



GPPAC NORTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL MEETING

Tokyo, May 2008

BACKGROUND READER

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1. PROGRAMME (AS AT APRIL 28, 2008)

6 May (PM)

- 14:00-14:30 *Opening*
- 14:30-16:30 *Session 1: Interregional Session*
- Including representatives from East and Central Africa, West Africa, Pacific, Southeast Asia, South Asia
 - Towards TICAD 2008
- 16:30-16:45 *Tea / Coffee Break*
- 16:45-17:45 *Session 2: Focal Point Updates and Sharing*
- Focal points' current political climate, activities, future expectations (15m x 4)
- 17:45-18:30 *Closing (including organisational information)*
- 19:30~ *GPPAC Dinner*

7 May

- 9:00-10:00 *Session 3: Focal Point Updates and Sharing (15m x 4)*
- 10:00-11:00 *Session 4: Regional Updates*
- International Steering Group (ISG) Report
 - Northeast Asia Online Peace Forum
 - Asia Pacific Forum
- 11:00-11:15 *Coffee/Tea Break*
- 11:15-12:45 *Session 5: Knowledge generation and sharing*
- Overview of programme
 - *Peace Education and Conflict Resolution Education – a World of Possibilities* Including a report from the GPPAC International Reference Group Meeting, March 2008 (Kathy Matsui, Seisen University/Global Campaign for Peace Education)
 - Workshop - *Historical Analysis of Textbook Revision and Peace Education - Beijing, November 2008*
 - Brainstorming - Peace Education Evaluation Conference
- 12:45-14:15 *Lunch*
- 14:15-15:45 *Session 6: Awareness Raising*
- Overview of programme
 - International Day of Peace / September 21
 - Awareness Raising Toolkit
 - Discussion re plans for future actions - including Article 9
- 15:45-16:00 *Coffee/Tea Break*
- 16:00-17:00 *Session 7: Interaction and Advocacy*
- Overview of programme
 - Geneva Declaration
 - UN Peacebuilding Commission and report re consultation mission to Timor Leste
- 17:00-18:00 *Session 8: Revisiting the regional action agenda / regional work plan*
- Regional brainstorming and planning
 - Challenges, future directions
- 18:00-18:30 *Closing*

2. PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

2.1 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Region / Focal Point	Name	Organisation
Beijing	HUANG Haoming	China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)
Hong Kong	AU Pak-kuen	Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union
Seoul	JUNG Gyung-lang PARK Jung-eun	Centre for Peaceful Korea, Women Making Peace People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy
Shanghai	YU Yihan	Oriental Morning Post
Taipei	CHEN Jau-hwa HSU Szu-chien	Soochow University Academia Sinica
Tokyo	Kathy MATSUI SASAMOTO Jun	Global Campaign for Peace Education – Japan Japan Lawyers International Solidarity Association (JALISA)
Ulaanbaatar	MYAGMAR Dovchin	Institute for Strategic Studies
Vladivostok	Larisa ZABROVSKAYA	Russian Academy of Sciences
Central & East Africa	Florence MPAAYEI	Nairobi Peace Initiative – Africa
Pacific	Mosese WAQA	Pacific People Building Peace
South Asia	Syed Rifaat HUSSAIN	Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS)
Southeast Asia	Gus MICLAT	Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID)
West Africa	Emmanuel BOMBANDE	West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
Global Secretariat	Marte HELLEMA	European Centre for Conflict Prevention
Regional Initiator	YOSHIOKA Tatsuya	Peace Boat
Regional Secretariat	Meri JOYCE KAWASAKI Akira MORISHITA Maiko	Peace Boat Peace Boat Peace Boat

2.2 PARTICIPANT PROFILES

Regional Focal Point Representatives

Beijing



Mr HUANG Haoming (Beijing)

Vice-Chairman & Executive Director of China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)

Huang Haoming became a senior engineer for project management in 1994. Huang received his Master of Public Policy & Management from Carnegie Mellon University, USA in 1995. He is also an plurality professor of NGO Research Center, Tsinghua University and plurality professor of the school of public policy and management, Beijing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics. Huang Haoming is also involved as board member or advisor for the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, China Association of International Trade and Council of China Reform Forum

His publications include NPOs in Japan(2007), NPOs in Germany (2005), Business and Social Society (2005), Strategy planning for Non-profit organization (2003), Cooperation and communication between Chinese and Foreign NGOs (2001), practice and management for international NGOs cooperation (2000).

CANGO: <http://www.cango.org/english/>

Hong Kong



Mr AU Pak-kuen (Hong Kong)

Vice-President, Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union (Hong Kong)

Mr Au Pak Kuen has been an Executive Committee member of the Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union for over 30 years, and Vice-president for 14 years. The Union has a history of defending the underprivileged and fighting for democracy in Hong Kong - most recently through opposing Article 23 of the Basic Law - and demanding direct elections for the Chief Executive of Hong Kong. The Union was also active in the June 4th movement in Beijing in 1989. Au is also Co-Chairperson of the Hong Kong Coalition for Preserving the History of World War II in Asia, Vice-Chairperson of the Chinese Alliance for Commemoration of the Sino-Japanese War Victims, and Executive Member of the Action Committee for Defending the DiaoYuTai/Senkaku Islands. Since 1993 he has been active in helping victims of WWII in Hong Kong obtain an apology and reparations from the Japanese government, and in campaigns relating to issues including the distortion of Japanese history textbooks and WWII comfort women.

Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union www.hkptu.org.hk/

Seoul



Ms JUNG Gyung-Lan (Seoul)

Director, Centre for Peaceful Korea, Women Making Peace (Seoul)

Jung Gyunglan is the Co-Executive Director, Women's Division, South Korean Committee for the Implementation of 6.15th South- North Joint Declaration. Prior to taking this position, she was the Chairperson of the Women Making Peace International Solidarity Committee. She has also been Policy Director at the organization, making policy on issues relating to reunification and gender perspectives. Her work focuses on peace building and achieving unification of Korean peninsula. She co-authored *The Present Situation of Northern and Southern Women in The Structure and Reality of 50 Years of Division of Korea*.

Women Making Peace: www.peacewomen.or.kr



Ms PARK Jung-eun (Seoul)

Chief Coordinator, Center for Peace and Disarmament, PSPD (People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy)

Main Activities are policy monitoring and suggestion of alternative policy on NK-US conflict and NK nuclear issue, Inter-Korea relations, Diplomacy and Security issues of ROK-US military alliance, Against Dispatching troops to Iraq and War on terror and NK Human rights.

M.A., Graduate School, Major is Politics and Diplomacy, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea

B.A., Undergraduate School, Chemistry, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea

PSPD: <http://eng.peoplepower21.org/>

Shanghai



Ms YU Yi Han

Journalist on International affairs, Oriental Morning Post, Shanghai

Ms. Yi Han Yu works as the chief reporter on international affairs in Oriental Morning Post, a major daily newspaper based in Shanghai, China. Her reporting focuses on conflicts and peace building around the world, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. She was a member of the Shanghai's workshop of Defense, technology and cooperative security in South Asia, organized by the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies in Sri Lanka. Her other activities include taking part in the GPPAC global summit held in New York, 2005. She has been covering the six party talks for North Korean nuclear crisis, as well as other regional security issues. And her latest contribution was Post-Tsunami Peace Building for South Asia, a research paper wrote for the RCSS.

Taipei



Dr CHEN Jau-hwa

Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, Soochow University

Coming from a background in philosophy, Dr Chen's areas of specialty extend far beyond philosophy, and include Philosophy of Human Rights, Human Rights Policy, Feminism and more. She studied philosophy at Bonn University, Germany from 1987-1992. Her dissertation is *Kant's Concept of God and Religion of Reason (Kants Gottesbegriff und Vernunftreligion)*. Dr. Chen is an accomplished researcher and has published numerous works in Chinese, English and German. She also holds prominent positions in a variety of organizations, including board member of the Peace Time Foundation, commissioner of the cabinet's Taskforce for the Promotion of Human Rights Protection, board member of Taiwan Association for Truth and Reconciliation and member of the Gender Equality Education Committee at Soochow University.



Dr HSU Szu-chien

Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica

Academia Sinica is a public and academic-oriented research institution established by the government in Taiwan. Dr. Hsu studied political science at National Taiwan University and Columbia University in New York. His academic interests focus on current Chinese domestic politics and cross-strait relations. His recent researches include a wide range of topics such as “the perception of ‘democracy’ in China,” “government’s facilitating role in the high-tech industry in China,” and “the international images of China’s rise.”

For many years Dr. Hsu has been involved in the activities of Peacetime Foundation, which is one of the major NGO’s involved in peace movement and peace education in Taiwan. He is also involved in other NGO activities, particularly on anti-corruption movement in Taiwan. Dr. Hsu currently is also part-time teaching in National Tsing Hua University in Hsin Chu and Soochow University in Taipei. *Peace Time Foundation: <http://www.peace.org.tw/>*

Tokyo



Ms Kathy MATSUI

Global Campaign for Peace Education - Japan

Kathy R. Matsui is Professor at the Department of Global Citizenship Studies, Seisen University (Tokyo, Japan) and has taught courses on conflict resolution, peace education, cross-cultural understanding and English communication skills. Her research concerns are roles of leadership in peace education, development of capacities for conflict resolution and reconciliation, and fostering communication skills to build inner peace and cooperative relationships. She has worked with peace researchers and educators internationally in International Institute on Peace Education and Global Partnership for Prevention of Armed Conflict.

She is currently an advisory board member for Hague Appeal for Peace, Global Campaign for Peace Education, Oxfam International, Japan. She is also active in her participation in inter-religious dialogue as the President of International Association for Liberal Religious Women (IALRW) and a

member of the Women's Executive Committee, World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP).

GCPE: <http://www.haguepeace.org/index.php?action=pe>



Mr SASAMOTO Jun

Secretary General, JALISA (Japan Lawyers International Solidarity Association)

A lawyer, Sasamoto has long dedicated himself to issues such as post-war compensation and Article 9 of Japan's peace constitution. The organisation of which he is secretary general, JALISA, takes contact with lawyers of Korean Minbyun and IADL (International Association of Democratic Lawyers). Sasamoto is also a key organising member of the Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War.

JALISA: <http://member.nifty.ne.jp/jalisa>

Ulaanbaatar



Professor, Doctor MYAGMAR Dovchin

Director, Institute of Strategic Studies

Prof. Dr. Myagmar D. / Major General was President of the Mongolian State Defense University from 1997-2005, and has since served as military advisor to the Minister of Defense of Mongolia. He is also currently the Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS), and a member of the National Security Council of Mongolia.

Prof. Dr. Myagmar is also involved in Blue Banner, a Mongolian NGO established in 2005 to promote nuclear non-proliferation as well as Mongolia's initiative to turn the country into a single-State nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ).

He has written extensively on international and national security issues, about North-East Asia and Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status.

ISS: <http://www.isson.mn/>

Vladivostok



Dr Larisa V. ZABROVSKAYA

Senior Researcher, Russian Academy of Sciences

Ph.D. in History, is Senior Researcher at the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Far East, Far Eastern Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences. She was a visiting Research Fellow at the Sejong Institute, and received grants from the Korea Foundation in 1995 and 2001. Her major academic interests include international politics and economic relations in East Asia. She has published numerous academic articles and books on history, politics and foreign affairs in East Asia. They include *Rossiia I KNDR: oput proshlogo i perspektivu bydyzhshego* [Russia and the DPRK: the former experience and future prospects] (1998), *Kitaiyskiy miroporiadok v Vostochnoy Asii i formirovanie mezhgosudarstvennykh granits* [China's world order in East Asia and state boundaries] (2000) and *KNDR v epohu globalizatsii: ot zatvornichestva k otkritosti* [The DPRK in the age of globalization: from a hermit life to open-mindedness] (2006).

FER GPPAC Network: <http://www.netpeace.narod.ru>

Regional Initiator

Mr YOSHIOKA Tatsuya

Director, Peace Boat / NEA Regional Initiator



Yoshioka Tatsuya is Co-Founder and Director of the Japan-based international organisation Peace Boat. In 1983, he started organising voyages for peace education and and people-to-people reconciliation between Japan and other Asian countries. From this vision of promoting people's diplomacy, Peace Boat grew into an organisation that has organised over twenty-five around the world voyages for peace. Over the last twenty years, besides being a leading advocate within Japanese civil society, he has engaged internationally with Peace Boat on projects including peace education for Israeli and Palestinian youth, Eritrea-Ethiopia peoples' peace talks, and North Korea-Japan peoples' dialogues. He has authored two books on the Former Yugoslavia and on the Russia-Japan Northern Territories dispute, and is a commentator in the Japanese media on issues including the Iraqi war, and Korea-Japan relations. Yoshioka Tatsuya is serving as a member of the International Steering Group for the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and is Head of the Secretariat for Northeast Asia GPPAC. He is currently working on the launch of a Global Article 9 Campaign to Abolish War to protect and promote Japan's war-renouncing constitution as a global common value for peace.

Peace Boat: www.peaceboat.org

Representatives from other Regions

Central & East Africa



Ms Florence MPAAYEI

Executive Director, Nairobi Peace Initiative- Africa

Regional Initiator, GPPAC Central & East Africa

Before joining NPI-Africa, Florence Mpaayei served with a number of non-governmental, church-affiliated humanitarian agencies working in the areas of development and refugee resettlement focusing on countries of East Africa, Great Lakes Region, Horn of Africa, and the Indian Ocean Islands. She has extensive experience in conflict transformation training and facilitation, and in relief work. She is currently the team leader for the GPPAC process at NPI-Africa as the Regional Secretariat for Eastern and Central Africa for the Global Partnership. Her special interest is how conflict-affected women can be involved in community and national peacebuilding. Florence Mpaayei holds a degree in communication and business administration, and is trained in conflict transformation and Peacebuilding in Africa and USA.

