

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN LEADERS GLOBAL SECURITY SUMMIT

REPORT

*Prepared by Antonia Potter and Jaime Peters¹
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¹ Antonia Potter has expertise across a range of humanitarian, development and peacemaking issues, specializing in women and gender in Tracks I and II diplomacy. Educated at Oxford and the London School of Economics, she has worked around the globe for organizations including Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and Médecins du Monde. Her publications include *We the Women: Why conflict mediation is not just a job for men* (HD Opinion, October 2005).

Jaime Peters is the Program Coordinator for The White House Project. She earned a B.S. in mathematics and a B.A. in both political science and public policy from Syracuse University. Her book, *Biting Back at International Law* (2007), details international human rights legislation and how it affects women and children in war torn areas.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Security cannot be effectively discussed or achieved with the involvement of only half of humanity.”
~ *The International Women Leaders Global Security Summit Call to Action*

The Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands, in partnership with The White House Project, the Council of Women World Leaders and the Women Leaders Intercultural Forum of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative, launched the International Women Leaders Global Security Initiative in October 2006. This initiative runs through June 2008 and aims to bring the perspectives and voices of global women leaders to the international discourse on security. As part of the initiative, the International Women Leaders Global Security Summit (IWLGSS) was held on November 15-17, 2007 in New York City.

Co-hosted by H.E. Mary Robinson, President of Ireland (1990-97), and the Rt. Hon. Kim Campbell, Prime Minister of Canada (1993), this groundbreaking Summit brought together 68 women leaders from 36 countries. The participants represent both government and intergovernmental sectors including heads of state and government, high-level ministers, representatives from the European Union and United Nations, and civil society sector leaders of non-governmental and grassroots organizations. Security experts, moderators, authors, facilitators, philanthropic observers and event staff also contributed to the Summit. In all, the Summit community consists of 170 leaders.

The Summit participants strongly endorsed the Summit’s premise that human and state security must be integrated in order to create a more secure world. Four themes, emphasizing the interconnectedness of human and state security, shaped Summit activity: climate change, the responsibility to protect, the economics of insecurity and preventing terrorism(s). Sub-themes included a case study on Liberia, funding for women’s efforts in global security and tactics for a women leaders’ track II diplomacy effort.

This historic Summit succeeded in strengthening collective leadership, generating greater public awareness and catalyzing new ideas for women leaders on global security. The Summit design was unlike a typical conference; it was characterized by rich dialogue and active participatory work supported by sophisticated technology and a practical emphasis on strengthening professional bonds among leaders in areas critical to achieving global security. Participants worked together to identify obstacles to global security and formulate strategies for addressing security problems. The Summit environment was energetic, inclusive and output-focused. At every plenary and working group session during the three-day Summit, content experts facilitated discussions that were recorded on state-of-the-art computer technology. This technology enabled a group of security practitioners to immediately capture, analyze and synthesize information.

Over the course of the Summit, participants completed a Call to Action² that includes plans for contributing to a more secure, peaceful and just world. At the Summit's Gala Celebration, U.S. poet Maya Angelou presented a poetic reading of the Call to Action. It was signed by more than 100 members of the Summit community. Following the Summit, the organizing partners and participants have continued to garner support for the Call to Action through worldwide circulation.

Many members of the Summit community have committed to future action. Netherlands Antilles Prime Minister Emily Saïdy de Jongh-Elhage will lead a collaborative initiative of Caribbean countries to address the issue of climate change. The White House Project, the Council of Women World Leaders and the Women Leaders Intercultural Forum have made commitments including the distribution of the Summit Call to Action and "Real Security," the International Women Leaders Global Security Initiative's documentary film. H.E. Mary Robinson is working to connect Summit participants with women leaders in Kenya to find ways to support their efforts to calm the current violence. The Council of Women World Leaders will convene members of the Summit community at a roundtable discussion on track II diplomacy efforts. The Women Leaders Intercultural Forum team traveled to Liberia in January 2008 to offer workshops on Summit themes and support the development of the International Colloquium on Women's Empowerment, Leadership Development, International Peace and Security co-convened by Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and President Tarja Halonen, Finland, which will take place in March 2009.

II. BACKGROUND

A project of the Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands, in partnership with The White House Project, the Council of Women World Leaders and the Women Leaders Intercultural Forum, the International Women Leaders Global Security Summit was convened to enhance the effectiveness of women's leadership on issues of security. Security concerns currently dominate foreign and domestic policy dialogues across the globe. It has become clear that the path to a more secure, peaceful and just world is the integration of human and state security policies. States must protect both their borders and their nation's populace from war and internal conflict as well as from climate change, human rights atrocities and disease, which, left unattended, can lead to rising insecurity, fomenting possible international crises that affect not only the nation-state, but also regional politics.

With their increased influence both in government and in civil society, women are well-positioned to deliver security policy that incorporates human security into the expanded security dialogue. Women have, throughout history, promoted concepts of security that reach beyond militaristic or other forceful actions. The leadership of women brings a more holistic and comprehensive approach to addressing the broadening set of security policies necessary for a secure world.

² See Appendix for Call to Action

A. SUMMIT COMMUNITY³

The Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands, in partnership with three U.S.-based, non-profit, non-partisan organizations with extensive experience across politics, security issues and women's leadership - The White House Project, the Council of Women World Leaders and the Women Leaders Intercultural Forum⁴ - convened the International Women Leaders Global Security Summit.

The Summit was co-hosted by H.E. Mary Robinson, President, Ireland (1990-1997), and the Rt. Hon. Kim Campbell, Prime Minister, Canada (1993). It was co-chaired by the Rt. Hon. Helen Clark, Prime Minister, New Zealand (in absentia); H.E. Tarja Halonen, President, Finland (in absentia); H.E. Emily Saïdy de Jongh-Elhage, Prime Minister, Netherlands Antilles; the Most Hon. Portia Simpson Miller, Prime Minister, Jamaica (in absentia); and H.E. Dr. Vaira Vike-Freiberga, President, Latvia (1999-2007).

The Summit partners worked to assure that the participants were geographically mixed and represented leadership from government, intergovernmental organizations, civil society and the private sector. Of the women leaders invited to participate, 68 attended, creating a rare mix of powerful women from more than 36 nations in regions including Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, Europe and North America, with experience across a range of disciplines and institutions instrumental in impacting global security. The Summit community was also comprised of observers - philanthropists and bilateral donors - facilitators and rapporteurs; a "Theme Team" of security experts in charge of quantifying Summit feedback and raw data into reports; moderators; discussion paper authors; and several consultants including Perry Creative, the Summit event planners; Co-Vision and Theo Brown, the team that provided the state-of-the-art technology and unique Summit design; Indre Productions, the A/V team; and Rubenstein communications, the Summit press firm.

B. CONTENT DEVELOPMENT

The Summit partners developed content based on their mission to put forward a new security agenda that views the safety of people as inseparable from the security of the state. The first step in Summit content development was to compile and consolidate the Summit partners' lists of security experts and to create a bibliography of relevant security reports. Interviews were then conducted with the proposed honorary Summit co-chairs, U.S. government officials and military and international security experts, who were asked to identify and prioritize issues of security and propose a framework for the goals of the Summit. The material was collected and consolidated into an internal report revealing four important themes of global security: climate change, the responsibility to protect, the economics of insecurity and preventing terrorism(s). Finally, based on the interview report, the Summit partners identified experts from diverse geographic and cultural backgrounds to write Summit background papers, including a concept paper on women's leadership in global security and four thematic discussion papers with accompanying commentaries. The commissioned papers created a better understanding of each thematic area including the role women leaders could play in influencing national/regional security efforts.

