



International Institute on Peace Education 2011

August 12-19 * Japan

“Toward Human Security: A Gender Perspective on Alternatives to the War System”

For more information visit: www.i-i-p-e.org

The 2011 [International Institute on Peace Education \(IIPE\)](http://www.i-i-p-e.org) will be hosted at the [National Women's Education Center \(NVEC\)](http://www.nwec.or.jp) near Tokyo, Japan, from August 12-19, 2011. This year's Institute is being organized in partnership with the [National Peace Academy](http://www.npac.or.jp) (home of the IIPE secretariat) and the [Global Campaign for Peace Education Japan \(GCPEJ\)](http://www.gcpej.org) cooperating with a consortium of other national organizations invested in furthering peace education in Japan including the Department of Global Citizenship Studies at Seisen University and the Japanese Society for Developing the Culture of Peace. The thematic focus of the shared learning of IIPE 2011 is “Toward Human Security: A Gender Perspective on Alternatives to the War System.”

Since 1982, IIPE has brought together educators, professional workers and activists in the field of peace education, gathered from around the world to exchange experiences and learn with and from each other in an intensive short-term learning community that embodies the practices and principles of critical, participatory peace pedagogy. IIPE 2011 participants, many WHOM will be drawn from Japan and S.E. Asia, will join with representatives from all other world regions in a collaborative learning experience organized to address issues of peace and security from the multiple perspectives of gender as experienced in various world cultures. This unique learning exchange will weave together experiential and theoretical contributions of participants to illuminate diverse views, explore educational applications, and assess possibilities for practical steps toward a less violent and more just world security system. The program will comprise thematic and interrelated participant-led presentations, workshops and discussions with some special emphasis on learning from the Japanese experience. Sub-themes such as human security, the abolition of nuclear weapons, capacity building, youth participation, and Japan-U.S. and Japan-Asia relations and their potential contributions to positive alternatives to the present interstate security system will be incorporated into the learning exchange.

“Toward Human Security: A Gender Perspective on Alternatives to the War System”



(Hiroshima Peace Park)

Addressing alternatives to the dominant security concepts and policies that perpetuate armed conflict and legitimate war is imperative for peace education in the current highly militarized geo-political context. Peace and human and ecological well-being -- the very survival of the planet -- are under severe threat from multiple current wars and militarized conflict zones, the arms trade and proliferation of nuclear weapons, and rampant violence committed by state and non-state actors. By challenging predominant assumptions of mainstream security thinking, IIPE 2011 will open the space to reconsider national, global and human security from a foundation of core principles of peace: principles of human dignity and well-being, human rights and social justice, diversity and inclusion, non-coercive forms of social and political order, ecological responsibility, and democratic participation. IIPE founder Dr. Betty Reardon points out that a newly evolving security system discourse would necessitate processes that engage human imagination to redress real world problems (Reardon).ⁱ Through communities of inquiry, interpretation, and learning, multiple voices will be engaged in conceptualizing, strategizing,

advocating and practicing a security system that protects while allowing all peoples to realize the full range of their humanity.

It is understood that gender is integrally related to militarism and other forms of domination that marginalize women and vulnerable groups and that structural violence is built into societal hierarchies. However, the gendered mechanisms through which structural oppression operates are often unacknowledged. IIPE 2011 will engage participants in a pedagogy of critical inquiry in order to open dialogue on the widespread and excessive discrimination against women and girls, often inflicted by militarized security that also severely limits the human fulfillment and life chances of men and boys. Direct violence against women across all world regions and at all levels of society will be confronted through regional and local examples presented by the participants. An exchange of best practices to challenge gender discrimination and violence in the contexts of Japan, the U.S., internationally, and globally, will be shared. The historical significance of landmark advances to overcome armed violence and gender oppression such as [UN Security Council Resolution 1325ⁱⁱ](#), Japanese Constitution [Article 9ⁱⁱⁱ](#), the [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\)^{iv}](#), the [Rome Statute^v](#), and the [Beijing Platform for Action^{vi}](#) will be reviewed. New strategies for challenging gender discrimination and new learning for gender equality will be envisioned within the context of [human security^{vii}](#) and other alternative security paradigms.



(Heiwa – the Japanese Kanji for Peace)

Application Information

Apply today via the IIPE website: www.i-i-p-e.org/apply.html.

Applicants can also request and submit a hard copy of the application. Applications must be submitted by **April 11, 2011** for full consideration.

To assure that notices of acceptance are sent to all applicants in a timely fashion we strongly encourage applicants to apply early, preferably by April 1. Notices of acceptances will be sent in late April.

The IIPE attempts to practice the principles of peace education by engaging all participants in our short-term learning community in an experience of participatory learning in which all can learn from each other. **Therefore the IIPE is limited to 65 total participants.** Having more than 65 participants diminishes the effectiveness of this aspect of the institute. ***The IIPE requires full-time participation from all participants. You must be able to participate in the full period of the IIPE (August 12-19) for your application to be considered.***

Acceptance for participation in the IIPE is based upon applicant's potential contribution to the goal of developing and strengthening peace education in the host region and toward a more global perspective on peace education among all. For full details on acceptance criteria and application procedures please visit the IIPE application page: <http://www.i-i-p-e.org/apply.html>

Participation Fees

Participation fees are \$750. Participation fees cover all onsite costs including food, housing (double occupancy), local transportation and excursions. Single rooms are available at an additional cost.

We are currently seeking other sources of funding and support that may later reduce the participation fees. Updated fees will be posted on the IIPE website.

Scholarship

The institute operates on a self-sustaining basis in which all participants, including the organizers and presenters pay their own travel and participation fees or find their own funding. The IIPE attempts each year to raise a small scholarship fund for participants coming from currency poor or post-conflict countries. Unfortunately scholarships are not provided for participants applying from the US or Western Europe. Scholarships come only in the form of participation fee waivers (*the IIPE does not provide financial support for travel or other expenses*). If you think you will be in need of scholarship please indicate so when applying.

We hope you might consider a contribution to the IIPE to fund scholarships. Your generosity will help ensure that those potential participants in greatest need of training and solidarity will be able to attend the institute. We would be grateful for any amount you may be able to donate. All donations are *tax deductible*.

You can contribute by credit card or download a donation form at: www.i-i-p-e.org/donate.html.

Contact Us

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Notes and References for Further Study

ⁱ Reardon, Betty (2004). Human Security: Building a Culture of Peace. Presentation, Sabanci University, Istanbul, Turkey.

ⁱⁱ The Security Council adopted resolution (S/RES/1325) on women and peace and security on 31 October 2000. The resolution reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. Resolution 1325 urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts. It also calls on all parties to conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict. (See http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf)

ⁱⁱⁱ Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution is a renunciation of war. “Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes. 2) In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.” (see the Global Article 9 Campaign for more information: <http://www.article-9.org/en/index.html>)

^{iv} CEDAW, adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. (For more on CEDAW visit: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>)

^v The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court is the treaty that established the International Criminal Court (ICC). It was adopted at a diplomatic conference in Rome on 17 July 1998 and it entered into force on 1 July 2002. (For more on the Rome Statute visit: <http://www.preventgenocide.org/law/icc/statute/part-a.htm>)

^{vi} The Beijing Platform for Action, an outcome of the Beijing Conference, is an agenda for women's empowerment that deals with removing the obstacles to women's public participation in all spheres of public and private lives through a full and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making. (For more on the Beijing Platform visit: <http://www.unifem.org.au/Content/Pages/Resources/beijing-platform-action>)

^{vii} To learn more about human security see “Human Security Now: The Final Report of the Commission on Human Security” at <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/finalreport/index.html>