NPI-Africa: <http://www.npi-africa.org/>

Pacific

Mr Mosese WAQA

Chair, Pacific People Building Peace - the Pacific network of GPPAC in the Pacific region

While also contracted by Victoria University in Melbourne to set up the Pacific Islands Research & Development Programme, Mosese studies the role of military companies in the Pacific, and the impact of the privatization of security and defense, with special focus on small island states like the Republic of the Fiji Islands. He is also working on developing the GPPAC Australian platform, and in the long term helps to coalesce and consolidate GPPAC's initiatives in Asia and the Pacific. He is an economist, geographer, and environmentalist by formal training.

South Asia



Dr Syed Rifaat HUSSAIN

Executive Director, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS). Regional Initiator, GPPAC South Asia

Prior to becoming the Executive Director of the RCSS, Dr. Rifaat Hussain served as Director General (Research) at National Defence College, Islamabad. Dr. Rifaat Hussain has held many prestigious appointments including Director General Research, National Defence College, Islamabad. visiting Professor of Political Science at Stanford University, California, Minister (Press) Pakistan Embassy Washington, D.C and Chairman, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. He has taught international relations from Quaid-i-Azam University for over two decades. Dr. Rifaat Hussain holds a Master's degree in international relations at Quaid-i-Azam University and an M.A. and Ph.D in international studies from University of Denver, Colorado, USA. Dr. Rifaat Hussain has widely published on regional and international security issues in Pakistani and foreign journals and books.

RCSS: <http://www.rcss.org/>

Southeast Asia



Mr Gus MICLAT Jr

Executive Director and Co-Founder, Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID) Regional Initiator, GPPAC Southeast Asia (Davao, The Philippines)

Gus Miclat is a former journalist, editor, university lecturer, theatre artist, and organizer. He was deeply involved in the broad anti-dictatorship front against Marcos from the late 1970s up to the late 1980s in Mindanao and organized the so-called Middle Forces professionals, lawyers, church people, teachers, journalists, artists, businessmen, politicians. He has been involved in people's diplomacy or international solidarity work since 1985. The former Convenor and Coordinator of the Asia-Pacific Coalition for East Timor (APCET) which has now been transformed into the Asia-Pacific Solidarity Coalition (APSOC), Gus is also the Co-founder of Alternative ASEAN Network on Burma, Convenor of the Mindanao People's Caucus and Mindanao Peace Weavers and the Regional Peoples Network for BIMP-EAGA (Brunei-Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines-East ASEAN Growth Area).

He has four wonderful, beautiful kids.

Initiatives for International Dialogue: www.iidnet.org

West Africa



Mr Emmanuel BOMBANDE

*Executive Director, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
Regional Initiator, GPPAC West Africa*

Emmanuel is a Peacebuilding Practitioner, International Trainer in Conflict Mitigation and Prevention across Africa and beyond with a strong background in conflict analysis. He has been a lead mediator in many community based mediation efforts in West Africa. He has in various capacities advised the Government of Ghana in intra and inters communal mediation initiatives. Among major international organizations, he has facilitated several training courses for CARITAS International. He also teaches various peacebuilding courses in different institutions of high learning and peacebuilding practice. They include the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra-Ghana, the University of Ghana's Legon Centre for International Affairs (LECIA) and the Folke Bernadotte Academy – Sando in Sweden. He was lead facilitator of a major project with the FAO-Ghana in Natural Resources Conflict Management in a Sustainable Livelihood Programme. While his work has focused on intra-communal conflicts in Northern Ghana, he has among others, promoted collaborative approaches to peacebuilding in West Africa and the Great Lakes Region of Africa. As head of WANEP, he provides leadership for the biggest peacebuilding Network in West Africa with active engagement with various United Nations agencies and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

WANEP: <http://www.wanep.org/>

Secretariat Staff

Global Secretariat



Ms Marte HELLEMA (Global Secretariat)

*Regional Coordinator for Asia Pacific and Latin America & the Caribbean,
European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP)*

As Asia Pacific regional coordinator, Marte also works with awareness raising, focussing primarily on the UN International Day of Peace, 21 September. Before taking up these functions she worked as one of the editors of the People Building Peace II: Successful Stories of Civil Society and on the preparations of the Global Conference in New York in July 2005.

She has a background in Political Science, International Relations from the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands and Granada, Spain where she focussed on conflict studies, specifically disarmament of small arms and light weapons. She has also worked on security and defence issues and with youth and Diaspora groups on conflict prevention and peacebuilding as project coordinator and trainer.

Marte was born and raised in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. And stemming from a Chinese-Indonesian background, she comes from a socially and politically active family.

ECCP: <http://www.conflict-prevention.net/>

Regional Secretariat



Ms Meri JOYCE

International Coordinator, Peace Boat

Having graduated from the University of Melbourne and Kyoto University, Meredith (Meri) works as Regional Liaison Person for the Regional Secretariat of GPPAC Northeast Asia, as well as on coordination of the Global Article 9 Campaign to Abolish War and the May 2008 Conference.

She recently co-translated the Japanese edition of Hans Blix's Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission Final Report.



Mr KAWASAKI Akira

Executive Committee member, Peace Boat.

After graduating with a Bachelor of Law from the University of Tokyo in 1993, he has worked as a researcher and activist on various peace issues, including nuclear disarmament, Northeast Asian security and Japan's security policy.

From 1998-2002, Kawasaki was Secretary-General of Japanese NGO Peace Depot, conducting research on nuclear disarmament issues. As a Global Council member of Abolition 2000, the Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons, he attended NPT Review Conferences and its preparatory sessions, and reported on them to the Japanese media.

Kawasaki has authored several books and is a frequent contributor to newspapers and journals. His book *Nuclear Proliferation* (Kaku Kakusan), Iwanami Shoten, 2003, Tokyo, received the First Peace Promotion Prize of the Peace Studies Association of Japan (PSAJ) in June 2006. He is a fellow of the Institute of Social Ethics, Nanzan University, Nagoya.

Kawasaki is also the Secretary General of the Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War.



Ms MORISHITA Maiko

Executive Committee Member, Peace Boat

Having graduated from Keio University with a Bachelor of Law, Maiko has been with Peace Boat since 2004, mainly working on the development and coordination of its Global University peace education programs. For the last two years, she has been involved in the launching of Peace Boat's New York office and has worked to develop a study abroad peace education program for undergraduate students in the United States.

Maiko has co-authored *30 Ways to Eliminate Poverty* (Sekaikara Mazushisa wo nakusu 30 no Houhou) and has co-translated The Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission Report, *WEAPONS OF TERROR Freeing the World of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Arms*.

Maiko was born and raised in Los Angeles, California.

2.3 PROFILES OF ATTENDING ORGANISATIONS

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

BEIJING

CHINA ASSOCIATION FOR NGO COOPERATION (CANGO)

(www.cango.org)

The China Association for NGO Cooperation is a non-profit making, voluntary, membership organization operating nationwide across China. CANGO was founded in 1992 and registered with the Ministry of Civil Affairs in 1993. Currently, CANGO has 88 member organizations across China and has developed relations with 150 foreign NGOs. In 2003, CANGO raised RMB Yuan 280 million (USD 33.89 million) from 60 donor agencies, in order to implement their traditional and new project areas. These areas include, HIV/AIDS prevention, education, vocational training, agriculture, capacity building within civil society and the grass roots, women's political participation and the protection of traditional culture.

SEOUL

WOMEN MAKING PEACE

(www.peacewomen.or.kr)

Women Making Peace is a specialized NGO and social movement that seeks to achieve reunification and peace on the Korean peninsula, as well as promoting peaceful relations in the Asian region and worldwide. Founded in 1997, WMP conducts research on the conditions and methods necessary for the peaceful reunification of Korea, and formulates policies towards achieving this goal from a feminist perspective. WMP's wider sphere of activities include: the promotion of peace making skills at the grassroots level; facilitation of the equal participation of women in the settlement of conflict; and the promotion of women's leadership in peacemaking activities.

PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY FOR PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

(http://eng.peoplepower21.org)

The People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD) was founded in post-military rule South Korea. Established in 1994, the PSPD has been serving as a watchdog against abuse of power by governing and authority bodies. The PSPD raises public awareness through campaigning, monitoring and bringing into public dialogue issues surrounding political activity. "To be the real sovereigns of the country, we should become watchdogs of the government, screening the daily decision-making process it derives its power from. Let's unite our efforts in bringing a new era where the social participation of the people and their human rights are well appreciated and respected." (From the PSPD's Inaugural Statement, Spetmber 10 1994)

HONG KONG

HONG KONG PROFESSIONAL TEACHER'S UNION

<http://www.hkptu.org/>

A trade union, the Hong Kong Professional Teacher's Union (HKPTU) unites more than 90% of Hong Kong's teachers. It consists of more than sixty thousand teaching staff from universities, secondary schools, primary schools, kindergartens and other educational institutes. The union maintains and extends teachers' rights as well as providing service and welfare. The HKPTU also works to promote Hong Kong's education, the professional spirit of teachers and teaching techniques as well as advocating for educational policy to enable every student to receive

protection, to learn effectively and happily. The organization is also very keen to participate in all kinds of social campaigns to promote human rights, social justice and democracy in Hong Kong and the mainland.

TAIPEI

ACADEMIA SINICA

(<http://www.sinica.edu.tw/>)

Academia Sinica was founded in 1928 to promote scholarly research in China and to undertake academic research in the sciences and humanities. After the government moved to Taiwan in 1949, Academia Sinica was re-established in Taipei. Academia Sinica has adopted various measures to promote internal integration of research activities to help with the planning, implementation, and evaluation of long-term projects in order to enhance the impact of research activities; to deploy basic research results in applications and technology transfers; to engage the academic and research community within Taiwan toward a modern, forward-looking and collective academic vision; to cultivate an intellectual environment that is conducive to the nurturing of young scholars and the recognition of outstanding scholarship in Taiwan; and to promote international cooperation and scholarly exchanges that will accelerate the overall development of academic research in Academia Sinica and the Republic of China.

PEACE TIME FOUNDATION OF TAIWAN

(<http://www.peace.org.tw/>)

Founded by a very diverse group of peace-minded individuals from cultural, religious, academic and business sectors, The Peace Time Foundation of Taiwan aims to make contacts and network with international peace organizations, and to form coalition with organizations and activists concerned with promoting peace across the Taiwan Strait. Since its inception in September 2000, The Peace Time Foundation has undertaken academic policy research on peace and the cross-strait issues with particular focus on case studies of crisis management and conflict resolution, the production of peace related texts and manuals, and working towards the eventual establishment of the discipline of Peace Studies in Taiwan's educational system.

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

(<http://www.scu.edu.tw/ENGLISH/>)

Soochow University is a private university located in Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China. It was originally founded by Methodists in Suzhou, Jiangsu province of Qing Dynasty China in 1900. The Department of Philosophy was established in 1980, and the study of Chinese philosophical thoughts and the pursuit of truth are the goals set for the students.

TOKYO

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE EDUCATION JAPAN

(<http://www.gcpej.org/>)

The Global Campaign for Peace Education Center in Japan at Seisen University collects resource books for peace education where people are free to come and use these resources. Lecture meetings and workshops on peace education are offered occasionally for teachers and students. The curriculum at the Department of Studies on Global Citizenship at Seisen University offers courses that cover all four Hague Appeal for Peace strands. The objective of this department is to educate students for active and responsible global citizenship.

JAPAN LAWYERS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION (JALISA)

(<http://homepage3.nifty.com/jalisa/english/>)

The Japan Lawyers International Solidarity Association (JALISA) was founded in 1957. A member of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), JALISA engages in international solidarity activities as one of leading organizations of democratic lawyers in Japan. The Association has not only sent its delegation to various international conferences, but has also endeavored to establish friendly relations with democratic lawyers of many countries. As lawyers of Japan, the only A-bombed country in the world, it has also pursued efforts for the elimination of nuclear Weapons. The Association is continuing its activities in cooperation with many democratic lawyer organizations at home, taking a role as an interface to link various domestic activities for peace, democracy and human rights on an international level. Its present activities include participation in various international conferences, reinforcement of intercommunications and solidarity activities with democratic lawyers across the world.

ULAANBAATAR

BLUE BANNER

Blue Banner is a Mongolian non-governmental organization established in 2005 to promote nuclear non-proliferation and Mongolia's initiative to turn the country into a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ). It is independent from the government or any of its agencies and does not depend on nor receive instruction or any financial support from the government. It believes that the government of Mongolia needs to promote more vigorously the policy of establishing and institutionalizing the concept of the single-State NWFZ. It also believes that independent NGOs and think tanks can make useful practical suggestions to the government on the ways and means of promoting the initiative, including the form and content of the future zone. To that end it undertakes special area studies and presents its findings and recommendations to the general public or the government as the case may be.

THE INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES OF MONGOLIA

<http://www.issmon.mn>)

The Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS) was founded in early 1990 (until May 1992, the Center for Strategic Studies) as an independent information and research institution with the purpose of conducting comprehensive research into basic elements of the peaceful existence of Mongolia and making policy recommendations on Mongolia's peace and security, informing the public of its finding and consequently contributing to maintaining the country's independence and security.

VLADIVOSTOK

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE, MARITIME STATE UNIVERSITY

Established in 2001, the objective of this body is to collect and research information in regards to the problematic elements of international security in the Asia Pacific Rim. The current main project is called 'XX1 Century: Developing and Cooperation in Asia - Pacific Region Free of Territorial Disputes'. This project has brought together researchers and professors from across Far eastern Russia and Western Russia in order to research the territorial disputes in the Asia Pacific Rim. The research materials will be published in the future, and the centre is currently working on developing its network outside of Russia, namely Japan, Taiwan, China, Korea and including India.

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

<http://www.ras.ru/>)

The Russian Academy of Sciences was established pursuant to the order of the Emperor Peter I in 1724. The Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) is a civil self-governed non-commercial organization (institution). The principal aim of the Russian Academy of Sciences is organization

and performance of fundamental researches for the purpose of obtaining further knowledge of the natural, social and human development principles that promote technological, economic, social and cultural development in Russia.