³See Appendix for Summit Attendees

⁴See Appendix for more information on the four partner organizations

C. THEME OVERVIEWS

The Summit provided an opportunity for women leaders from around the globe to convene in a unique solution-oriented format dedicated to focused conversation on four main thematic areas of global security:

Climate Change – Climate change poses significant security risks due to an increased occurrence of severe weather patterns, degradation of vital natural resources and threats to the livelihoods and safety of populations on every continent. Pressure on resources, natural disasters and humanitarian crises – including flooding, drought, desertification and loss of arable land, massive and rapid migration and refugee flows – have the potential to threaten economic, political and social stability while increasing the risk of internal civil unrest. Poor and underdeveloped communities and countries are particularly vulnerable and yet are marginalized in international negotiations on climate policy. An absence of political will on the part of developed nations to accommodate more comprehensive policy changes may meet with increasing resentment from those countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Thus, it is imperative to take action now to decrease the momentum of climate change. Women’s leadership must help increase political will at the national and global level, guide the private sector away from voluntary initiatives and toward legally required changes in practice, give voice to affected communities in setting priority targets and legal standards, and identify and prioritize the communities most in need of assistance to mitigate and cope with the effects of climate change. “An integrated human, gender and environmental security approach is needed for dealing with the growing threat of climate change, in order to develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies.”⁵

The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) – Embodied in the final document of the 2005 World Summit⁶ was the international agreement that states have an individual and collective responsibility to protect civilians from genocide and other crimes against humanity. The responsibility to protect allows the international community to take action and use military force inside sovereign borders when civilians are being threatened. Current crises, such as the genocide in the Darfur region of western Sudan, are testing the implementation of the responsibility to protect. Governments and the international community remain wary about taking forceful action against a sovereign nation even when the population is knowingly targeted.⁷

Women leaders have been particularly effective in mediating complex conflicts and are acutely aware of the social, economic and political effects of mass atrocity and armed conflict. The collective experience of women leaders uniquely positions them to articulate the priorities of the emerging R2P norm.

“Women leaders and organizations focused on women and gender equality have succeeded in raising awareness of both the disproportionate impact of conflict on women and girls and the unique contribution women can make in the realm of peace and security. The responsibility to protect strongly complements existing commitments to protect women’s human rights and security and should be incorporated into existing work programmes and advocacy efforts. There is a pressing need for more champions worldwide

⁵Climate Change: A Gender Perspective on Human and State Security Approaches to Global Security ~ *Úrsula Oswald Spring*

⁶The 2005 World Summit, 14-16 September 2005, was a follow-up summit meeting to the United Nations’ 2000 Millennium Summit, which led to the Millennium Declaration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

⁷The Responsibility to Protect: Catchphrase or Cornerstone of International Relations? ~ *Ingrid Harder*

and in particular for women leaders to add their voices and efforts to those who believe in and advocate for the protection of civilians from genocide and crimes against humanity.”⁸

The Economics of Insecurity – How states, individuals and communities experience and are affected by economic policies and institutions is profoundly important to a complete analysis of security. Today one-fifth of the world’s people experience severe poverty; an additional half live in a chronic state of poverty and daily insecurity.⁹ Security and stability are undermined by insufficient or unstable incomes, unemployment, insecure property rights, volatile markets for goods and services, exploitative working conditions and financial crises. Extreme poverty undermines democratic processes and good governance, depletes resources and increases the desperation of individuals and communities who believe they have no stake in a stable economy and government. The fight against poverty is not just an ethical imperative, but also a security imperative. Governments need to create economic policies and institutions that reduce insecurity for their own citizens and those of other nations. The dominant international development paradigm, built on the assumption that economic growth is sufficient for poverty reduction and development, must be challenged. Until governments, civil society and the private sector work in a concerted way to tackle these challenges, economic policies and institutions will undermine, rather than promote, security.

“A new approach to development is needed, based on different priorities and values: meeting the basic needs of all humanity, respecting the environment and supporting sustainable solutions. Women leaders have the necessary experience and commitment to articulate an alternative vision and to play strategic roles in developing strategies and mechanisms needed to move us beyond the important but limited Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and pro-poor economic reforms toward deeper, sustainable global transformation.”¹⁰

Preventing Terrorism(s) – The response of many states to the threat of terrorism has served to engage as well as polarize both their domestic constituencies and the broader international community. Military responses and what can be interpreted as a disregard for international law and human rights can feed into radical narratives about societies, such as Iraq, under attack by the West and by their own governments. In addition, social and economic disenfranchisement and political exclusion may be exacerbated by globalization, thus serving to create conditions where the rhetoric of terrorist movements flourishes. The prevailing approach to counter-terrorism and terrorists’ exploitation of long-standing local grievances has produced heightened political tensions within and across societies, has renewed and perpetuated armed conflict and has contributed to widespread human suffering. The effects of both terrorism and ineffective counter-terrorism strategies have thus produced long-term damage to human and inter-state relations.

A different approach is needed where rule of law, good governance, respect for human rights and sustainable remedies for acute and chronic grievances are central to counter-terrorism efforts. A multilateral institutional framework is needed to underpin the legitimacy of international efforts to address the causes and effects of terrorism. Women’s expertise and leadership from across the world should be mobilized to help ensure a more holistic and inclusive approach to address the threats of terrorism. “The key recommendation for women leaders is the *transformation* of perceptions, priorities and alliances.”¹¹

⁸ The Responsibility to Protect: Catchphrase or Cornerstone of International Relations? ~ *Ingrid Harder*

⁹ The Economics of Insecurity ~ *Caroline Thomas*

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Preventing Terrorism(s) ~ *Azza M. Karam*

III. SUMMIT PROCESS

A. GOALS

The overarching Summit goal was to enhance the effectiveness of women's leadership on global security. To realize this goal, the Summit partners focused on four specific activities:

- identify critical ways to effect change within existing multilateral negotiations and legal frameworks;
- support discussion of a track II diplomacy effort that addresses grave threats to global security;
- formulate strategies for building political momentum to ensure responsible action in world trouble spots; and
- develop tactics to shape the media's understanding of security issues.

B. OBJECTIVES

The three overarching Summit objectives¹² were to:

- launch a process to amplify the efforts of women leaders and to facilitate more collective action on global security;
- generate public awareness and support for women's leadership on global security; and
- generate ideas and increased resources for women's leadership on global security.

C. STRUCTURE

The ambitious agenda¹³ design and use of state-of-the-art technology contributed to in-depth discussion, problem-solving, concrete solutions, recommendations and outcomes. The Summit design piloted a new format for conference structure utilizing small working groups to foster active and outcome-focused participation. Women leaders from around the globe applied their expertise to create practical solutions in the four thematic topic areas developing concrete outcomes and commitments.

¹² See Appendix for Summit objectives and sub-objectives

¹³ See Appendix for Summit Agenda

PLENARY

Throughout the three-day Summit short addresses were given by several leaders, followed by small or large group discussions. These addresses helped frame the overarching issue of women's leadership on security.

