2001/INF/6 of the United Nations recorded the list of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council as at 31 August 2001 (as a result of action taken by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001.)

Included in this list as part of those with General consultative status on page five was Women's Federation for World Peace International (1997). Our congratulations and thanks go to Mrs. Motoko Sugiyama who has steered the UN Office of WFWPI well, guiding the character and interaction of WFWPI with the UN through these first four years fruitful and consistent with the purposes and mission of the United Nations which has a mandate to ensure peace and security for all.

As we now look forward to another four years of opportunity to bring the unique voice of WFWPI to the international arena, we must continue to learn how WFWP can best contribute to work for world peace as a partner with this international body of sovereign states who have through the years, established their own transnational culture and way of working together over the last fifty-five years.



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efforts of other humanitarian organizations. What makes our work unique is that WFWP considers character education an essential part of the educational component. That is, character education or education of values and principles, many of which were articulated in the Millennium Declaration and include topics such as: understanding true human freedom, why it is important to affirm equality of all people, why the practice of "living for the sake of others" is the essence of solidarity, how affirming tolerance strengthens each individual's faith, attitudes toward consumption and sustainable development, and why it's important to recognize the interdependence and interconnectedness of all things, and much more.

Countries where WFWP school projects and/or vocational schools were started and are ongoing are: Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Guyana and Uganda. These educational projects, contents and methodologies developed, I believe, can be used as models for other countries.

In many countries, we also witnessed huge percentages of the population facing the life threatening disease of AIDS. To cut the cycle of this disease, we started AIDS Prevention programs in Zambia, Malawi, Costa Rica, Colombia, Malaysia, Angola, Burundi, Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Canada, Dominican Republic,

Trinidad and Tobago, Taiwan, R.O.C., Solomon Islands, Italy and Macedonia. These programs too are approached from a "character development" perspective, designed to enhance the individual, providing them with greater understanding of the health benefits of practices that will cut this cycle, benefits that directly and indirectly enhance their emotional and economic health as well as their physical health.

Other programs we have started and are funding are Foster Parents and Micro-credit in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Haiti, Mauritania, Mauritius, and Swaziland.

Empowerment of Women

As we well know, there are gaps not only between the global North and global South but also between the sexes. In many countries of the global south, there are many less opportunities for women or girls to go to schools. It means women get less formal education, learn fewer marketable skills and are less capable of economically supporting herself and her family. Generally speaking, poverty itself is the main culprit, but cultural and religious norms very often contribute and exacerbate the situation.

While biological differences between man and woman define some differences in the work place, we emphasize that the human

value is the same, neither sex being superior or inferior to the other. Furthermore, we consider it more accurate to consider men and women as complimentary partners contributing to the fulfillment of the same responsibilities and therefore able to accomplish more together when they support and respect each other. By promoting this concept of true partnerships between men and women as being the goal for successful homes and communities we are saying that the quintessential social relationships formed in strong families is what provides the basis for social balance and harmony so desperately needed if globalization is to become a positive force. In other words, without the empowerment of women through equal access to education, skills training, and political decision making, true globalization will never be achieved.

Grassroots Activities

As a women's organization, when we meet with women, we meet with children at the same time. When we try to start grassroots activities, we often and very naturally start with women and children. If positive benefits of globalization are to reach every individual, community and nation, it has to begin with grassroots activities, women and children.

What can NGOs contribute to globalization? NGOs can start grassroots activities which draw on our sincere, constant and tireless effort and more than anything else, on our love for our human family. WFWP is taking initiatives not only in all the afore mentioned humanitarian service projects for the poverty eradication but also in peace building programs which we call the "bridge of peace" sisterhood movement. This is a restorational social technology developed for effecting deep, personal conflict resolution. In over 70 countries starting with women of past enemy nations, we organized the sisterhood peace ceremony to cut the cycle of conflict, violence and animosity which breeds resentment and hatred in our hearts. Peace really should start from our heart and expand to every individuals' heart.

I would like to conclude my presentation with four wishes and prayers.

1. That true partnerships between men and women be formed;
2. That universal values which transcend diversities, can unite human families as one;
3. That a true, harmonious and peaceful world be achieved; and
4. That true globalization can be realized unveiling the greater reality of our interconnectedness and interdependence.

Thank you very much for your attention.