ORGANIZATIONS FROM OTHER REGIONS

INITIATIVES FOR INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE (IID) – GPPAC SOUTHEAST ASIA

<http://www.iidnet.org>

IID envisions a world where peace, justice, freedom and democracy reign. Where nations and peoples are sovereign but interdependent, their interactions guided by the ethics and principles of equality, respect and self-determination. Where peoples have become truly independent. Where there is a new global order characterized by democracy, equality, justice and humane living. IID endeavors to build partnerships among peoples organizations, communities and sector formations with their international counterparts and advocacy groups. Partnerships will be developed through internships, exchanges, study tours and joint campaigns. IID will also implement a popular global education program targeting the grassroots and the broad NGO-PO community, integrating the discussion of global issues with the ideals of internationalism and people-to-people solidarity. The education program consists of workshops, research projects, publications and establishment of a resource center.

NAIROBI PEACE INITIATIVE – AFRICA – GPPAC CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

<http://www.npi-africa.org/>

NPI-Africa is a pan African resource organization committed to the promotion of peaceful transformation of conflict and reconciliation in Africa. It was founded in 1984 as a response to events in the horn of Africa, when a small group of Nairobi-based scholars and church leaders realized that without a long term vision for peace in the region, there was no possibility of addressing the suffering in the region. The organisation now undertakes peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives in a variety of conflict situations in Africa. Its aim is to provide the support, expertise and facilitation of the peaceful transformation of conflicts in Africa, aid the development of the capacity of a variety of actors to transform conflict and build peace through offering them conflict transformation and peacebuilding skills training and facilitating their strategic thinking and design of interventions, analysis of issues, causes and dynamics of conflict and peace in Africa, conduct and publish critical and relevant research pertinent to its mission of conflict transformation and peacebuilding in Africa, and promote working relationships, collaboration and joint strategizing with such other organizations and actors as may enhance the achievement of its mission of peacebuilding and conflict transformation in Africa.

WEST AFRICA NETWORK FOR PEACEBUILDING (WANEP) – GPPAC WEST AFRICA

<http://www.wanep.org/>

The West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) is one of the leading organizations in peacebuilding, conflict prevention, transformation and mitigation in Africa. The mandate of WANEP is to build the capacity of peacebuilding, development and human rights practitioners in West Africa on peace and security issues to promote and protect human security through context specific tools and indigenous techniques. WANEP's mission is to enable and facilitate the development of mechanisms for cooperation among civil society based peacebuilding practitioners and organizations in West Africa by promoting cooperative responses to violent conflicts; providing the structure through which these practitioners and institutions will regularly exchange experience and information on issues of peacebuilding, conflict transformation, social, religious and political reconciliation; and promoting West Africa's social cultural values as resources for peacebuilding.

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (RCSS)

(<http://www.rcss.org/>)

The Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) is an independent, non-profit and non-governmental organization for collaborative research, networking and interaction on strategic and international issues pertaining to South Asia. The centre's main objectives are to provide a centre for studies and research in South Asian Strategic Studies; sponsor and coordinate such research on strategic and security related issues; promote interaction among scholars and other professionals in this region and beyond engaged in South Asian strategic and international studies; and foster linkage and collaboration between institutions devoted to studies on issues related to conflict, conflict resolution, cooperation, stability and security in South Asia.

SECRETARIAT ORGANISATIONS

GLOBAL SECRETARIAT

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION – GPPAC INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT (ECCP)

(www.conflict-prevention.net)

The European Centre for Conflict Prevention collects information about various peacemaking efforts from conflicts all over the world. Paul Van Tongeren, executive director of the Centre, believes that knowledge of key resource persons and conflict background can be useful in conflict prevention and resolution. The ECCP has set up projects across the world, such as the 'Searching for Peace' program, which endeavors to collate information from worldwide conflicts and the key persons and groups working in peace in these conflicts. So far volumes covering Africa, Europe, Central Asia and South Asia have been published as resources. Currently, volumes covering Southeast and South Asia and Latin America is being developed.

NEA REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

PEACE BOAT

(www.peaceboat.org)

Peace Boat is a Japan-based international non-governmental and non-profit organization that works to promote peace, human rights, equal and sustainable development and respect for the environment.

Peace Boat seeks to create awareness and action based on effecting positive social and political change in the world. We pursue this through the organization of global educational programmes, responsible travel, cooperative projects and advocacy activities. These activities are carried out on a partnership basis with other civil society organizations and communities in Japan, Northeast Asia, and around the world.

Peace Boat carries out its main activities through a chartered passenger ship that travels the world on peace voyages. The ship creates a neutral, mobile space and enables people to engage across borders in dialogue and mutual cooperation at sea, and in the ports that we visit. Activities based on Japan and Northeast Asia are carried out from our eight Peace Centers in Japan.

3. MINUTES: GPPAC NEA MEETING, MAY 2007 CIVIL SOCIETY SIX-PARTY TALKS

GPPAC Northeast Asia Regional Meeting in Ulaanbaatar Civil Society Six-Party Talks Promoting a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Northeast Asia May 24-25, 2007

GPPAC-NEA Secretariat responsible for contents.
Minutes recorded by Stacy Hughes (Secretariat).
Original papers will be made available on the Online Peace Forum
(gc.nautilus.org) in the near future.

24 May 2007 Day 1

Amb. Jargalsaikhan Enkhsaikhan to open session:

Began the session, and calling for a minute of silence in memory of recently killed mayor Ichcho Ito of Nagasaki, introduction of members at front of desk.

Welcoming Statement by Mr. Sereeter Galsanjamts, Representative of the Office of the President of Mongolia:

In support of the GPPAC-NEA meeting and process; in working to promote mutual understanding and greater cooperation among the states of Northeast Asia; Mongolia's efforts toward the same goals; importance of MDGs; positive role that GPPAC-NEA can play in encouraging the Six-Party Talks.

Welcoming Statement by Mr. Khasbazar Bekhbat, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs:

Reflecting on globalization; Mongolia work for NEA peacebuilding; role of civil society and governmental cooperation in peacebuilding.

Mr. Tatsuya Yoshioka:

Introducing meeting from the perspective of the ISG; need for civil society – governmental cooperation; role of civil society in ending war, not only the responsibility of government.

Break

Plenary I

Moderator: Prof. Younghee Shim

Technical remarks by Mr. Kawasaki about schedule, materials, forming a statement drafting group (formed by one from Beijing, Seoul, Taipei, UB, Vladivostok and Secretariat), etc.

Mr. Tatsuya Yoshioka:

Information re: International Steering Group Meeting

The ISG network is growing stronger, but there must be better, more efficient, more effective work done by NGOs that will earn attention and respect from governments. This must be based on more concrete action, rather than more discussion.

In NEA, unlike other parts of the world, a Cold War framework still dominates, and this perspective will be strongly presented to the ISG.

Break

Reports from Focal Points:

Beijing: Mr. Duming Chen

Beijing Focal Point (FP) is organizing talks and events related to the DPRK nuclear issue, Six-Party Talks, and encouraging DPRK nuclear disarmament. Advises that GPPAC-NEA can play a greater role in positively influencing Six-Party Talks by raising public awareness and creating a supportive environment.

- GPPAC successful in implementing principles and actions
- Working on nuclear issue on Korean Peninsula, organized various talks on issue and try to persuade DPRK to abandon nuclear weapons program
- Promoting NEA NWFZ
- NWFZs in world have four common points: 1. based on consensus; 2. countries in zones do not develop nuclear weapons; 3. don't face threats; 4. include many developing countries, and their concern is to develop
- These four point relate to countries which have already developed, or are promoting development of NWFZ
- But obstacles are faced
- Esp in NEA last year DPRK did nuclear test, moving away from NWFZ concept
- Beijing work to try to persuade DPRK to abandon nuclear weapons program and do talks.
- As of yet, no nuclear weapon country has abandoned prog, so if we can succeed with DPRK then will be great precedent
- DPRK and other regional actors still in cold war mentality, so this hinders progress towards disarm
- But, DPRK needs development most, and nuclear weapons move away from this goal, so development is one tool/motivation for moving forward
- For US, good chance to have talks with DPRK, moving towards little warmer relations
- For other four parties of Six-Party Talks, their interests are related, so they are working to push talks forward.
- ROK is working hard on getting DPRK to disarm its nuclear weapons program
- GPPAC should play bigger role of promoting peace and de-nuclearization on Korean peninsula
- Last, role of GPPAC is for creating good atmosphere for talks, and working to raise awareness of people, to increase pressure on governments.

Kyoto: Mr. Hiroshi Ando

Kyoto FP submits opinion on behalf of Professor Kimijima, also of Nonviolent Peaceforce, for the protection and promotion of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution on a global scale, and in anticipation of the Global Article 9 Conference in May 2008.

- Want to make a statement for Mr. Akihiko Kimijima
- Talking about A.9 protection possibilities
- Japanese members have duty for protecting A.9 as a world asset for peace and stability of the world. We must protect before meeting next year

Seoul: Ms. Jungeun Park

Seoul FP has been active organizing workshops and events on activism, the issue of potential military base construction on Jeju Island, and the project to make Jeju a "Peace Island" possibly connecting with campaign to de-militarize Okinawa.

- Last year, peace activist workshop, where activists share and exchange info about experience.
- Jeju issue: only island without military bases in NEA, though two years ago, Korean military push to establish military base on Jeju.
- Working to make Jeju a "peace island"
- Worried that the island will be used by the US military
- Possible relation to Okinawa anti-base work

Shanghai: Prof. Huasheng Zhao

Shanghai FP has been organizing discussions about the Six-Party Talks, as well as simulations, and recognizes the importance of civil society in positively influencing the Six-Party Talks.

- Organizing discussion about Six-Party Talks, and did simulations on these talks
- Civil society playing greater role in influencing government opinion in Six-Party Talks, has great potential in making influence in this way.
- Shanghai FP takes active role in cooperating with GPPAC in promoting security

Taiwan: Prof. Mei-lin Pan

Taiwan FP has been engaged in a wide range of activities, addressing issues including corruption, tax injustice and system reform, economic and social problems caused by personal debt, public dialogue about "peace," non-violence training, Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, and human rights abuses in the Philippines. 2007 will see their work address public engagement of social and environmental issues, promoting dialogue across the Taiwan Strait, a philosophy of "Peaceful Independence / Democratic Unification," a Peace Film Festival, and Peace Art made by young children.

- Slide presentation by Peace Time Taiwan, introducing recent / current efforts on topics:
- Corruption
- Tax reform justice work
- Economic justice – reflecting social problems caused by personal debt issues
- Fostering civil dialogue to peace
- Non-violent resistance training
- Philippines support against extra-judicial killings, human rights protesting
- Making ads in China Times newspaper against amending A.9
- Agenda for 2007:
- Civic front forum to engage social and environmental issues, held 6 forums
- Peace making across Taiwan straight: want to hold dialogues between all camps (independence and unification) to get beyond just these two positions, and find progress in other ways
- Peaceful independence / Democratic Unification – this is concept from Peace Time
- Peace Film Festivals over the past three years
- Peace Art – cards from young children

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Tokyo: Mr. Jun Sasamoto

Tokyo FP is working on issues including opposition to the Japanese Government's attempt to revise the constitution, promoting Article 9 nationally and globally, including Vancouver (World Peace Forum 2006) and Nairobi (World Social Forum 2007), a media campaign via newspaper ads to promote Article 9, activities on September 21, the International Day of Peace, and on compensation to Chinese victims of the Japanese military during the Second World War.

- Procedural Law defining constitutional revision procedure passed in Japanese Diet
- Abe says he will revise constitution during his term (i.e. within 5 years or so)
- Law will come into effect in three years
- Less than half of Japanese people against revising A.9, but over half are for revising constitution
- Activities: promoting A.9 at world peace forum in Vancouver, and WSF in Nairobi, and preparing world meeting next year.
- Need A9 in NEA and world as well, said man in Kenya, speaking in context of banning arms and arms trade from conflict-ridden Africa
- Placed public notices regarding Article 9 in newspapers around the world
- Public meeting with GPPAC Seoul in front of Japanese embassy in Seoul, to stress importance of A.9
- International Peace Day, 9-21, invited Lebanese and Palestinian NGO members to Meiji Park to talk about need for peace, and about stopping circle of violence, with candle event
- Work by Japanese lawyers to promote A.9 and about war compensation for Chinese victims of Japanese military

Ulaanbaatar: Amb. Jargalsaikhan Enkhsaikhan

Ulaanbaatar FP members are working on the promotion of Article 9, commemoration of September 21 International Day of Peace, advocating against DPRK missile and nuclear weapon testing, promotion of second generation NWFZs, related research presented to the Mongolian Government, IAEA and UNGA, and the organization of a meeting of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) in June 2007 in Ulaanbaatar.

- Ulaanbaatar focal point met four times to disc. and plan
- Promoted A.9 in newspapers and at school of foreign service
- Commemorating International Day of Peace
- BlueBanner (BB) has focused on other issues, especially on nuclear weapons program of DPRK, BB member visited DPRK to discuss bilateral and regional issues
- BB joined other NEA organizations against DPRK missile and nuclear weapon test
- Promoting second generation NWFZs
- BB established close contact with other NWFZs and states
- 21-22 June will be in Mongolia International Physicians for the Prohibition of Nuclear War (IPPNW)
- Research on single-state NWFZ, and presented findings to Mongolia Government, IAEA and UN General Assembly
- Working with secretariat to organize this meeting

Thematic Session I
Moderator: Mr. Yi Kiho

Presentation

Mr. Alyn Ware: Establishing Additional NWFZs (Slide Presentation)

Explains establishment of NWFZs at home, community, city, regional, national, global levels, example of Aotearoa/New Zealand explained in detail, Mayors for Peace movement, various approaches, levels of legislation, levels of enforcement, of NWFZ status, current global campaigns, potential future NWFZs, potential cooperation, for example NWFZ country voting block in UNGA.