Welcoming remarks were given by the Summit co-hosts H.E. Mary Robinson and the Rt. Hon. Kim Campbell; Wallis Annenberg, Trustee of the Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands; Ambassador Shirin Tahir-Kheli, Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State, on behalf of Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice; and the Honorable Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State, United States (1997-2001). Ambassador Tahir-Kheli's welcome stressed "the responsibility that women leaders bear in promoting a better and more stable future." Secretary of State Albright told the participants, "It is our duty to speak up for those women across the globe who lack their own platform to do so. Women leaders have been pushed aside over the years. Some say it's cultural, that there's nothing we can do. I say it's criminal, and we all have an obligation to stop it, and to demand the economic, social and political justice necessary to prevent it." United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro emphasized the importance of women's full and equal participation in all efforts for peace and security - before, during and after conflict:

"Achieving gender equality and empowering women is not only a goal in itself. It is also a condition for building healthier, better educated, more peaceful and more prosperous societies. Changing all this requires all of us - women and men - to work for enduring change in values and attitudes. It means working in partnership - governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector. It means men assuming their responsibility. It means ensuring that women and girls enjoy their full rights, and take up their rightful place in society."

WORKING GROUPS

Women leaders participated in working groups on the four thematic topics, a case study on Liberia, a private heads of state and government meeting and a Call to Action working group. Rapporteurs and facilitators worked to consolidate large amounts of information from the small group discussions, and share it electronically with the "theme team" that consolidated the information and shared the major ideas - or themes - with the full group.

SUMMIT THEMES

The Summit themes illustrate the relationship between human and state security. The working groups endeavored to identify key areas of concern, future priorities and concrete steps that women leaders can take to implement an integrated, holistic approach to critical issues in international security in the four thematic areas.

Climate Change

Climate change is one of the many security issues that cannot be contained by national borders. This permeability is both advantageous and disadvantageous to advocates when working toward viable solutions. The working group focused on presenting climate change not only as the “fuzzy polar bear,”¹⁴ but as a security issue with a human face.

“The image of my son, an Inuit hunting on the ice or land to feed his family, illustrates that climate change is not just a technical and political issue, but it definitely is a human and family issue, and ultimately for us now, it is a human rights issue,” Sheila Watt-Cloutier, Chair, Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) (2002-2006), Canada.

Ms. Watt-Cloutier led a discussion emphasizing how specific actions and events in one part of the world can directly affect those in another. The working group called for more readily available information and technology at critical decision-making junctures in national and international machinery. In particular, developing countries require help in determining what resources they need and how best to allocate those resources.

The working group agreed it will be necessary to embed climate change issues into national and international security frameworks to create a better mechanism of accountability for both government and business. Climate change advocates need to encourage the breaking down of “silos” or “stove-piped” thinking where the policy and funding machinery fail to appreciate the interconnection among issues. To successfully reframe the climate change issue, advocates must work closely with the media to articulate the relationship between climate change and economics and development. Women leaders and experts in the relevant fields of the economy and the environment need to be encouraged and supported (logistically, financially and politically) to undertake diplomacy initiatives, collectively educating others in a simultaneous top-down and bottom-up approach.

Climate Change Recommendations

Government officials reported the need for tools – both data and stories – to persuade people to help create change. Yet they often don’t have the staff or resources to accomplish the task. The Climate Change working group recommended the development of a “tool kit” for women leaders that will include human-interest stories and data-driven talking points. Wisconsin Lieutenant Governor Barbara Lawton and June Zeitlin, Executive Director of the Women’s Environment & Development Organization, will work to conceptualize the tool kit’s creation.

The group also recommended that women leaders from the Summit be contacted and asked to write to other leaders (for example women leaders attending the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali), connecting issues of the environment to gender and human security.

Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

In an increasingly globalized world, local and regional instability can have broad repercussions. Armed conflict, mass atrocities and humanitarian crises can threaten international peace and security. In the gravest cases, crises may lead to failed states ripe for terrorism, organized crime, the increased flow of arms, drugs and people, as well as vulnerability in the absence of government representation and protection. Dealing with such crises is therefore not only a moral obligation, but the protection of people in crises is in the

¹⁴ Theme Team Final Report

direct national security interests of all states. Persistent efforts are required to increase political will as well as the capacity to prevent crises, react to crises appropriately and support post-crisis transition to peace building and rehabilitation. The chronically underfunded areas of prevention and early warning as well as post-conflict peace building particularly deserve attention.

Ms. Sarah Sewall, Director of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard University, presented a case study on the Responsibility to Protect (R2P). Her focus was on demonstrating the interconnectedness of the security of every individual through a story of young girls who had been kidnapped by rebel forces and asked to separate themselves by their heritage. This self-selection process would have led to the deaths of half the young girls. Rather than choose death for half of their friends, these girls banded together and refused to separate. They decided that if one must die, then they all would die. Eventually their insubordination led to their release, yet not before many of the young girls were tortured. While these girls were eventually freed, the international community has an imperative responsibility to intervene in such situations, and it is necessary to create foreign policy that protects not only the state, but the individual.

Ms. Sewall's example of the international community's responsibility to protect citizens where the state fails is just one of many offenses governed by the R2P doctrine. Rather than focus their energies on this broad scope of offenses, the R2P working group discussion focused on gender-based violence as a war crime, as abuse by peacekeepers, and as rape. Gender-based violence is a source of global outrage and headline news coverage, as it illustrates the lack of accountability. The working group participants agreed on two necessary approaches for remedy: educating the media on framing gender-based violence as a deliberate weapon of war and not just a side-effect and identifying which governments can best influence the behavior of others in order to work through these channels (for example, China and Sudan¹⁵). The working group agreed the R2P doctrine requires more clarification as to scope, prevention and implementation. Monitoring and early warning systems do not yet exist with appropriate mechanisms to trigger action. When action is a real possibility, then scope of mandate and provision of resources become problematic. Greater effort is needed to expand current R2P education and advocacy.

Responsibility to Protect Recommendations

The working group recommended creating a track II diplomacy effort, based on the model of the recent delegation of women leaders to Chad.¹⁶ A track II diplomacy effort would provide an immediate implementation model/option for the doctrine and convey the human faces and stories of victims of crimes against humanity to a broader audience through the media.

¹⁵ China and Sudan are linked economically, politically and militarily. China offers diplomatic support, investment and assistance to Sudan on a principle of "noninterference." That principle provides a counterweight to international pressure in support of human rights, good governance and democracy. *America Abroad: Notes on Foreign Affairs*

¹⁶ H.E. Mary Robinson and seven other prominent women leaders from around the world visited refugee camps in eastern Chad. They encountered numerous tales of suffering from women and their families. Upon her departure from Chad, President Robinson called on the international community for a greater sense of urgency.

The Economics of Insecurity

How states, individuals and communities experience and are affected by economic policies and institutions is profoundly important to a complete analysis of security. The Millennium Declaration of 2000 saw 189 world leaders commit to a shared vision¹⁷ and affirm the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The last two decades have seen a radical reordering of the international political and economic environment that stacks the deck against the fulfillment of these goals.

The group identified the need to create conditionality in compliance with labor standards. They also identified a need to shift international financial institutions from rewarding performance to assisting those who are struggling. Better measurement and communication are necessary to improve accountability in both business and government. Part of the working group felt strongly the need to challenge and change the enormous imbalance between military and other spending. Others felt the need to find a better mechanism for accountability.

The working group identified various target points upon which to exercise their advocacy efforts. Meetings such as the World Economic Forum and the G8 provide opportunities to reach large groups of influential leaders with new, reframed messages. Advocates need to work toward better implementation of the UN Global Compact on corporate responsibility initiatives and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

Economics of Insecurity Recommendations

The working group agreed there is a need to develop an advocacy agenda on a “new economic paradigm,” linking economic issues to security. The group recommended that the international community create incentives for governments and business, such as an international award for best business practices of social responsibility and diversity recruitment, and create better networking and communication among policy, advocacy and citizen action groups. The group also recommended educating the organizers of international conferences on the new interconnected economic paradigm.

Preventing Terrorism(s)

The Preventing Terrorism(s) working group discussion centered on defining terrorism and the use and abuse of the term, as well as the concept of terrorism outside of the U.S. Many of the working group participants felt that the term “terrorism” has been exploited by governments, both in the East and West. For example, if the U.S. was seen as treating opposition groups as equal it would delegitimize these groups and their particular grievances. General consensus among working group participants was that the UN is now defining any act of violence as terrorism, and others in the international community understand terrorism to be violence against civilians. With no clear-cut, internationally agreed upon definition of terrorism, states and governments may employ terrorism prevention methods in unwarranted situations.

Labeling an act of violence as terrorism, though, can also be problematic. Groups do not want to be labeled as terrorists because such a label makes it difficult for the international community to engage with them. A label of terrorism can be perceived as a misrepresentation of the valid concerns of a group and can merge separate groups into the same category with no regard for the differences between them.

The working group agreed that women leaders need to develop expertise on the issue of terrorism to better understand and address its root causes, which should in turn guide policy recommendations and alternative

¹⁷ “We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty... We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want” (UN Millennium Declaration, 2000).

methods for dealing with opposition groups. Women leaders also need to formulate non-military solutions, such as track II diplomacy efforts, to tackle the issue of terrorism.

Preventing Terrorism(s) Recommendations

The group recommended intensive education, in particular for the media, and encouraged women leaders to look at the idea of engaging with non-traditional partners. Women leaders who have encountered terrorism can use oral histories to help define the issues. Women leaders can form a permanent standing committee available to talk to terrorist groups about their grievances. The working group also recommended using the internet to communicate messages on terrorism and its causes to a broad audience.

MEETING OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

A meeting of current and former heads of state and government was convened during the Summit to allow national leaders to share their policy tactics and develop new strategies for policy implementation at the highest levels. Participants included H.E. Emily Saïdy de Jongh-Elhage, Prime Minister, Netherlands Antilles (2006-present); H.E. Vaira Vike-Freiberga, President, Latvia (1999-2007); H.E. Chandrika Kumaratunga, President, Sri Lanka (1994-2005); Rt. Hon. Jenny Shipley, Prime Minister, New Zealand (1997-1999); H.E. Mary Robinson, President, Ireland (1990-1997), and Chair, Council of Women World Leaders; H.E. Maria Liberia Peters, Prime Minister, Netherlands Antilles (1984-86; 1988-93); and Rt. Hon. Kim Campbell, Prime Minister, Canada (1993), and Chair Emeritus, Council of Women World Leaders. Additional participants included the Honorable Margot Wallström, Senior Vice President, European Commission; the Honorable Elisabeth Rehn, Minister of Defense, Finland (1990-1995), representing H.E. Tarja Halonen, President, Finland; and the Honorable Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State, United States (1997-2001).

The meeting participants agreed it is critical for women leaders to engage more effectively in the prevention of conflict, to directly address the issues causing conflict, and to use all of the methods at their disposal, including track I and track II diplomacy efforts and multilateral action.

There was a discussion about how women leaders are “spreading ourselves too thin,” and need to focus on specific issues, for example through initiatives such as the International Colloquium on Women’s Empowerment, Leadership Development, International Peace and Security being planned by H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf to be held in Liberia in 2009.

Meeting Recommendations

Minister Rehn suggested writing letters to the UN, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe demanding to have more women nominated as Special Envoys, not just Special Representatives. Prime Minister Campbell raised the idea of engaging the Oslo Forum as an official host in gathering women leaders to discuss increasing the participation of women in high-level conflict mediation. Further, she recommended looking at mechanisms for women to participate more fully in defusing current and potential problems as Special Representatives to the Secretary General (SRSs) of the United Nations. Vice President Wallström suggested providing a list of women candidates to relevant organizations to use for diplomatic tasks and missions. Minister Rehn and Dame Margaret Anstee were suggested for identifying high-level women leaders to nominate for influential positions.

The attendees also recommended developing a description of a Special Representative and providing training for targeted women through the Oslo Forum, identifying potential areas of collaboration between the Council of Women World Leaders and the Club of Madrid and identifying five or six Council Members to be available to women’s organizations to influence UN meetings and engage in track II diplomatic efforts.

CALL TO ACTION WORKING GROUP

The Summit partners drafted a Call to Action to generate public awareness and support and produce ideas and increased resources for women's leadership on global security. The working group was chaired by H.E. Mary Robinson, who remarked "it's a critical tool in seeking to make known that we've made a change to a new form of collective enabling women's leadership that reflects a lot of the thoughtful comments we've heard." Participants worked diligently to fine-tune the document's language and structure, producing a Call to Action that was signed by more than 100 leaders at the Summit's Gala Celebration.

CASE STUDY ON LIBERIA

Liberian Foreign Affairs Minister Olubanke King-Akerele described the history and current situation of conflict in Liberia. She detailed specific program initiatives in need of financial and technical support: pilot micro-credit programs, a youth entrepreneurs' program, psychosocial and HIV-related counseling initiatives, literacy projects, a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325. A working group was formed to discuss how women leaders can help Liberian development; it recommended supporting the preparations for the International Colloquium on Women's Empowerment, Leadership Development, International Peace and Security to be held in Liberia in March 2009.

Panel Discussion on Financing Women's Leadership on Security

Jane Wales, President and CEO of the World Affairs Council of Northern California and Co-Founder of the Global Philanthropy Forum, moderated a discussion among women leaders and the philanthropic and Official Development Assistance communities to help generate more cross-sector interest in security issues. Panelists and participants shared ideas on deepening ties between the philanthropic community and women leaders, discussed strategies for supporting Summit outcomes and addressed key questions raised by the Summit working groups.

SUMMIT GALA AND PRESS

Gala Celebration

The Gala Celebration marked the occasion of the historic summit on global security by bringing together 250 leaders in government, policy, business, entertainment, philanthropy and academia. Singer/songwriter Angelique Kidjo, United Nations Children's Fund Goodwill Ambassador, performed an inspiring set. Kidjo, who accompanied H.E. Mary Robinson on her recent diplomatic mission to Chad, also spoke about the importance of women's leadership in track II diplomacy efforts.

Kidjo's performance was followed by a panel discussion on women's leadership and track II diplomacy conveying tangible methods and models for women leaders to tackle pressing security issues. Geena Davis introduced a clip of Betty Bigombe from "Real Security," a documentary film produced by Academy Award-nominated Iris Films, highlighting women's efforts on track II diplomacy in Africa, South America and the United States. The Gala concluded with a reading of the Call to Action in poetic form by Dr. Maya Angelou and an historic signing of the Call to Action by more than 100 Gala attendees.

Summit Press

The Summit partners sought to educate the media on security issues and develop new tactics for shaping media understanding. To this end, Rubenstein Communications disseminated the Summit messages through opinion pieces, news print articles, wire stories, broadcast and via the internet. The Summit generated 96 national and international pieces from different sources. Thirty-three members of the national and international press covered the Summit including the Associated Press, Agence France-Presse, ABC News Now, China Central Television UN Bureau, the Women's Media Center and World Pulse Media.

IV. OUTCOMES & COMMITMENTS

Members of the Summit community are working to incorporate the goals and objectives of the Summit into their current work, pursue the commitments they have already made and continue to make new commitments.