Presentation

Mr. Akira Kawasaki: "Establishing Northeast Asia NWFZ – Objective Necessity"

Discussing difficulties in establishing NEA-NWFZ, civil society needs to play bigger role in process, not just de-nuclearization of DPRK, but regional NWFZ. One example is 3+3 proposal, by Japanese NGO Peace Depot, main agreement between ROK-DPRK-Japan, and supported by three nuclear powers China, Russia and US. Japan policy under US nuclear umbrella, and no-nuclear weapons policy showing some contradiction (rather than No-nuclear Three Principles of no make, no possess and no introduce, is more like 2.5 rules, as secret agreement with US has contradicted third rule). Highlighting need to deal with Japan issues, including US nuclear deterrence and plutonium productions, to support regional process.

Break

Presentation

Amb. Jargalsaikhan Enkhsaikhan: "Single-State NWFZs – Response to NWFZ Blind Spots"

Discussing the role of Single-State NWFZs in relation to regional NWFZs, different dynamics or characteristics of each, including their potential for adoption by small states left out of other regional security structures. Also discussing historical precedents and processes in creating first generation NWFZs and second generation NWFZs, including that second generation NWFZs are secured by more broad and deep security assurances than first generation NWFZs.

Point made by Mr. Alyn Ware that first generation NWFZs, despite being great challenges, were able to be achieved, with the Latin America example and other examples given, expressing that though NWFZs have always been difficult to achieve, important not to look at NEA as a particularly difficult case, but rather to learn applicable lessons from previous cases to support NEA-NWFZ process.

Point made that first generation NWFZs had the support of a certain amount of pre-existing security cooperation in Cold War era, but maybe contemporary efforts at second generation NWFZs may be more difficult, as they are lacking this foundation.

Amb. Jargalsaikhan Enkhsaikhan comments that second generation NWFZs must address deeper roots of conflict in regions.

Five minute brainstorm and present on this issue: themes raised include chickens and eggs of security, Chinese no-first-use nuclear weapon policy, positive domino effect of NEA-NWFZ on rest of world, ways for Japan to get out from under US nuclear umbrella.

Dinner reception

**25 May 2007
Day 2**

Amb. Jargalsaikhan Enkhsaikhan:

Opening remarks about statement made by Mr. El Baradei, and necessity for GPPAC-NEA to respond to this call.

www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Statements/2007/ebsp2007n006.html

Thematic Session II

Moderated by Amb. Jargalsaikhan Enkhsaikhan

Presentation – Mr. Duming Chen: “Comparative Study of Positions of States Parties to the Talks”

Points include explanation of background of Six-Party Talks, lingering Cold War mentality in NEA and especially Korean Peninsula and challenges this makes, need to look at deep-rooted reasons for regional tension/conflict and DPRK-US antagonistic relationship, situation of DPRK and military vs. other development issue, and potential for civil society to create atmosphere for progress, reconciliation and mutual security efforts.

Points mentioned include “Atlantic Report” which mentions progressive concepts of recognizing DPRK sovereignty by US, normalization of relations, not just nuclear issue, economic support for DPRK and need for broad peace framework.

Also, opinion from Mr. Duming Chen that, based on White Paper published by Chinese Government, that China is most progressive towards nuclear disarmament of main five nuclear powers.

Presentation

Mr. Bohyuk Suh: “Brief History of the Six-Party Talks Including the Significance of the Agreement on 13 February 2007”

Discussing 13 February 2007 agreement from Fifth Round of Six Party Talks, details of agreement, aspects of facilitating / encouraging parties to implement agreement, and in detail the relevance of DPRK financial resources and Banco Delta Asia issue. Also recognized is need for sincerity and human-security perspective in Six-Party Talks.

Questions raised and discussion about ROK-DPRK contacts at civil level, of which there are many, based commonalities between shared social, historical and religious aspects, slowly warming DPRK attitude to CSOs. Discussion shifts to debate about whether US nuclear weapons are in Japan, highlighting relevance of nuclear umbrella issue regarding regional security issue and DPRK strategies.

Five minute brainstorm and present on this issue: themes raised include chickens and eggs of security, Chinese no-first-use nuclear weapon policy, positive domino effect of NEA-NWFZ on rest of world, ways for Japan to get out from under US nuclear umbrella.

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4. INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES: SESSION 1 RESOURCES

TICAD – THE TOKYO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Outline

TICAD was launched in 1993 to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. TICAD has since evolved into a major global framework to facilitate the implementation of initiatives for promoting African development under the dual principle of African "ownership" and international "partnership". A central feature of this framework is the cooperation between Asia and Africa.

TICAD is jointly organised by the Government of Japan, the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA), the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (UN-OSAA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. Its stakeholders include all African countries and development partners including Asian countries, donor nations, international agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector and parliaments.

TICAD's Main Objectives

The objectives of TICAD are two-fold: 1) to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and their partners; and 2) to mobilize support for African-owned development initiatives. These objectives are embodied in the concept of "ownership" and "partnership".

"Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity"

● TICAD IV will be held on 28-30 May 2008.

→ In order to strengthen the recent positive trends in Africa in both political and economic areas, concrete initiatives by the international community will be discussed under the theme of "Towards a Vibrant Africa: Continent of Hope and Opportunity."

→ Mobilize knowledge and resources of the international community in the core areas of: (a) Boosting Economic Growth, (b) Ensuring Human Security (includes achieving MDGs and consolidation of peace), and (c) Addressing environment/climate change issues.

→ Interlinkages with G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit and related events (Hideyo Noguchi Award)

Priorities at TICAD IV:

● Boosting Economic Growth in Africa

Strengthen support in order to make the currently strong economic growth in Africa self-sustained, more pro-poor and inclusive (in areas including trade and investment, infrastructure development, agriculture)

● Ensuring "Human Security"

- Assistance to help achieve MDGs
- Consolidation of peace; Enhanced support to democratization

● Addressing Environmental Issues/ Climate Change

Africa is the most vulnerable continent to climate change - Support efforts to address environmental issues and assist adaptation efforts so as to remove bottlenecks to growth

For further information: www.ticad.net

5. SESSION 4 RESOURCCES

5.1 GPPAC INTERNATIONAL STEERING GROUP MEETING BUENOS AIRES 2-4 APRIL 2008

From the 2nd April 2008 till 4th April 2008 the International Steering Group (ISG) of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) came together for the ninth time. This time the meeting was being hosted by the Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (CRIES) in cooperation with the Global Secretariat, the European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP) and held in Buenos Aires, Argentina

Meetings before the ISG

In the two days before the start of the ISG, a roundtable was organized by CRIES and the World Federalist Movement on the 'Dialogue about the Responsibility to Protect (R2P): Latin American Perspectives', and a meeting of the Regional Steering Group for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Steering Group Meeting

On **Wednesday 2nd April 2008** the meeting started with a walk through of the purposes and goals of the meeting, the overall agenda, and expectations, as well as an introduction of new participants. Following the minutes of ExCom and ISG Report October 2007 were approved. The rest of the day was dedicated to a Strategy Reflection of GPPAC. Per session different stages of such the reflection were taken, being;

- The GPPAC Vision (Global Action Agenda, etc.): Where are we coming from and where are we going?
- GPPAC's strategy process leading to a new donor submission in 2009 [Peter van Tuijl]
- Contextualizing Actions for Change:
 - What is a Theory of Change & why it is important to reflect upon it? What is the relevance for GPPAC thematically?
 - The RPP Framework for Planning Strategies and applications to GPPAC
- Understanding the Context of Change: Presentation of a "rough draft" analysis of the global systems for conflict prevention—and current impediments/challenges/constraints.
- What are the problems that GPPAC is trying to solve? What are the key factors that are impeding progress towards prevention?
- Added Value and Criteria for Program Choices:
 - If there was no GPPAC, what would be lost to the world
- What should we do as of 2010? – how can we decided on which programmes and activities i.e. criteria
- As a network, what can we change? Why do we need a network to do it?
- What is GPPAC's added value? What is our "strategic space" (our capacities, modes of operation, ability to engage on issues)?
- What should be our Criteria for making choices among programme options at the global level?

The day was finalized with a cocktail reception, which was attended by both International Steering Group and Regional Steering Group members, as well as several Embassy representatives. As a start for getting to know each other better, there were short reflective speeches by Florence Mpaayei, executive director of the Nairobi Peace Initiative – Africa and Regional Initiator for East and Central Africa and Celia Medrano of the Federación Luterana Mundial in El Salvador and Regional Steering Group member representing Central America.

Thursday 3rd April 2008 started with a High Level Panel on ‘The Prevention of Conflicts in Latin America and the Caribbean: Reality or Utopia? Visions from the UN, the OAS, Governments, and the Civil Society’. The event was co-organized with the Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI). It featured presentations including from Ambassador Albert Ramdin, Deputy Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), Dr. Fernando Calderón, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Regional Adviser on Governance and Human Development, Dr. Alberto Dalotto, Mr. Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, 1980 Nobel Peace Laureate and Mr. Augusto Miclat Jr., executive director of Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID) and regional initiator for Southeast Asia. The intention of this Panel was to explore the capacities and the relationships of the different actors in pushing for joint strategies and innovations for the prevention of violence and the construction of peace as a public good of our region.

After lunch other group gathered for a regional exchange session on sharing and giving feedback on various challenges that were raised by different regions, ranging from the implications of the independence of Kosovo to requesting support for the Article 9 conference.

In the afternoon a visit was arranged to the Movimiento por la Paz y la No Violencia de mujeres, jóvenes y hombres (Movement for Peace and Non-Violence of women, youth and men) to hear from the relatively new grass-roots campaign what they aim for, how they work and what they think of the current events in Argentina. It was an informal exchange with more of a dialogue amongst friends feeling to it, then an official presentation.

To end of the day, a typical Argentinean dinner was planned in one of the more traditional restaurants of Buenos Aires.

Lastly on **Friday 4th April 2008** the ISG focussed on some more organizational issues. Touching upon topics like;

- Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships
 - What have we done to become a MSP
 - Which potential criteria can we identify in selecting key alliances?
 - How to take this further (general next steps including, “What is the potential role that task forces can take)
- Current Activities:
 - Geneva Declaration
 - Peacebuilding Commission
 - Timor Leste Mission
- Taskforces structure
- Statement policy
- Mainstreaming gender
- Strategic Partnership Agreement
- Observer Status
- ECCP Peace Portal
- Planning of the Next ISG [which was set for 21-24 October 2008]
- Wrapping Up and Evaluation

Side Meetings during the ISG

As usual, in between the plenary sessions different other meetings were held, including the Executive Committee (ExCom) meeting, the taskforces for Advocacy and Interaction, Early Warning and Early Response, and Awareness Raising. The Regional Steering Group had a separate meeting with Ambassador Albert Ramdin from the OAS, and the Asia Pacific group met to plan for the Article 9 Conference.

5.2 NORTHEAST ASIA ONLINE PEACE FORUM (NAOPF)

The Northeast Asia Online Peace Forum was launched in October 2007 at:

<http://www.globalcollab.org/gppac-northeast-asia>

Outline:

This Forum is designed to be utilized by people working on issues of peace and security concerning Northeast Asia. More specifically, it is a mechanism for civil society, including members of the Northeast Asian regional process of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) to communicate, build consensus, and exchange ideas with one another. The Northeast Asia Regional Action Agenda, which was jointly authored by civil society members from around the region, is the foundational reference for the current phase of the regional process. How to best implement the various recommendations made to governments, regional organizations, the media and civil society is a key focus of our work, as well as strengthening civil society voices and opinion on shared issues of concern.

Structure:

What is GPPAC Northeast Asia?

Introduction to GPPAC, its structure in Northeast Asia and regional issues

Key Documents

Find core documents relating to GPPAC International, Regional, and Focal Point processes from 2003 - 2007, as well as the United Nations; regional bodies; and governments.

News and Updates

Find news relating to GPPAC Northeast Asia; the other GPPAC regions and the international process, as well as the UN. (This area will feature news, statements etc contributed by regional members)

Regional Meetings

Information from regional meetings such as steering group meetings, conferences and forums.

Focal points

Regional focal points: In the future, this corner will feature space for focal points to contribute their own information, activities, news and more.

Actions

Learn about and discuss various actions taking place throughout the Northeast Asian network

Global Article 9 Campaign

Learn more about the Global Article 9 Campaign to Abolish War.

Nuclear-weapon-free-zones

Information about the Mongolian single-state NWFZ, and the proposal for a Northeast Asian NWFZ will go here.

Editorial Committee Members:

(As of March 14th, 2007)

<Chief Editor>

Kawasaki Akira (Secretariat)

<Members>

Yi Ki Ho (Seoul Focal Point)

Tsokhio Adyasuren, Enkhsaikhan Jargalsaikhan (Ulaanbaatar Focal Point)

Chen Huaifan (Beijing Focal Point)

Chen Jau-Hwa (Taipei Focal Point)

Vadim Gaponenko , Sergey Ryjenkov (Vladivostok Focal Point)

Meri Joyce (Secretariat)

The Online Peace Forum is hosted by the Global Collaborative, a project of the Nautilus Institute.



Since its founding in 1992, the Nautilus Institute has evolved into a thriving public policy think-tank and community resource. It has addressed critical security and sustainability issues such as the United States nuclear policy in Korea and the effect of the U.S.-China relationship on environmental insecurity. The Institute has built a reputation not only for innovative research and analysis of critical global problems, but also for translating ideas into practical solutions, often with high impact.

The key to reducing global insecurity-in short, to making the world peaceful, equitable, and sustainable-lies in the creation of a global civil society committed to joint problem-solving. The Nautilus community is a global network built around this strategy serving thousands of people in over fifty countries.

Over the last decade, the Institute has:

- Reduced the danger of nuclear war and proliferation in Korea by engaging cooperatively the DPRK in projects such as the Unhari wind turbine system that provides villagers with light at night.
- Informed 10,000 readers daily on security developments in East and South Asia and widened policy options by creating an on-line forum to discuss nuclear issues in East Asia.
- Provided a voice of reason for U.S. nuclear policy in Korea and informed media and citizens in South Korea, Japan, and the United States about the risks of nuclear weapons
- Created a dialogue and network of energy experts from China, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Russia, and the U.S. on energy security in the region



The Global Collaborative provides sophisticated web-based workspaces to organizations working on global problems. It allows organisations to:

- Create a forum to explore strategies for addressing global problems in specific regions and issue areas and to identify the interrelations between these problems and the strategies for dealing with them.
- Utilize tools for global problem solving to be shared across cultural and political boundaries as to develop partnerships between those who are attempting to contribute to the solution of a global problem.
- Publish information and analyses on global problem solving strategies in variable formats.
- Draw attention to analysis and innovative thinking by disseminating information to a wider audience.

The Global Collaborative:

- Provides a Web portal that draws together organizations seeking to solve global problems.
- Allows contributors to build a full website without web skills.
- Provides mailing lists for those organizations who wish to send out regular newsletters.
- Offers a private workgroup area where contributors can share files and other content, visible only to group participants. These workgroup areas can be used to work on private projects and include all the content features of the rest of the site.
- Allows organizations to control the access and editing rights that different members have, depending on their role in any given project.
- Provides a system that allows private pages to be published in a staged, controlled manner, as content is developed and approved for publication.

5.3 ASIA PACIFIC FORUM REPORT

June 19, 2007 Global Gatherings for Peace: GPPAC Asia Pacific Meets Onboard Peace Boat



The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) works across 15 regions of the world

In 2001 Kofi Annan, the previous Secretary General of the United Nations, called on local and international non-governmental organizations to come together to help prevent conflict alongside the UN. It was an ambitious appeal that would need enormous dedication, cooperation and hard work to fulfil. Yet six years later, GPPAC the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict “ is doing just that. GPPAC is uniting people who aim to prevent conflict rather than react to it once it has started. It does this by connecting the practical work and experience of various local grassroots movements in 15 regions of the world into an international network. Through this network, GPPAC can raise awareness of the threats to peace and share innovative approaches to peace

building.

From June 15-19, Peace Boat welcomed onboard 20 members of GPPAC for the first ever meeting of the four regions across Asia and the Pacific. Against the backdrop of rolling waves, the focus of the forum was to highlight current barriers to peace, look at how to better share information and explore ways to work together more effectively in building peace across Asia Pacific. Following the discussions, several ideas were put forward to put this into practice, including the creation of a Global Peace Index to show areas at risk of sliding into conflict. Another idea is to produce a common history textbook for the region. By doing so, it is hoped that past military actions can be accurately recorded, the suffering of those affected can be fairly recognised and the tensions between states can be eased through such open acknowledgement.



Ms. Carmen Lauzon from Southeast Asia region looks at ideas put forward by the group



Prof. Rupasingha Ariyaratne helped draw attention to the deteriorating human rights situation in Sri Lanka

Coming together as a group on the ship allowed the members to tackle country specific issues as well. Hearing of the deteriorating human rights situation in Sri Lanka, the group proposed to send a fact finding mission to the island. There was also a response to recent allegations in the Japanese media that intelligence services there have been illegally monitoring the work of peace organizations. Releasing a joint statement from aboard the Peace Boat, GPPAC Asia Pacific called on the Japanese government to publicly investigate these matters.

The forum gave GPPAC members a chance to talk face to face with local groups and people in ports across the region, as well as with the participants onboard. Whilst in Da Nang, members heard firsthand from those still affected by the use of Agent Orange during the Viet Nam War. The meeting boosted their determination to stop such hardships from reoccurring. Onboard, GPPAC members Khin Omar and Szu-chien Hsu spoke of the lack of democracy in Burma, prompting 650 participants to sign a petition calling for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and 1,100 other political prisoners in the country.



A Peace Boat participant signs the petition to free Aung San Suu Kyi in Burma



Ms. Khin Ohmar of Burma looks out at the birthday banner for Aung San Suu Kyi

After an intense five days, the GPPAC members left the voyage at Singapore, but not before unfurling a 30 meter banner across the side of Peace Boat wishing Aung San Suu Kyi a happy birthday. They also held a press conference at the port to raise awareness of GPPAC's work in the region. Later the same day, the group welcomed other interested parties from across the region and beyond, including the European Commission and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), to a final roundtable discussion. At the discussion, they called for government organizations to open their doors further to civil society organizations working to prevent conflicts.

The first GPPAC Asia Pacific forum was so successful that plans are underway to meet again next May. Tatsuya Yoshioka, Director of Peace Boat and a member of GPPAC, said "This is the first time we've had a UN recognised forum on the ship. I think it is a great place for discussion as we need to look at the issues of conflict prevention from many different perspectives, particularly from the perspectives of people that live there." As it passed through the Asia Pacific region, Peace Boat gave the GPPAC members that opportunity as well as continuing to act as a space beyond borders for open and international dialogue.



Mr. Tatsuya Yoshioka sees the Peace Boat as the ideal place for GPPAC Asia Pacific to come together

Peace Boat acts as Secretariat for GPPAC Northeast Asia.

6. SESSION 5 RESOURCES

6.1 KNOWLEDGE GENERATION & SHARING: PROGRAMME REPORT

For some time, the academic theory and the civil society practice of civil society conflict prevention have been disconnected from one another. It is sometimes clear that researchers have not captured the essence of civil society work in the area, and what lessons have been generated by research are frequently not absorbed back at the ground level. A more inclusive approach to gathering theoretical models, lessons learned and best practices is needed to raise the level of professionalism of the entire field. GPPAC is now engaging in a process of identifying, collecting and disseminating essential knowledge — and where needed, developing it — starting with a pilot project examining the impacts and value of peace education programmes.

1 Three-phased PE/ CRE Evaluation Research

Since late 2007 the first stage of Evaluation Research component of KGS was being implemented - the research groups of faculty, students, peace education (PE)/conflict resolution education (CRE) practitioners have been created to identify existing evaluation in PE/ CRE, to collect and map currently published information on in PE/ CRE projects and initiatives, and to summarize this data from all global regions (not limited to GPPAC coverage). Most of the findings and the results of the abovementioned work were due to be presented to the broader audience of policymakers and practitioners at the Global Summit in Ohio in March 2008, which Kathy Matsui of the Tokyo focal point attended on behalf of Northeast Asia. The rest of the cases which would not be possible to summarize by that time will be presented regionally to the smaller groups.

2 PE Programme Evaluation Case

The need was identified to carry out a review/ evaluation of one of the previously conducted programmes aimed at Peace Education. For this purpose the WANEP's Active Non-violence and Peace Education programme has been selected. The findings identified through the evaluation of this programme carried out in 7 West African countries should provide a scope of information that would help to develop the Final Evaluation Guidebook, and also will assist WANEP to re-strategise the ways forward for the future Peace Education activities in the region.

3 Global Summit in Ohio

ECCP's programme, together with the Global Issues Resource Center and the Office of Community Continuing Education at Cuyahoga Community College cooperated in organising an International Summit on Conflict Resolution in Ohio. This event brought together government and NGO representatives from more than 15 countries, which have legislation or policies in place to deliver peace and conflict resolution education. The second part of the event was devoted to discussion on potential cooperation between the INCREPE and GPPAC's Peace Education Reference Group, defining the added value and the ways forward, as well as possible mechanisms for future joint work.

Please see the report by Kathy Matsui on the following page for more information about this.

4 Things to be done in the near future (± 3 months)

- to commission the evaluation of WANEP's Active Non-violence and Peace Education programme (March, 2008)
- to complete the first stage of Evaluation Research, to present the findings at the Ohio Summit, and to identify the ways to present the rest of the findings regionally/ locally, as well as to initiate the second stage of the project. i.e. to identify the gaps and commission the research to fill those gaps (April/May, 2008)
- to follow up on the structure for GPPAC' Reference Group and INCREPE, and to make sure that preliminary decisions taken at the Summit in Ohio are consulted upon with the smaller groups and then the actions are taken based on those to follow up with the regions and identify confirmed plans for Peace Education projects and activities and to start the implementation process

6.2 REPORT ON THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION EDUCATION

Ohio USA, March 2008

By Kathy R. Matsui, Seisen University/Global Campaign for Peace Education, Japan
GPPAC Northeast Asia, Tokyo Focal Point

The Second International Summit on Conflict Resolution Education, youth and conflict: Global Challenges ~ Local Strategies was held at Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland Ohio, USA from on March 28th and 29th. There were about 300 participants from over 15 countries.

Global Issues Resource Center and Library, Office of Community Continuing Education, at Cuyahoga Community College and the European Centre on Conflict Prevention (international secretariat for the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict) partnered with colleges and universities, local, national, and international non-governmental and governmental organizations to host a four-day International Summit on Conflict Resolution Education in Cleveland, Ohio, USA. Participants included members of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict's (GPPAC) Peace Education and Conflict Resolution Education Group representing the 15 world regions as designated by GPPAC. This Summit was built upon the Inter-American Summit on Conflict Resolution Education organized in March 2007 which brought together government representatives from among the 50 states and 34 countries of the Americas and their non-governmental organization partners who have legislation or policies in place to deliver conflict resolution education at the K-12 level and in colleges of teacher education.

This Summit was an opportunity for colleges and universities, non-governmental organizations, and governmental organizations to engage in interdisciplinary collaboration and research on issues of violence and conflict confronting our youth. Summit presenters shared examples of best practices in their state and/or nation of conflict resolution education, community implementation models, policy dissemination, and evaluation results.

The Summit was part of a larger project to enhance and build collaborations to address the challenges in our communities. Keynote presentations included "The Wars Children Fight," and "The Imam and the Pastor: Faith Based Responses to Youth and Conflict." Among the summit workshops, there were presentations on the results of the Conflict Resolution Education (CRE)/Peace Education (PE) Evaluation Project. The project was a survey of research in 15 global regions on conflict resolution education and peace education was conducted by colleges and universities in partnership with the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict's (GPPAC) Peace Education and Conflict Resolution Education Global Reference group (established in July of 2005) and the International Network on Conflict Resolution Education and Peace Education (INCREPE). Furthermore, there were more than 45 workshops, where presenters shared examples of best practices within their communities, states, and nations, implementation models, and evaluation results.

After the summit on March 30th and 31st, 2008 – Closed policy meetings of the International Network on Conflict Resolution Education and Peace Education (INCREPE) and the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) reference group were also held. During this meeting, the global evaluation project was reviewed and enhancement of the structures for strengthening the networks to support policies and implementation in the field were discussed. The project was based on several key tasks central to the action agenda of each region that were identified by the Research and Evaluation primary focus group of the Reference Group Meeting, which was held in Belgrade, Serbia in April of 2007. The key tasks were review of research (What has been done? How is Peace Education defined in that research? What was the context of the research?), an Evaluation Guidebook (how to conduct evaluations of programs,

including examples (articles, cases), measures and cultural differences.

As an international partner, Kazuya Asakawa (Global Campaign for Peace Education) and Kathy R. Matsui (Seisen University) represented Japan and participated in the collection of surveys of research in peace education and conflict resolution education. The goals of the first phase were to accomplish the following:

- Create teams of faculty, students, and PE/CRE practitioners who will collaborate to identify existing evaluation in PE/CRE
- Develop a research protocol for collecting current published information (e.g., journals, web-based documentation, funding reports, project reports) on PE/CRE evaluation
- Develop an interview research protocol for collecting current unpublished information (e.g., projects in process, reflections on projects not formally evaluated) on PE/CRE efforts
- Collect current published information from all global regions (if possible) for reporting and archiving.
- Analyze the current state of published research and present the findings in a report and present it at the 2nd International Summit.

Completion of the first component will provide the basis for the second phase which will be to conduct interview research to identify and summarize ongoing and unpublished PE/CRE projects and evaluation. The third phase will involve the creation of a PE/CRE evaluation protocol and guidebook that includes exemplars and best practices from around the world and contains evaluation tools and resources for use in the field. Recalling Theme 3: Culture of Peace of the Northeast Regional Action Agenda, which aims to build a society that recognizes justice, human rights and diversity and to promote a culture of prevention through peace education, the members of the Northeast Region are invited to participate in this project.

6.3 PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY: EVALUATION CONFERENCE

Northeast Asia GPPAC Process

in partnership with
The Hague Appeal for Peace Global Campaign for Peace Education

An International Conference on The Evaluation of Peace Education and International Input into Peace Education in Northeast Asia

In Brief

Title: The Evaluation of Peace Education – An International Conference and International Input into Peace Education in Northeast Asia

Objectives: An international conference with dual, complementary objectives:

Primary : Evaluation of Peace Education Initiatives Internationally

Remarkable progress has been made in recent years in peace education, with numerous projects undertaken, and the field now embraced by civil society, and a growing number of governments, as a vital component of peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts. In order for peace education to gain further acceptance, however, and particularly in regards to the goal of having peace education made compulsory in formal schooling systems, there is a need to rigorously evaluate peace education, its methodology and the impact of projects to date.

Secondary : Implementation in Northeast Asia Drawing on the expertise and experience generated through discussions on the first objective, to develop plans for the integration of both formal and informal peace education in Northeast Asia

Participants : Participants will be drawn from each of the fifteen GPPAC regions, with special emphasis being placed on attendance from the Northeast Asia region. The participants will be composed of peace education practitioners (teachers, professors), NGO members and representatives from Ministries of Education and the United Nations.

Agenda (Rough Outline):

Following on from the October 2004 meeting in Tirana, Albania, where the Hague Appeal for Peace Global Campaign for Peace Education gathered together with Education Ministry Representatives from Palestine, Peru, Niger, Sierra Leone and Cambodia, and United Nations Representatives to issue the « Tirana Call for Peace Education » (see attached), this meeting will aim to involve stakeholders at all levels in evaluating peace education projects to date, with the objective of developing an informed consensus on the impact of peace education and an understanding of best practice in the field.