Commitments from the Summit Partners

The Council of Women World Leaders is taking the lead in convening members of the Summit community with international diplomacy experience to explore the next steps in encouraging women's participation in track II diplomacy efforts.

The Summit partners also are seeking greater traction for the Summit Call to Action. This commitment is shared by many in the Summit community. The Summit website (www.WomenandGlobalSecurity.org), maintained and updated by The White House Project, is the main vehicle for the internet distribution of the Call to Action. The Women Leaders Intercultural Forum (WLIF) carried the Call to Action to Amman, Jordan in December 2007 to brief women leaders in the region on the outcomes of the Summit. Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah of Jordan and 30 other women leaders signed the Call to Action. As of January 31, 2008, more than 200 leaders from around the world have signed the Call to Action.

The White House Project is developing concise, data-driven and human-story-rich talking points on United States security issues and how to enable women leaders to influence the domestic security dialogue and raise the visibility of their critical contributions.

Both The Council of Women World Leaders and the Women Leaders Intercultural Forum are working to support the International Colloquium on Women's Empowerment, Leadership Development, International Peace and Security in Liberia in March 2009. The Council of Women World Leaders is serving as the Vice-Chair for North America and has co-convened six meetings of the Vice-Chair group, addressing program planning, financing, invitations and logistics. The Council is working closely with its counterparts in the European Vice-Chair and the African Vice-Chair groups on planning and coordination for all aspects of the Colloquium. Further, the Council has the lead role in convening a meeting of the Council of Women World Leaders at the Colloquium, which President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf has agreed to host.

Building on the themes of the Summit, the Women Leaders Intercultural Forum coordinated two workshops at the planning meetings in Liberia in January 2008 on "The Economics of Insecurity" and "Gender and Climate Change." The WLIF team also continues to advise on the International Steering Committee for the Colloquium, where it has already chaired the working group tasked with finalizing the management and planning structure for the March 2009 Colloquium. In addition, WLIF is responsible for coordinating the Colloquium's content on international peace and security.

Under the direction of the Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands, Iris Films will produce and disseminate "Real Security," a documentary highlighting women's leadership on global security. The documentary trailer debuted at the Gala Celebration and can currently be viewed on the Summit website. The film provides a snapshot view of the track II diplomacy efforts currently undertaken by Betty Bigombe, mediator and former Minister of State from Uganda; Marina Silva, Brazilian Minister of the Environment and Amazon forest activist; and Sarah Sewall, former Pentagon official and current director of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard University. H.E. Mary Robinson will provide

the global perspective that weaves the documentary's characters together. The White House Project will seek to develop a distribution plan for the documentary, including a nationwide tour of the film with panel discussions, submissions to film festivals and internet viewings.

Commitments from the Summit Community

Since the end of the Summit, the Summit community has continued to take action to advance women's leadership on global security:

- Her Excellency Mary Robinson, after receiving a call to mobilize women leaders to address the current violence in Kenya, sent an email to the Summit community encouraging them to follow closely the developing situation in Kenya and to lend support where possible to those suffering from violence.
- Ms. Nyaradzai Gumbonzvanda, General Secretary of the World YWCA, witnessed the run up to the elections, the voting and the post-election implosion. She wrote in an email to H.E. Mary Robinson: "The suffering and trauma of ordinary people is so much, we need collective effort to support the search for an immediate and lasting solution that addresses both the political issues while responding to the humanitarian crisis. Women and children are usually the victims of such situations, and in this instance, women as voters and political actors have also been subject to violence and abuse. There are many reported cases of rape and sexual abuse in the post-election violence." To this effect, the World YWCA has issued a statement and an Action Alert suggesting ways to support the response to the crisis in Kenya. Ms. Gumbonzvanda and others are mobilizing women's leadership, voice and agency to address gender-responsive humanitarian actions that take into account the special needs of women and children; advocacy for inclusion of women's issues, voices and perspectives in the mediation and conflict-resolution processes in line with Security Council Resolution 1325 and the AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality 2005; and support for community peace-building and healing.
- Immediately upon her return to the Netherlands Antilles, H.E. Emily de Jongh-Elhage convened a press conference in which she announced her participation at the Summit and highlighted its outcomes. Subsequently a report of the proceedings of the Summit as well as a copy of the Call to Action was sent to the Parliament of the Netherlands Antilles. The Prime Minister is also planning to work closely on the regional level with other Caribbean countries to address the issue of climate change. At the national level she is considering an initiative whereby the government will team up with NGOs on this same issue.
- Joanne Sandler, Acting Director of UNIFEM, is distributing the Call to Action to UNIFEM's offices worldwide.
- Dr. Ranjana Kumari, Director of the Centre for Social Research, is circulating the Call to Action online and to her 560 network partner organizations across India.
- The International Museum of Women has posted the Call to Action on their website homepage (www.imow.org).
- Rosebud Kurwijila, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission, agreed to champion the African Union's Action Plan on Climate Change and its implementation within African governments.
- Elisabeth Rehn pledged on behalf of the European Parliament's Support Group for the Liberia

Colloquium to work with President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. This assistance is specifically focused on the areas of funding and identifying necessary resources.

- Mahnaz Afkhami, Founder and President of Women's Learning Partnership (WLP), has committed to supporting the Summit outcomes by producing and distributing training materials for political participation that will stress transformational leadership and democratic processes. The manual will be translated into the 17 languages used by WLP's partner organizations in 20 countries in the global south. It will document the experiences and expertise of women in Afghanistan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Palestine and Zimbabwe in the processes of peace building and conflict resolution and produce curricula and conduct trainings for women's activists and organizations so that they may strengthen the capacity of women's organizations. The purposes are to use technology for advocacy and networking, engage young women and men in democratic leadership and human rights advocacy with curricula and trainings designed especially for them, and connect women's organizations from the global south, especially Muslim majority countries, with women in the developed world so that they may collaborate, support and learn from one other.

The Responsibility to Protect working group drafted a statement on the UN General Assembly resolution, agreed on 15 November 2007:

“International women leaders who came together at the historic Global Security Summit in NYC, November 15 - 17, 2007, commend the passing of a resolution yesterday by the UN General Assembly calling for the elimination of rape and other forms of sexual violence in all its manifestations, including in conflict and related situations. Although this is a step in the right direction we deeply regret the resolution's inadequate recognition of state responsibility to protect citizens from organized mass rape or the use of rape as a political tool. Rape is a horrendous crime in any circumstance but when perpetrated by those in positions of authority, be they members of a state, military, or peacekeeping force, it is particularly abhorrent. Nonetheless, we hope that this decision by the General Assembly will lead swiftly to effective action to prevent these crimes and punish perpetrators. It must also serve to remind states of their principal responsibility to protect all of their citizens.”

V. CONCLUSIONS

Throughout the Summit, participants worked together in an energetic atmosphere focused on output and inclusiveness. Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the first democratically elected woman president in Africa, noted, “The International Women Leaders Global Security Summit is only the beginning.”

The small working groups allowed participants to scrutinize global security issues and share their knowledge of existing frameworks and efforts within their own countries. Critical ideas emerged and participants acknowledged that while there is a difficult road ahead, women’s empowerment leads to increased security for all. The solutions for global security are not currently systemic, and real security will take integrated policy solutions and cooperation among the military, civilians and nongovernmental organizations.

The road to real security requires women leaders to integrate state, global and human security in a mutually reinforcing way that builds upon currently existing theoretical frameworks of security policy. For this integration to succeed, women leaders must increase their capacity, funding, communications effectiveness, and involvement of men in their efforts on global security.