This objective, which will occupy the first three days of the conference, will include :

- Joint Presentations by practitioners and Ministries of Education on evaluation of peace education projects have been implemented into their formal education systems
- Presentations on the evaluation of peace education projects in the informal sector, with a special emphasis on measuring impact on the communities and nations served by such projects
- Inputs from the other networks / conferences / activities that are occurring worldwide on peace education. This conference will aim to have the experience from every other network integrated into the evaluation process.

As a secondary objective, the final day of the conference will focus on bringing examples of best practice in other regions, and applying them to the Northeast Asia context.

6.4 PROPOSAL FOR PREPARATORY CONFERENCE TEXTBOOK REVISION & PEACE EDUCATION REVISITED: PAST EXPERIENCES – PRESENT EXPECTATIONS – FUTURE CONCEPTS

Location: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing/China)
Time: 4 – 6 November 2008
Initiators: Prof. Dr. Eckhardt Fuchs (GEI), Yoshioka Tatsuya (Peace Boat)

Organising Institutions:

Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research (Braunschweig/Germany)
GPPAC Northeast Asia / Peace Boat (Tokyo/Japan)

Summary

This expert workshop will discuss the history of textbook revision and curriculum reform. In addition, it will attempt an evaluation of peace education in the twentieth century, and its potential for expansion in Asia. Taking an institutional approach, the goals, methods, effects, and shortcomings of the actors – governments, NGOs and INGOs – that were dealing with these issues will be discussed. The problem of developing history textbooks *beyond national narratives* and liberating them from nationalistic and chauvinistic components can be traced back far into the 20th century and observed all over the world. Examples include the Franco-German textbook and attempts to develop a Palestinian-Israeli textbook, as well as efforts to de-escalate the debate about a shared textbook in East Asia. The bone of contention is generally not *whether*, but rather *how* the respective ‘other’ history and the ‘world’ itself can be portrayed appropriately whilst also accommodating the diversity of perspectives. The question posed in this workshop by means of case studies from Europe and East Asia as to how this is dealt with in various contexts, can thus be taken as the starting point for didactic reflections on the relativity of all types of canonisation.

In addition, textbook reform and revisions have also developed strong links to curricula and instruction in schools, especially in peace education. Peace education as well finds its origin in the 1920s. Its genesis is closely linked to the new education movement and the attempts to turn education in a means of preventing further conflicts. Since then, peace education has become a part of the school curriculum in many countries. Remarkable progress has been made in recent years in peace education, with numerous projects undertaken, and the field now embraced by civil society, and a growing number of governments, as a vital component of peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts. In order for peace education to gain further acceptance, however, and particularly in regards to the goal of having peace education made compulsory in formal schooling systems, there is a need to rigorously evaluate peace education, its methodology and the impact of projects to date.

The participants will discuss the different ways, the continuities as well as the breaks in the history of textbook revision and peace education in Europe and in Asia, they will compare them with current textbook conflicts, and draw lessons from both past and present experiences in order to develop concepts of how to make textbook revision and peace education more powerful and successful in the future.

Principal Objectives:

- An historical analysis of textbook revision and peace education in comparative

perspective

- A presentation of case examples from various European and Asian countries, whereby the selection will pay particular consideration to those countries that have been subject to or remain subject to textbook conflicts in the past or present.
- The historical analysis will be connected to the discussion of current textbook conflicts in Europe and Asia, in order to highlight continuities and fractures in efforts towards textbook revision.
- Concepts of possible forms of preventing and relieving textbook conflicts in future on the basis of the historical analysis.
- Meeting academics and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations in order to develop recommendations that are relevant to practice.
- Initiation of an Asia-Europe dialogue on questions pertaining to textbooks, history teaching and peace education, involving international organisations such as UNESCO and transnational actors such as Peace Boat, in order to reach a wide public.
- Securing sustainability by developing a multilateral research project on the topic and extending it to further countries
- A participation of some of the workshop participants in the Chinese-Japanese History Forum which meets just before the workshop in order to exchange experiences, ideas, and concepts.

Programme

3 November 2008: Arrival, Introductory Meeting, and Informal Reception

4 November 2008:

Introduction

I. History of Textbook Revision in the Twentieth Century

II. Case Studies: Asia

III. Case Studies: Europe

IV Past Experiences – Present Expectations

Textbook Revision Today

5 November 2008:

V. Peace Education from a Historical Perspective

VI. Peace Education Today: An Evaluation

VII. Textbook Revision and Peace Education: Future Concepts, Projects and Challenges for Asia

Envisaged Follow-up

It is planned to publish the papers presented at the workshop in the publication series of the Georg Eckert Institute in 2008 under the editorship of the two initiators of the workshop.

In addition, the outcome of the workshop will be made available to teachers, students, other researchers, and political stakeholders by a new research project that includes the participants of the workshop. The topic will be: 'The Image of Asia in European History Textbooks – The Image of Europe in Asian History Textbooks'. Based on the analysis of history textbooks since 1900, this project will present significant source material on a multilingual internet platform which will be developed and run by the Georg Eckert Institute. The internet platform will be an answer to the challenging question of how to cater for the often-celebrated 'unity in diversity'.

7. SESSION 6 RESOURCES

7.1 GPPAC AWARENESS RAISING: PROGRAMME REPORT

Violent conflict is devastating on all levels and has both direct and indirect lasting consequences. More than 75 per cent of the casualties of war are civilians, and after hostilities end, countries and traumatized populations are left to rebuild shattered lives in an unstable environment, facing the dangers of dormant landmines, famine and disease. Yet even though the horrors of war are widely known, conflict prevention and peacebuilding do not even get nearly as much attention as they need. Public support is critical to achieve a change, not only in policymaking but in fostering a culture of prevention in communities. It is essential to recognise that aside from merely wishing for peace, continuous attention and resources are needed to be able to truly work for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

How can we better raise awareness of the possibilities that conflict prevention and peacebuilding — and civil society's contributions — present? Today, policy developments in conflict prevention and peacebuilding are beginning to occur, but the long-term shift from reaction to prevention cannot be effected without widespread public acceptance and dedication.

Background

The Global Partnership for the Prevention Armed Conflict (GPPAC) has already committed itself to awareness raising, but its efforts are in their infancy and synergy between individual actions by GPPAC members is still somewhat lacking. In general it can be said that the conflict prevention community has still to learn how to speak with a collective voice to the media and the public. Furthermore, 'selling' conflict prevention comes with certain challenges and is at risk of being perceived as impractical idealism in the face of concrete policymaking. At the same time, we have yet to convincingly demonstrate that conflict prevention and peacebuilding actually work — without which it is difficult to raise support for our efforts. Finally, because GPPAC is a relatively young network, it has taken some time to develop strategic priorities and goals for which communications and awareness raising efforts should aim.

The UN International Day of Peace presents an emerging international opportunity. It is a day of global ceasefire and non-violence and an invitation to all nations and people to honor a cessation of hostilities for the duration of one day. It invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, regional and non-governmental organizations and individuals to "commemorate, in an appropriate manner, the International Day of Peace, including through education and public awareness, and to cooperate with the United Nations in the establishment of the global ceasefire." GPPAC aims to significantly increase civil society participation in 21 September activities, thus raising its profile and creating a platform to promote its conflict prevention and civil society messages.

The GPPAC Awareness Raising Program

GPPAC began to develop and implement its awareness raising program in 2006. The established overall goals for the coming years are;

- To coordinate public awareness raising campaigns on issues related to conflict prevention and peacebuilding and host dynamic centers of creative and inspiring activities on 21/9, hopefully while in contact with UN institutions, local and national Governments and Inter-Governmental Organizations.
- To stimulate an increasing number of its members, as well as interested individuals, organizations and international campaigns to celebrate 21/9 with the help of the GPPAC campaigning toolkit and messages, and support them in sharing their experiences with the rest of the GPPAC network.

- To work towards a media and a general public that are better informed about conflict prevention, peacebuilding and GPPAC.
- To develop good relations with the local and regional media – who will consult with GPPAC members on armed conflict issues and are more receptive to positive messages of what civil society can contribute to conflict prevention and peacebuilding – on a reciprocal basis, and for GPPAC members to be valued as experts and a source of alternative opinions when it comes to armed conflicts.

Strategies and Activities

Overall it can be said that the key-words for the awareness raising program are; 21 September, Campaigning & Resources, and the Media. Keeping that in mind, different projects have been developed over the last years.

1. The Media Focal Points

The Media Focal Points are a mechanism for GPPAC to assist regions in generating awareness, while ensuring that local messages are in tune with global messages about GPPAC, our mandate, and our goals. It essentially appoints a person for a specific period of time to work solely on raising awareness. For the moment the project runs in the months around 21 September. Media Focal Point activities include:

- Stimulating awareness raising activities in the regions, amongst others through:
 - contacting local media
 - submitting opinion pieces
 - coordination of press events, public marches/rallies, seminars, school activities and/or
 - other locally appropriate awareness raising activities
- Disseminating key global media messages and materials to national and local Regional Steering Group members
- Facilitating the translation of media materials for use in local contexts
- Regular reporting to the GPPAC International Secretariat on local activities being undertaken and media coverage obtained, for use on the GPPAC website
- Acting as information point for interested foreign and local media

2. Stimulation of 21 September Celebrations, the Toolkit and other Tools

Aside from stimulating the celebration of the International Day of Peace through the circulation of e-bulletins reporting on planned activities and afterwards of actual celebrations, the promotion of these through websites and printed newsletters and cooperation with several international campaigns doing the same, much focus is put on the development of tools and resources to increase the capacity of people to celebrate the 21 September. One of these efforts has resulted in an Awareness Raising Toolkit, which has been translated to Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, French, Spanish, and Russian. Another activity saw the formulation of Opinion Articles, which were circulated to be adjusted to regional context and facilitate the publishing of such articles. One of the objectives for the coming year is to invest more in the development of common messages, tools or activities that can be done throughout the network to promote the cohesiveness of the campaign.

3. Media Capacities

One of the main findings of the awareness raising meeting last year, was the realization that even though GPPAC has much to tell the media, we might not always be able to bring our message across in an effective manner. The issue-paper ‘Why and When to Use the Media for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding’ – published early 2008 – that Lisa Schirch and Vladimir Bratic wrote was intended as a first step to try to deal with this dilemma. A next step will be a mapping exercise that the Global Secretariat hopes to undertake with support from the complete network to find out;

- what the obstacles are specifically,
- what is needed to overcome these obstacles,
- what tools – information, trainings, publications etc. – are already out there for us to use,
- and what we need to develop and/or do to have more effective relations with the media.

4. *Taskforce and Expert Meetings*

Acknowledging the importance of coming together and learning from each other as civil society organizations working on awareness raising around conflict prevention and peacebuilding, an international taskforce was created, which has as its main task to steer the awareness raising program. The group comes together every year, inviting outside experts, to continue work on the improvement and where necessary the adjustment of the program.

5. *Others*

One of the latest ideas that came up through the awareness raising taskforce looks at the possibilities of creating a Peacebuilding Internet/Digital TV channel, mirroring the Internet Green TV, which focuses on the environment., as a way to tap into the YouTube generation. Such a channel should offer short clips of local peace activities, as well as clips from crisis situations. However, it would be necessary to do some thinking on how to attract an audience for such a thing, a short promotional clip – well produced and scripted – would be an option.

Overview of Recent Developments

Since the Awareness Raising meeting in October 2007, quite some outputs were developed;

1. The report of the Awareness Raising meeting of 7-8 October 2007 itself.
2. Production of new GPPAC newsletter with primary focus on 21 September celebrations. As last year, it included updates on activities that took place around the world. The number pages doubled this year.
3. Translation of the Awareness Raising Toolkit into Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, French, Spanish, and Russian. With all translations examples of awareness raising activities from the language region were added and translated back to English to enhance the English version. Especially in the lead up to 21 September this year, the toolkit should be promoted widely.
4. Development of an issue paper 'Why and When to Use the Media for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding' written by Lisa Schirch and Vladimir Bratic. During the Awareness Raising meeting in October one of the additional priority that was identified, was the need for more knowledge and capacity when it comes to how to deal with the media. The issue paper was a first step, but there is a great need to work more on this topic, for that purpose a mapping exercise will be set up to find what has already been written or developed related to the topic.

Given that the program this year for the first time has secured funding from the start of the year, choices have been made related to how to allocate it. Accordingly the priorities for 2008 will be Media Focal Points, Taskforce meeting, further development of the toolkit and other campaigning materials, and the websites. Although these broad lines have been set out, it is now necessary to more detailed planning.

Problems / bottlenecks

In the past years, most funding for the awareness raising program was allocated ad hoc, when there was anything available. This meant that a lot of the work was done in haste and without proper planning and strategizing behind it. Especially related to the Media Focal Points and the further development of the toolkit and campaigning materials much more needs to be done to make sure that the projects indeed contribute to the desired long-term effects. For this purpose, an evaluation should be done of the effectiveness of the projects so far, and how to improve them.

Related to this, when it comes to the formulation of target groups and GPPAC languages, much

remains to be done. When considering these, a difficult balancing acts between a cohesive global campaign and the need for flexibility to respond to regional and local necessities presents itself. This should also be an integral part of the evaluation.

Other bottlenecks, like how to deal with an overlap with other programs, language barriers and lack of funding remain the same.

Things to be done in the near future (± 3 months)

1. Mapping of available information, courses, literature etc. related to how to deal with the media. An intern has been appointed to make a start with this exercise.
2. Evaluate the Media Focal Point project, and accordingly plan for this year – Northeast Asia will again be a Media Focal Point.
3. Promote the previously mentioned outputs.
4. Further specify the workplan activities for this year, especially related to the results from the mapping exercise and the evaluation.

7.2 INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE, SEPTEMBER 21 2007 GPPAC Northeast Asia

TOKYO

In Tokyo, the International Day of Peace was this year linked to the wider efforts of the Peace Day Tokyo 2007, held on 15 September. Emphasising that war is the most devastating form of environmental destruction and violation of human rights, citizens gathered at Shiba Park at the foot of the Tokyo Tower to spread messages of peace and nonviolence.

In the past year, Japan saw the creation of the Defence Ministry, the amendment of the Fundamental Law of Education amended, and enactment of bills including the procedural law for the changing of the constitution and extension of the Self Defence Force troops' deployment in Iraq. The efforts of civil society in Japan are thus crucial, and the day was an expression of the strength of Tokyo's peace movement and their dedication to creating peace through nonviolent means.

A major part of this event was the Tokyo Tower Photo Project, entitled "Tokyo Tower, Peace and Me." With the Tokyo Tower as a backdrop, individuals ranging from NGO and civil society leaders, young children, and Diet members such as Kawada Ryuhei expressed their messages of commitment to peace. As well as dissemination through the internet and media, these photographs will be taken directly to Iraq and exhibited as an expression of solidarity.



VLADIVOSTOK

Two major events were organized by the regional focal point of Vladivostok devoted to the International Day of Peace:

1. Tsushima Island visit

Although the Russo-Japanese war ended more than a century ago, its tragic memories are still alive for many Russians and Japanese. The lessons of that war, as well as of other wars, urge new generations to protect a 'fragile' peace and to make efforts for sustainable development and progress.

On the eve of September, 21, the International Peace Day, the Russian sailboat "Otrada" made a visit to Tsushima island, well known for the fact that the greatest naval battle of the 1904 - 1905 War took place in its adjacent waters. The boat was commanded by Mr. Leonid Lysenko.

This Peace Visit was encouraged by the Vladivostok GPPAC Focal Point and was successful through a collaborative effort with Peace Boat.

The crew of the "Otrada" conducted a wreath laying ceremony at the memorial devoted to the memory of all Russians and Japanese who had been killed in the naval battle.

This ceremony, in honour of UN International Peace Day, is a symbolic event that serves to remind us all about the atrocities of war, and that they must never again be repeated.



2. Rally in Primorsky

On 21 September at the Primorsky regional offices of the 'Russian Peace Foundation,' a rally was held to celebrate the International Day of Peace. The event was organized by the Russian Peace Fund, the Center for International Studies at the Maritime State University, the Vladivostok Office of the International Association of the Women of ATR (Russia PPSEAWA) and with the support of the city of Vladivostok

The meeting was attended by representatives of the city peacebuilding organizations, the Vladivostok GPPAC focal point, members of social organizations of former prisoners of fascism, 'Living in besieged Leningrad', 'The Vladivostok Communication Club' and 'Memorial' (victims of political repression).

Participants in the meeting expressed their solidarity with organizations and people from more than 175 countries around the world expressing support for the philosophy of International Day of Peace. International projects "Friendship for Peace" and "Peace Without Borders" were also promoted, including the exchange of drawings by children from different countries, to develop a sense of humanism overcoming ethnic, religious and other barriers. Following an exhibition, pictures by children from countries including Japan, the USA, Canada, Poland and South Africa were given to the children. Artistic groups of the Children's Club were also active participants, with various performances and activities for all to enjoy.



ULAANBAATAR

GPPAC member Blue Banner collaborated with the United Nations, the Mongolian Organization for Peace and Friendship, and the School of Foreign Service at the National University of Mongolia to celebrate the International Day of Peace in 2007.

A seminar for lecturers, university staff and young students was held on the topic “the role of youth in contributing to world peace”. This seminar provided a chance for newly enrolled students and also for young volunteers to discuss ideas about what peace is, how we can understand peace, the reasons for celebrating this day and how the younger generation can contribute to making peace all over the world.

Presenters at the seminar were:

Mr. Bayasgalan. S, “The history path of mankind of creating world peace”

Lecturer P. Munkhselenge, “The role of law in creating world peace”

Student Munkhbayar. M, “The history of the Nobel Prize”

Student Batzul. G, “The unsatisfied activities of the UN in making world peace”.

An open discussion among students and presenters followed these presentations. Finally, professor Altantsetseg. N addressed her speech to young students emphasizing the great role of young people in creating peace for the world, particularly, for students majoring in International Relations with a focus on diplomatic resolution of disputes.

Finally, all participants sang a song about peace together, with candles in their hands.

The concluding remarks were made by the heads of the student union and the diplomatic club of the School of Foreign Service.



8: SESSION 7 RESOURCES

8.1 INTERACTION AND ADVOCACY: PROGRAMME REPORT

Promoting policies and structures for conflict prevention

Now that civil society has developed a comprehensive action agenda for conflict prevention, what will the international community's response be? If the past is any indication, policymakers and decision leaders will need extensive encouragement, education and engagement to take definitive steps towards prevention. Over the next four years, the Global Partnership will develop and coordinate its interaction capacities and activities while making connections across a range of levels, from local municipalities up through the highest officials of the United Nations. In the process, it will seek to spur the development of a coherent plan from the international community to meet the challenges of more effectively preventing conflict. Another essential aspect of our work in this phase will be to ensure that emerging mechanisms — such as the UN Peacebuilding Commission — benefit from civil society expertise.

Overview of recent developments:

- Publishing of issue paper on government and civil society cooperation, with great inputs from many of the regions. This included two case studies from Northeast Asia: Blue Banner (Ulaanbaatar) and Peace Boat (Tokyo). This issue paper is available on the GPPAC website, and copies will also be available at the Tokyo RSG meeting). It is an inspiring piece of work, and greatly benefits from the experiences around the globe.
- Secondly, work on the Peacebuilding Commission is continuing. Heather, ISG member based in New York with the World Federalist Movement, visited both Sierra Leone and Burundi and discussed the progress and the needs for the future. In both countries, we hope to fund local PBC focal points. This will help to sustain the efforts both among civil society, but also facilitates channeling information between civil society and the PBC. Guinea Bissau is placed on the PBC agenda as third country, and civil society consultations should be organized.
- A consultation visit to Timor Leste with participation from Gus, Ruby, Yoshioka and Heather was also conducted in early 2008
- Thirdly, a regional meeting on the Geneva Declaration has been held in Nairobi end of October 2007, and several GPPAC representatives took part in the meeting. The next regional meeting will be on 8-9 May in Thailand, and again, GPPAC representatives have been invited. A next step is to produce a common GPPAC position paper. Also, GPPAC should be able to deliver feedback and support for the upcoming GA resolution on the GD process. Please see the following pages for more information on the Geneva Declaration and related activities.
- Fourthly, regional lobbying efforts are on-going, and we should strive to share lessons-learned from each other's efforts, in order to most effectively use each other's knowledge and experience.

8.2 THE GENEVA DECLARATION ON ARMED VIOLENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development

Armed violence destroys lives and livelihoods, breeds insecurity, fear and terror, and has a profoundly negative impact on human development. Whether in situations of conflict or crime, it imposes enormous costs on states, communities and individuals.

Armed violence closes schools, empties markets, burdens health services, destroys families, weakens the rule of law, and prevents humanitarian assistance from reaching people in need.

Armed violence kills -- directly and indirectly -- hundreds of thousands of people each year and injures countless more, often with lifelong consequences. It threatens permanently the respect of human rights. Living free from the threat of armed violence is a basic human need. It is a precondition for human development, dignity and well-being. Providing for the human security of their citizens is a core responsibility of governments.

In the 2005 World Summit Outcome document, global leaders recognized the strong linkage and mutual reinforcement between development, peace, security and human rights. They stressed the right of people to live in dignity, free from fear and from want. The international community has acknowledged that armed violence and conflict impede realization of the Millennium Development Goals, and that conflict prevention and resolution, violence reduction, human rights, good governance and peace-building are key steps towards reducing poverty, promoting economic growth and improving people's lives.

The Peacebuilding Commission, by establishing an institutional link between security and development, will also promote an integrated approach to post-conflict peace building and play a central role in addressing the problem of armed violence.

Recognizing these realities, we, Ministers and representatives from 42 countries, representing all the world's regions, have gathered in Geneva and have resolved to promote sustainable security and a culture of peace by taking action to reduce armed violence and its negative impact on socio-economic and human development.

We will strengthen our efforts to integrate armed violence reduction and conflict prevention programmes into national, regional and multilateral development frameworks, institutions and strategies, as well as into humanitarian assistance, emergency, and crisis management initiatives.

We will work individually and together, at national, regional and multilateral levels, on practical measures that:

- promote conflict prevention, resolution and reconciliation, and support postconflict peace-building and reconstruction;
- stem the proliferation, illegal trafficking and misuse of small arms and light weapons and ammunition, and lead to effective weapons reduction, post-conflict disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and small arms control, including control of arms transfers and of illicit brokering;
- uphold full respect for human rights, promote the peaceful settlement of conflicts based on justice and the rule of law, and address a climate of impunity;
- foster effective and accountable public security institutions;

- promote a comprehensive approach to armed violence reduction issues, recognizing the different situations, needs and resources of men and women, boys and girls, as reflected in the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1612;
- ensure that armed violence prevention and reduction initiatives target specific risk factors and groups, and are linked to programmes providing non-violent alternative livelihoods for individuals and communities.

We will take further action to deal effectively both with the supply of, and the demand for, small arms and light weapons. This includes implementing fully existing instruments, in particular the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and promoting the development of further international instruments, including legally binding ones.

We commit to enhancing the financial, technical and human resources devoted to addressing armed violence issues in a cooperative, comprehensive and coordinated manner, including working *inter alia* to advance this issue within the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other relevant organizations.

We will support initiatives to measure the human, social and economic costs of armed violence, to assess risks and vulnerabilities, to evaluate the effectiveness of armed violence reduction programmes, and to disseminate knowledge of best practices.

We will work with affected states and communities, and with the donor community, to promote solutions at the local, national, regional and global level.

We will strive to achieve, by 2015, measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in human security worldwide.

We will work in partnership with the development, peace and security-building, public health, humanitarian, human rights and criminal justice communities, and, recognizing the important role civil society has to play in reducing armed violence, promote active partnerships between governments, international organizations and civil society.

We will present this declaration to the upcoming UN conference to review the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

We commit ourselves to pursuing this initiative in all appropriate fora and to meeting again no later than 2008 to assess our progress in achieving these goals.

Geneva, 7 June 2006

Afghanistan
Australia
Austria
Bulgaria
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Indonesia
Ireland
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Lebanon
Liberia
Mali
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
The Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Papua New Guinea
Senegal
Slovenia
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Timor-Leste
United Kingdom

Geneva, 7 June 2006

Background note on the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development of 7 June 2006 and its follow-up activities (March 2007)

On 7 June 2006, 42 states and 17 international organizations and non-governmental organizations gathered in Geneva, Switzerland for a Ministerial Summit on Armed Violence and Development, which was hosted by Switzerland and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The objectives of the summit were:

- to raise global awareness of the negative impact of armed violence on sustainable development;
- to further support the work of governments, international organizations and civil society organizations that are committed to reducing armed violence within a development perspective; and
- to strengthen efforts to achieve a measurable reduction in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in human security by 2015.

At the conclusion of the summit, the 42 participating states adopted the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. Recognizing that the fight against the global scourge of armed violence and the prospects for sustainable development are closely linked, the participants agreed in particular to strengthen their efforts to integrate armed violence reduction and conflict prevention programmes into national, regional and multilateral development frameworks and strategies, as well as into humanitarian assistance, emergency and crisis management initiatives.

The participants also agreed to work together on practical measures that:

- promote conflict prevention, resolution and reconciliation, as well as support post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction;
- stem the proliferation, illegal trafficking and misuse of small arms and light weapons and ammunition, and lead to effective weapons reduction, post-conflict disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and small arms control, including control of arms transfers and of illicit brokering;
- uphold full respect of human rights, promote the peaceful settlement of conflicts based on justice and the rule of law, and address a climate of impunity;
- foster effective and accountable public security institutions;
- promote a comprehensive approach to armed violence reduction issues, recognizing the different situations, needs and resources of men and women, boys and girls, as reflected in the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1612;
- ensure that armed violence prevention and reduction initiatives target specific risk factors and groups, and are linked to programmes providing non-violent alternative livelihoods for individuals and communities.

Since 7 June 2006 seven further States have formally endorsed the Geneva Declaration. These States are: Peru, Hungary, Sierra Leone, Qatar, Holy See, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Italy.

Participants to the summit emphasized that the principles and goals of the Geneva Declaration should not remain empty words but be followed by concrete measures. Switzerland proposed to work with a group of interested states, in order to develop the commitments contained in the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development as well as to increase the support for the Declaration and its follow-up activities.

A core group of ten states as the political and diplomatic driving force responsible for advancing the goals of the Geneva Declaration was constituted on 14 November 2006, when it met for its first meeting in Geneva. Members of the core group are Canada, Guatemala, Finland, Kenya,

Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom. The group is coordinated by Switzerland. The immediate objective of the core group is to develop an Action Plan that will be submitted to the States who have endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development for approval by June 2007. The second core group meeting took place in Geneva on 20 February 2007. The meeting focused on the design of the Action Plan, in particular on its three clusters of "Advocacy, Dissemination and Coordination", "Measurability and Research" and "Programming".

A first regional meeting on "Armed Violence and Development" for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean will take place in Guatemala on 23 and 24 April 2007. Further regional meetings for the countries of Africa and Asia respectively will be held in the second half of 2007 and 2008.

8.3 GENEVA DECLARATION PROCESS

1 Regional meetings

On 30 and 31 October 2007 the regional meeting on 'Armed Violence and Development' took place for the countries of the African continent in Nairobi, Kenya. Twenty-eight African countries, 15 regional and international organizations, and more than 20 international and regional NGOs attended the meeting. The 28 participating states adopted the Africa Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. Prior to the regional meeting in Nairobi, the global secretariat received suggestions for civil society participants from the African GPPAC regional secretariats. This list was sent on to UNDP, who was responsible for organizing the meeting in cooperation with the governments of Kenya and Switzerland. Several of the suggested persons from the GPPAC list were invited, including Florence Mpaayei and James Odong (WorldVision International, Uganda).