Women leaders must also inform and influence greater accountability on security, use existing mechanisms to enforce global standards and existing international law and create new methods where needed. The perspectives of women leaders must be heard internationally at conferences and other forums.

Women leaders bring a new perspective to the security policy dialogue, and now sit in the halls of power in numbers that can make a difference in both government and civil society. Building an inclusive process, persistence, consensus-building, considerations of short- and long-term implications and a talent for negotiation are some of the cornerstones of traditional women’s leadership. The Rt. Hon. Helen Clark, Prime Minister of New Zealand, encapsulated this point in her address to the Summit Community: “Women resort to jaw jaw rather than war war.” Combined with the ability to reach across boundaries, network, create practical change and apply a human face to security, women sit poised to fill the gaps in national and international leadership. As Wallis Annenberg, Trustee of the Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands, proclaimed in her opening remarks, “If there was ever a time when the wisdom, the sense of conscious and dignity, the resilience of strong women was needed at the highest levels of government, it is this one.”

For an electronic copy of this report and additional information about the International Women Leaders Global Security Summit, please visit www.WomenandGlobalSecurity.org.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX I - CALL TO ACTION

We, the participants of the International Women Leaders Global Security Summit, share a common vision for a more secure, peaceful and just world. Our different cultures and backgrounds are unified by our common sense of urgency and shared resolve to ensure that all people may live free from fear and want. We commit to supporting effective policies that increase human and state security and challenge affronts to both.

We recognize that the people of every nation deserve an accountable government, and a security system that provides for its own defense and sustains the safety and well being of its citizens. Nevertheless, in a world where threats to peace are not contained by borders, military force must not be the only tool used to address insecurity. An over-reliance on military solutions diverts resources--both financial and human--away from solutions that favor prevention and persuasion over coercion and force. The arms industry and the proliferation of small arms carry a high human and economic toll that undermines human rights, diverts resources and encourages violence. Recognizing that expanding defense budgets do not buy greater security, we call on governments to create a balanced response to security that accurately reflects today's real security threats and creates the momentum for long-term solutions.

The imperative to act could not be more urgent. Tens of thousands of people die each day from hunger and poverty-related causes, including 30,000 children under the age of five from preventable disease. Over 1.6 million people die each year from violence, of which 90% live in developing countries. In every country, women experience and sometimes die from gender-based violence and sexual assault, with systematic rape increasingly visible as a weapon of war. Eradicating threats such as terrorism, HIV/AIDS, environmental degradation, grinding poverty and pandemic disease require the energies of *all* leaders—both women and men. Security cannot be effectively discussed or achieved with the involvement of only half of humanity. The accumulated experiences of women leaders now rising to power must be brought systematically to bear on local, national and international security policy. As women leaders, we commit ourselves to ensuring that the realities of women who do not have access to power inform our actions. Anything less would be a waste of resources, and an act of unconscionable neglect.

We call on both governments and individuals to effectively use the local, regional and international tools already in our hands, such as United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, internationally agreed human rights standards including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and evolving norms such as the Responsibility to Protect, which are endorsed by heads of government and the international community. Similarly, policies that address the common ground shared by development and security are widely recognized as good practice, and should increasingly provide the framework for defense and economic strategies.

There is an urgent need to strengthen the application of these tools. We call on leaders to use them as designed: consistently, jointly and in global unison. Policymaking on security will then be squarely rooted in human rights principles and international law. We can also further strengthen their implementation by supporting reform at the United Nations that calls for a stronger, consolidated body for women's rights and empowerment that operates robustly at the global policy and field levels.

We also recognize that global business can play a role in addressing global insecurity. With influence that transcends the boundaries and power of governments, the private sector should be held accountable for abuses and called upon to contribute to the positive objectives of governments, empowering women and fulfilling human rights for all.

As leaders, we now exercise our collective agenda-setting power to detail changes we know will contribute to a more secure and just world. We commit to asserting our individual and collective political will to ensure these recommendations are widely implemented.

We have identified four issues on which to concentrate our collective efforts toward global security.

To address the **economics of insecurity**, we will partner with other leaders to:

- Clearly and consistently articulate that poverty is an affront to human dignity, is a source of global instability, disproportionately affects women and is a violation of human rights for which states and non-state actors must be held accountable.
- Set international standards of reporting on corporate responsibility that incorporate human rights and environmental standards.
- Restructure economic and development priorities to end unfair trade rules and focus more directly on generating productive and decent work opportunities, especially for the poor—the vast majority of whom are women—in insecure sectors such as agriculture and the informal economy.
- Promote core labor standards and decent work, including labor rights for informal workers, business rights for informal entrepreneurs, and property rights and social protection for all.
- Press donors to honor their foreign assistance commitments without conditionalities, especially for fragile states and Least Developed Countries, to build long-term capacity and market access, while addressing urgent threats to livelihoods, life and human dignity.

To catalyze more effective **responses to terrorism**, we must:

- Consistently advocate that appropriate responses to acts of terror bring perpetrators to justice and respect the rule of law and human rights protections.
- Formulate and support policies that address the root causes of terrorism, including despair, humiliation, marginalization, discrimination and lack of opportunity, and ensure that interventions provide viable alternatives.
- Reiterate that the lack of consensus around a definition of terror does not negate the universal agreement that harming civilians for political, ideological or religious ends is an abuse of human rights, dignity and life in all value systems.
- Condemn torture and abuse of international humanitarian law under any circumstances.

To mitigate the harmful effects of **climate change**, we pledge to:

- Reframe climate change as not only an economic and environmental challenge, but also an urgent social and ethical problem that disproportionately undermines the rights of women, the poor and the vulnerable, just as it increases the risk of social collapse and war.

- Publicly reinforce the message that climate change is having a direct negative impact on:
 - Food security for those relying on marginal agriculture, subsistence hunting or the oceans for human survival;
 - Water security in a world of decreasing and polluted fresh water resources; and
 - Disease management as tropical diseases migrate to populations lacking protective antibodies.
- Reinforce policy linkages between energy management and reduced global warming, with an emphasis on conservation, development and use of clean and renewable energy technologies that diminish greenhouse gas emissions.
- Press governments and donors to implement climate adaptation activities with affected populations—the majority of whom are women—based on the principle of equity.
- Call on the December 2007 UN Climate Change Conference in Bali and the wider global community to create a new world compact for the post-2012 period that acknowledges the differentiated burden of all nation states to:
 - Abate greenhouse gas emissions in a fair and balanced way, through systems such as carbon caps and emissions trading for developed countries and expanded carbon markets that provide incentives for developing countries; and
 - Address the damage already incurred by the communities in the world’s most vulnerable regions, including the Arctic, Antarctica and low-lying island states.

To fulfill **the responsibility to protect**, we must:

- Actively reinforce the global consensus that all nations bear collective responsibility to protect civilian populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.
- Clearly and consistently articulate the international community’s responsibility to first take action through diplomatic and other non-violent means when states fail to prevent or respond effectively to the above mentioned crimes, even when committed by non-state actors.
- Press government representatives at the United Nations to articulate a clear threshold for taking military action to prevent these crimes, and to press the UN Security Council to authorize decisive and timely action when this threshold is crossed.
- Insist that women’s views are sought and women leaders are included in all peace and security initiatives, including Track I and II negotiations.

- End impunity for violence against women and promote gender awareness in all stages of peace processes by mandating training for civilian and military personnel on the various ways insecurity manifests for women, including rape, murder, sexual harassment, unfair treatment and unequal power relations between men and women.
- Call on world leaders to protect the impartial and independent space of humanitarian actors working alongside military forces in areas of crisis.