The next regional meeting will take place on 8 and 9 May in Bangkok, Thailand. GPPAC will be represented by Mosese Waqa (Pacific) and Raya Kadyrova (Central Asia). These participants were selected by the UNDP and the governments of Thailand and Switzerland, after a list of suggested civil society participants was sent in.

Other regional meetings are planned to take place in the Middle East, Southeastern Europe, and Central Asia. However, no dates are known yet, the planning is mid-2008.

2 Draft General Assembly resolution

The core-group in Geneva is drafting a resolution to be adopted by the UN General Assembly on the GD. The draft should be available soon, and will either be submitted to the GA session during this term or at the beginning of the next term. The GD is still a very much Geneva-driven process, and that it is likely that it will stay that way. Of course, New York counterparts will have to lobby for the GA resolution, but the draft will be made in Geneva. So far, only one meeting of core group members in New York has taken place, organized by the Swiss Mission.

3 Civil Society engagement

Civil society engagement has taken place in the Nairobi meeting, and will take place in the following regional meetings including the upcoming Asia meeting. In Geneva, the Quakers UN Office is the 'leading' part in this process, and is in close contact with the core group members. The GPPAC global secretariat works closely with the Quakers, and is also in direct contact with several of the core group members.

4 Next steps

Several GPPAC members are involved in this process, and it is necessary to develop a common GPPAC position paper in time for the Summit that takes place in September. This can be taken up by the task force/reference group on interaction and advocacy.

As GPPAC Asia Pacific, we would like to work together with Mosese and Raya to ensure that a GPPAC message is delivered to the Bangkok meeting.

5 More information

Information about the Declaration, the regional meetings that were held in Guatemala and Kenya, the signatories of the Declaration, members of the core group etc, please visit the following website:

<http://www.genevadeclaration.org/>

9. SESSION 8 RESOURCES

9.1 REGIONAL WORK PLAN 2008-2009 FOR NORTHEAST ASIA

Awareness raising: Promote Acceptance of the ideas of Conflict Prevention

Target 1: Raise awareness of conflict prevention through the International Day of Peace on September 21

Activity i: Regional events celebrating the International Day of Peace)

Following on from recent years, events are to be held throughout the Northeast Asian region to mark the UN International Day of Peace on September 21. Media relations will be a key focus, building on the relationships developed as Media Focal Point on 2006 and 2007. This will provide a base for media cooperation relating to wider regional GPPAC work, encouraging media to report more widely and positively on conflict prevention work. Promoting awareness of conflict prevention to both public audiences and the media will contribute to the global targets of GPPAC. Implemented not only by the regional initiator but with events in each regional focal point, this is also a key opportunity for intra- and inter-regional cooperation.

Target 2: Raise awareness of pacific means of prevention and resolution of conflicts

Activity i: Global Article 9 Campaign to Abolish War
(See below box for details)

This large scale conference will attract the participation of a wide range of individuals and organisations, and will be a key opportunity to raise awareness of pacific means of conflict prevention and resolution, as well as attract media attention to civil society and GPPAC initiatives in Japan and throughout the region.

Interaction and Advocacy: Promote Policies and Structures for Conflict Prevention

Target 1: Capacity in the regions built to better interact with regional governments and UN agencies;

Activity i – NGO/Ministry of Foreign Affairs joint Public Forums

Continue the rounds of Public Forums held jointly with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs, on the topic of UN reform. Focusing on the themes of peacebuilding, disarmament, human rights and development, this series has since its beginning in 2005 has provided a unique platform for cooperation between government and civil society. Within Northeast Asia, where civil society is relatively undeveloped, this has been a significant opportunity for building relationships between different sectors including government, and provide a space for civil society voices on conflict prevention and peacebuilding to be discussed with policy makers. This series is ongoing, with two forums planned for 2008.

Activity ii: Engagement of Six Party Talk Governments

As there is no regional organization in Northeast Asia this platform is the key to regional governments' cooperation on conflict prevention, crucial for the maintenance of peace on the Korean Peninsula, as well as improvement of relations between other states. As the major issue threatening the peace in Northeast Asia, this is also a key opportunity for joint action by focal points throughout the region.

Activity iii: Womens Civil Society Talks

A civil society round of six-party talks was held in Mongolia in 2007, and featured participation from throughout the region. Carrying on from this process, a women's six party talks is planned by GPPAC partners in 2008, with women's organisations in South Korea as the key initiators.

Target 2: Sound policymaking stimulated on key conflict prevention and peacebuilding issues

Activity i – NGO/Ministry of Foreign Affairs joint Public Forums

These public forums provide a space not only for interaction with regional government as listed above (*Target 1 Activity i*), but for policy advocacy regarding conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Activity ii: Approach governments of the region committed to conflict prevention, including GPPAC Group of Friends

Utilizing the Geneva Declaration as a framework, approach Japan to further promote conflict prevention as part of its human security agenda. Approach South Korea in the same framework, with a view to securing membership of Group of Friends. Follow up Mongolia's expression of interest in joining Group of Friends.

Activity iii: Engage with Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon

Work with Korean focal point and general Korean civil society networks to develop lines of communication on conflict prevention in Northeast Asia – and especially in regards to the Korean peninsula – with the new Secretary-General.

Activity iv: Make lobby efforts through inter-governmental bodies including ASEAN (+3); APEC and ASEM)

Participate actively, in cooperation with Southeast Asian civil society, in the civil society efforts surrounding the above bodies in order to explore possibilities for inter-regional cooperation and to promote the need for a regional organization in Northeast Asia.

Activity v: Seminars at universities, such as the United Nations University, Tokyo)

Strengthen ties with academic institutions through holding seminars related to conflict prevention in the region and the GPPAC process (also planned in conjunction with Seisen University, International Christian University, SungKongHoe University).

Activity vi: Global Article 9 Campaign to Abolish War

(See below box for details)

Article 9 has been recognized by the Regional Action Agenda as one of the key elements to promoting regional peace. "Notably, the principles of Article 9 – the renunciation of war as a means of settling disputes and of maintaining forces for those purposes – should be recognized as having universal value and be therefore utilized as a foundation for peace in Northeast Asia."

The maintenance of Article 9 is thus a key factor in promoting sound policymaking regarding peace in Northeast Asia, and this conference will be a focal point of the appeal to governments in 2008.

Target 3: Entry points created for CSO input into UN Peacebuilding Commission activities

Activity i: Asia Pacific delegation to Timor Leste

Delegation of GPPAC Asia Pacific representatives to conduct a monitoring and solidarity mission to Timor Leste. Given the current situation, international solidarity and support is crucial for the peace and stability of this nation and its new government. This delegation will conduct activities and interactions on various levels, ranging from expert level meetings to grassroots person to

person exchange, such as through sporting and cultural activities. Joint nonviolence and gender workshops with local youth are also a planned feature of such a mission.

Timor Leste is also considered likely to become a future focus country for the UN Peacebuilding Commission. Through this delegation, civil society reports on Timor could be produced and presented to the PBC. This inter-regional civil society focus on the nation will be key to reaching the GPPAC targets of creating entry points for CSO input into PBC activities.

Activity ii: Monitor Peacebuilding Commission and its Asian relations

Japan is the chair of the UN PBC until mid-2008. We plan to utilise this opportunity to expand Japan's role in peacebuilding and conflict prevention, as well as draw an international focus to peacebuilding in the Asia Pacific region.

Network Building: Building National and Regional Capacity for Prevention

Target 1: To build the network's capacity to enhance effectiveness of Global Partnership's work

Activity i: Asia Pacific Forum 2008

As agreed in the first GPPAC Asia Pacific Forum – held onboard Peace Boat between Da Nang, Viet Nam and Singapore in June 2007 – a follow-up forum will be convened to strengthen the network, and activate its functions in regards to cross-regional lobbying and conflict prevention mechanisms. The forum will provide the opportunity for detailed organizing and publicizing of the planned GPPAC Asia Pacific delegation to East Timor.

Activity ii: RSG meeting @ Article 9 Conference

Hold a full Northeast Asia RSG meeting in close conjunction with the Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War in Tokyo in May 2008. Face-to-face RSG meetings are an essential component of the GPPAC NEA activities, given that they offer a rare opportunity to meet across the region's Cold War fractures and are in themselves a confidence-building measure. Returning to Tokyo – the site of the first Regional Consultation of GPPAC NEA, and its pre-New York Regional Conference – following successful meetings in Mount Kungang and Ulaanbaatar, this RSG will combine its usual agenda with work to highlight the importance of conflict prevention and GPPAC's work in particular at the international Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War through its continued function as a forum for Civil Society Six-Party Talks.

Activity iii: Public support for Inter-Korean exchange activities

Host inter-Korean and Japanese exchange on Peace Boat's passenger ship around the world, as well as the Peace and Green Boat in Summer 2008.

Activity iv: Global Article 9 Campaign to Abolish War

See below box for details

Disarmament actions based on the principles of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution have been affirmed as a Guiding Principle for the Prevention of Armed Conflict in Northeast Asia (Regional Action Agenda), and this conference will provide an opportunity for regional actors and interested parties to rally around this important issue. Joint actions by Northeast Asian GPPAC partners are also planned.

Target 2: To facilitate collective action on issues decided by the network

Activity i: NEA delegation to the DPRK

Although civil society six party talks were held in 2007, the DPRK delegation was unfortunately not able to take part at the last minute. For this reason, a delegation of Northeast Asian GPPAC representatives will be sent to the DPRK to meet with local contacts and deliver the findings of the Mongolian meeting, and endeavour to stimulate further dialogue and exchange between civil society counterparts in the DPRK and other parts of the region. Such grassroots exchange the key to prevention of conflict on the Korean Peninsula, which would threaten the peace of not just this area or even the region but on a global scale.

Activity ii: Provide space for dialogue about Taiwan Strait

Offer space for open dialogue in safe, neutral environment between NGO activists / specialists about Taiwan Strait to promote mutual understanding.

Activity iii: Global Article 9 Campaign to Abolish War

See below box for details

As an issue stated in the Regional Action Agenda, this conference will be a platform for expanding regional actions related to the maintenance of Article 9, elaborating upon collective actions undertaken by the network in the past.

Knowledge Generation and Sharing– focus on Peace Education and Conflict Resolution in Schools

Target 1: Encourage sharing of knowledge and experiences on conflict prevention in the region

Activity i: Northeast Asia Online Peace Forum

Share views, resources and experiences on regional conflict prevention efforts and with international community through this online portal launched in 2007. This forum offers for the first time the chance for grassroots groups throughout the region to share views and experiences on conflict prevention in their own languages. This is the first online resource with on-the-spot information about conflict prevention and peace activities in Northeast Asia, and will deepen cooperative projects within the region, promoting trust and solidarity.

Target 2: Historical education and recognition

Activity i: Peace and Green Boat

The goal of the Peace and Green Boat project is to facilitate cross-border grassroots communication and cooperation, looking at both past and future not as distinct experiences, but shared heritage and responsibility to build a more secure and sustainable East Asian region that can only be accomplished by working together. Historical education and recognition is a key theme for these voyages, providing a chance for Japanese and Korean youth to examine their histories and further regional cooperation.

Activity ii: Promote usage of the Common History Textbook throughout Northeast Asia

Target 3: Promote Peace Education within NE Asia

Activity i: The Evaluation of Peace Education Conference – Cheju Island, Korea - Spring 2009

To meet the urgent need to educate young Northeast Asians towards regional reconciliation through evaluating peace education initiatives. This conference will aim to develop an informed consensus on the impact of peace education, an understanding of best practices in the field, and spread acceptance in regards to the longer-term goal of integrating peace education into both

informal education and formal schooling systems. GPPAC NEA, Peace Boat and the Hague Appeal for Peace Global Peace Education Campaign will, together with the GPPAC international secretariat, organize a four-day International Conference on the Evaluation of Peace Education. The participants will be composed of peace education practitioners, NGO members and representatives from Ministries of Education and the United Nations, as well as international participants invited from each of the GPPAC regions.

Activity ii: Collect successful peace education stories / programmes from the region

One of key activities of Global Work Plan

Through this, a further outcome will be strengthening the network between different stakeholders active in peace education throughout the region, and contribute to a mapping of what is being conducted in the region.

Activity iii: Organize training workshops for journalists; young diplomats; peace activists and parliamentarians

To transmit concrete skills in conflict prevention, and provide a safe-space for dialogue across Cold War structures and historical distrust, fostering future interaction and respect between government and civil society in Northeast Asia, as well as establishing permanent dialogue between young politicians, journalists, diplomats and activists.



Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War, May 4-6 2008

A large scale “Global Article 9 Conference” will be held in Tokyo, Japan, in May 2008. This conference will bring together the voices of the world supporting the existence and principle of Article 9. It will bring together Nobel Peace Laureates, intellectuals, cultural figures and NGO activists, and provide a forum to discuss what the citizens of the world can do to realize the principle of Article 9, through promoting disarmament, demilitarization and a culture of peace. It will aspire to create an international movement for realization of “peace without force.”

The holding of such a conference will be a concrete step in materializing the aim confirmed at the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference in 1999; “Every Parliament should adopt a resolution prohibiting their government from going to war, like the Japanese article number nine.” The endorsement of Article 9 in the World Peace Forum's final statement, 'Vancouver Appeal for Peace 2006: Make Peace' has also greatly encouraged our campaign, supporting our ambition to stage a large scale international conference revolving around Article 9. We aim to attract 10,000 participants, cooperating with a broad range of civil society groups worldwide. GPPAC partners from within the region and beyond are particularly encouraged to participate. Amongst the activities, workshops and seminars focusing on conflict prevention and the GPPAC process are planned.