We realize that taking action to fulfill these goals is our duty to the global community in which we live, and we commit ourselves to fulfilling it. We encourage others – women and men – to join us in strengthening our collective action.

APPENDIX II – SUMMIT ATTENDEES

PARTICIPANTS:

BISI ADELEYE-FAYEMI

Executive Director, African Women’s Development Fund, Nigeria

Ms. MAHNAZ AFKHAMI

Founder and President, Women’s Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace, Iran

THE HONORABLE MADELEINE ALBRIGHT

Secretary of State, United States (1997-2001)

DR. DEBORAH ALEXANDER

Principal Director for Governance and Security, United States Joint Forces Command

DAME MARGARET ANSTEE

United Nations Under-Secretary General (1987-1993), United Kingdom

ELIZABETH BERNSTEIN

Director, Nobel Women’s Initiative, United States

SHARON BHAGWAN ROLLS

Coordinator, femLINKpacific-Media Initiatives for Women, Republic of the Fiji Islands

THE HONORABLE BETTY BIGOMBE

Senior Fellow, United States Institute of Peace; Former Minister of State, Uganda

SYLVIA BORREN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Oxfam Novib, the Netherlands

BETH A. BROOKE

Global Vice Chair of Strategy, Communications and Regulatory Affairs, Ernst & Young, United States

CHARLOTTE BUNCH

Founder and Executive Director, Center for Women’s Global Leadership, Rutgers University, United States

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE KIM CAMPBELL

Prime Minister, Canada (1993), Summit Co-Host

DEEPTI CHOUBEY

Deputy Director, Nonproliferation Project, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, United States

RADHIKA COOMARASWAMY

United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, Sri Lanka

BINETA DIOP

Executive Director, Femmes Africa Solidarité, Senegal

DR. HALEH ESFANDIARI

Director, Middle East Program, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

SAKIKO FUKUDA-PARR

Visiting Professor, Graduate Program in International Affairs, The New School, Japan

DR. HELENE GAYLE

President and CEO, CARE USA

NYARADZAI GUMBONZVANDA

General Secretary, World YWCA, Zimbabwe

THE HONORABLE ASHA HAGI ELMI AMIN

Member, Pan-African Parliament of South Africa; Founder, Save Somali Women and Children; Chair, The Sixth Clan

THERESA HITCHENS

Director, The World Security Institute's Center for Defense and Information

THE HONORABLE SWANEE HUNT

United States Ambassador to Austria (1993-1997); President, Hunt Alternatives Fund

ANGELA KANE

United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Germany

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CLAUDIA J. KENNEDY

(Retired), United States Army

ANGÉLIQUE KIDJO

Goodwill Ambassador, United Nations Children's Fund, Benin

DR. SUZANNE KINDERVATTER

Vice President, InterAction, United States

THE HONORABLE OLUBANKE KING-AKERELE

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Liberia

THE HONORABLE AKUA KUENYEHIA

First Vice-President, International Criminal Court

HER EXCELLENCY CHANDRIKA BANDARANAIKE KUMARATUNGA
President, Sri Lanka (1994-2005)

DR. RANJANA KUMARI
President, Women Power Connect; Director, Centre for Social Research, India

THE HONORABLE ROSEBUD KURWIJILA
Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission, Tanzania

ELLEN LAIPSON
President and CEO, Henry L. Stimson Center, United States

THE HONORABLE BARBARA LAWTON
Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, United States

HER EXCELLENCY MARIA LIBERIA-PETERS
Prime Minister, Netherlands Antilles (1984-86, 1988-93)

LAURA LISWOOD
Secretary General, Council of Women World Leaders, United States

CARMEN LOMELLIN
Executive Secretary, Inter-American Commission of Women of the Organization of American States

DR. JANE HOLL LUTE
United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, United States

RACHEL MAYANJA
United Nations Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Uganda

CAROLYN McASKIE
United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, Canada

DR. MONTGOMERY McFATE
Senior Social Science Advisor, Human Terrain System Program, United States Army

THE HONORABLE ASHA-ROSE MIGIRO
United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Tanzania

HER EXCELLENCY GERTRUDE MONGELLA
President, Pan-African Parliament, Tanzania

MADAME TON NU THI NINH
Vice Chair, National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Vietnam

THE HONORABLE BETTY PAVELICH-SIROIS
Personal Envoy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Croatia

HER EXCELLENCY ING KANTHA PHAVI
Minister for Women's Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia

THE HONORABLE ELISABETH REHN
Minister of Defense (1990-1995), Finland; Former UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Special Representative and Coordinator of UN Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina

HER EXCELLENCY MARY ROBINSON
President, Ireland (1990-97), Co-Host

DR. HANNAH SAFRAN
Co-Founder, Women in Black, Israel

HER EXCELLENCY EMILY SAIDY DE JONGH-ELHAGE
Prime Minister, Netherland Antilles (2006- Present), Honorary Co-Chair

THE HONORABLE WIJDAN MIKHA'IL SALIM
Minister of Human Rights, Iraq

DR. SIMA SAMAR, CHAIRWOMAN
Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

JOANNE SANDLER
Ad Interim Executive Director, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

THE HONORABLE IRENE M. SANTIAGO
Senior Adviser to the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process and Chief Executive Officer of the Mindanao Commission on Women, the Philippines

SARAH SEWALL
Director, Carr Center for Human Rights, Harvard University, United States

RITU SHARMA FOX
Co-Founder and President, Women's Edge Coalition, United States

THE RIGHT HONORABLE JENNY SHIPLEY
Prime Minister, New Zealand (1997-1999)

BARBARA STOCKING
Director, Oxfam Great Britain

AMBASSADOR SHIRIN R. TAHIR-KHELI
Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State on Women's Empowerment, United States Department of State

THE HONORABLE TONE TINGSGÅRD
Vice-President, Parliamentary Assembly; Special Representative on Gender Issues, The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Sweden

ANN VENEMAN

Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

MELANNE VERVEER

Co-Founder and Chairman of the Board, Vital Voices Global Partnership, United States

HER EXCELLENCY VAIRA VIKE-FREIBERGA

President, Latvia (1999-2007), Honorary Co-Chair

JANE WALES

President and CEO, World Affairs Council of Northern California; Co-Founder, Global Philanthropy Forum, United States

THE HONORABLE MARGOT WALLSTRÖM

Former Member, Parliament of Sweden; Senior Vice President, European Commission, Belgium

SHEILA WATT-CLOUTIER

Chair, Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) (2002-2006), Canada

MARIE WILSON

President and Founder, The White House Project, United States

SAADIA ZAHIDI

Head, Women Leaders Programme, World Economic Forum, Switzerland

JUNE ZEITLIN

Executive Director, Women's Environment & Development Organization

MODERATORS:

CAROL JENKINS

President, Women's Media Center

MARIA HINOJOSA

Host, National Public Radio (NPR)

FACILITATORS:

SANAM NARAGHI-ANDERLINI

Research Affiliate, MIT Center for International Studies

EILEEN BABBITT

Professor of International Conflict Management Practice; Director, International Negotiation and Conflict Resolution Program, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University

DR. EILEEN BORRIS
Director of Training, Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy

SHIFRA BRONZNICK
Founder, Bronznick & Co., LLC

PATRICIA DEGENNARO
Associate Professor of International Affairs, New York University, United States

SUSAN HACKLEY
Managing Director, Program on Negotiation, Harvard Law School, United States

DR. KARIN VON HIPPEL
Co-Director, Center for Strategic & International Studies Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project and Senior Fellow, International Security Program

MARY MCKINLEY
Consultant, The White House Project, United States

JOLYNN SHOEMAKER
Executive Director, Women in International Security, United States

ANDREA STRIMLING
Co-Founder, Alliance for Peacebuilding

AUTHORS:

MARTHA CHEN
Lecturer in Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

BARBARA CROSSETTE
United Nations Bureau Chief (1994-2001), *The New York Times*

INGRID HARDER
Consultant

DR. AZZA KARAM
Senior Advisor on Culture, UN Population Fund

ANTONIA POTTER
Independent Consultant

DR. ÚRSULA OSWALD SPRING
Centro Regional de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias, National University of Mexico

DR. CAROLINE THOMAS
Deputy Vice Chancellor, University of Southampton

OBSERVERS:

ANNE AMES
Guest

CHARLES ANNENBERG WEINGARTEN
Trustee, Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands

WALLIS ANNENBERG
Vice President, Annenberg Foundation; Trustee, Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands

CLARA D'ALMEIDA
Liaison Officer on Women's Empowerment in Liberia

SOFIA BALME
Guest

BARBARA BRIDGES
Co-Founder, Advance Geophysical Corporation

ELIZABETH COLTON
Board Chair, International Museum of Women

ELIZABETH COOK
President and Director, Philanthropiece

SUSAN DAVIS
President and CEO, Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC) USA

DR. HOWARD DESHONG III
Trustee, Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands

EDITH EDDY
Executive Director, Compton Foundation

JODIE EVANS
Co-Founder, CODEPINK Women for Peace

HELGA FLORES TREJO
Executive Director, Heinrich Boll Foundation in North America

DR. JOHANNA MENDELSON FORMAN
Senior Associate, Center for Strategic and International Studies

MELANIE GREENBERG
President, Cypress Fund for Peace and Security

CAROL HANNON

Development Specialist, Government of Ireland Overseas Development Assistance Program

DR. KATHLEEN HALL JAMIESON

Program and Center Director, Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands; Director, Annenberg Public Policy Center

BONNIE JENKINS

Program Officer, U.S. Foreign and Security Policy, Ford Foundation

ELIZABETH R. KABLER

Trustee, Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands

JOAN KNUDSON

Vice President and Director, Philanthropiece

SUZANNE LERNER

Owner, Lerner ET CIE

DR. MORRIS LIPSON

Director, Sigrid Rausing Trust

HOPE LYONS

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

KATHERINE MAGRAW

Director, Peace and Security Founders Group

LANDAN MANTEGHI

President, AARP Global Network

COLEEN MAY

Owner and CEO, Intervine, Inc.

JOELLEN RADERSTORF

Executive Director, Mother's Acting Up

HOLLY TAYLOR SARGENT

Senior Associate Dean for Advancement and Senior Director for University Women's Initiatives, Harvard University

LEIGH TAYLOR YOUNG

Actress

CORA WEISS

President, Hague Appeal for Peace

PARTNERS:

THE ANNENBERG FOUNDATION TRUST AT SUNNYLANDS

Kathryn Kolbert, Project Director
Angela Clinton, Senior Project Coordinator
Jacqueline Dunn, Project Associate

THE WHITE HOUSE PROJECT

Erin Vilardi, National Program Director
Lorelei Kelly, Real Security Initiative Policy Director
Jaime Peters, Program Coordinator

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN WORLD LEADERS

Sarah Parker, Director of Programs
Kim Mance, Communications Coordinator

**THE WOMEN LEADERS INTERCULTURAL FORUM,
REALIZING RIGHTS: THE ETHICAL GLOBALIZATION INITIATIVE**

Heather Grady, Director, Policy and Partnerships, Realizing Rights
Jennifer McCarthy, Director
Michelle Bologna, Associate Director
Elizabeth Mackin, Security Consultant
Amina Chaudary, Logistics Coordinator

APPENDIX III - COLLABORATING PARTNERS

The Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands, a charitable trust, was established in 2001 by the Annenberg Foundation to advance public understanding of and appreciation for democracy and to address serious issues facing the country and the world. The Trust convenes world leaders to promote global understanding; leaders of the United States to focus on ways to improve the functioning of the three branches of government, the press and public schools; educators to determine how to better teach about the Constitution and the fundamental principles of democracy; leaders of major social institutions including learned societies to determine how these institutions can better serve the public and the public good, and scholars addressing ways to improve the well-being of the nation in such areas as media, education and philanthropy.

3535 Market St., Suite 200, Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: 215-898-9400 E-mail: aclinton@sunnylandstrust.org (www.sunnylands.org)

The Council of Women World Leaders (The Council) is a network of current and former women prime ministers, presidents, and cabinet ministers whose mission is to mobilize the highest level of global women leaders for collective action on issues of critical importance to women and equitable development. The Council, a 501(c)(3) organization, has ten years of experience convening women leaders at the highest levels of government, working with grassroots organizations and multilateral institutions to address issues specific to gender within countries and internationally. The Council itself is comprised of 34 women heads of state and government—including almost every woman president or prime minister. The Advisory Group of the Council includes six former male heads of state and the Secretary-General of the OECD, among other high level leaders.

The Aspen Institute, One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036-1133
Phone: 202-736-2522 E-mail: info@cwwl.org (www.cwwl.org)

The White House Project (WHP), a U.S based, nonpartisan, not-for-profit organization, aims to advance women's leadership in all communities and sectors, up to the U.S. presidency. By filling the leadership pipeline with a richly diverse, critical mass of women, The White House Project seeks to make American institutions, businesses and government truly representative. The WHP's *Real Security Initiative* is based on the premise that real security requires harnessing all elements of U.S. power—strengthening diplomacy, economic leverage, and intelligence in addition to a strong military. The long term objective of the *Real Security Initiative* is to increase the profile of women and their values both in the media and politics, on issues of U.S. national security and the need for different national priorities.

434 W. 33rd Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10001
Phone: 212-261-4400 E-mail: info@thewhitehouseproject.org (www.thewhitehouseproject.org)

The Women Leaders Intercultural Forum (WLIF), a program of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative, is a network of women leaders of different generations, cultures and professional disciplines committed to bringing about a more just and secure world. WLIF aims to increase the participation of women leaders in conflict resolution and in policymaking on security by supporting the efforts of principled women leaders and coordinating diplomatic missions of women leaders to areas of acute crisis.

Realizing Rights, 271 Madison Avenue, Suite 1007, New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212-895-8080 E-mail: info@eginitiative.org (www.realizingrights.org)

APPENDIX IV – OBJECTIVES

SUMMIT GOAL: To enhance the effectiveness of women’s leadership on global security.

Objective 1: The Summit will launch a process to amplify the efforts of women leaders and to facilitate more collective action on global security.

- 1.1 Gather current and former heads of state and government for a private meeting in support of women’s leadership on global security.
- 1.2 Articulate the interconnectedness of human and state security on such issues as economy, climate change, humanitarian intervention and peacebuilding, and terrorism and counter-terrorism.
- 1.3 Identify critical points of leverage to effect change on these issues in existing multilateral negotiations and legal frameworks.
- 1.4 Create a task force for Track II diplomacy¹ on acute crises and critical trends affecting global security.
- 1.5 Establish strategies for engagement with key individuals in multilateral institutions.

Objective 2: The Summit will generate public awareness and support for women’s leadership on global security.

- 2.1 Showcase women’s leadership on global security.
- 2.2 Endorse and promote the Summit Declaration as a call to action on global security.
- 2.3 Develop strategies for reframing key issues and messages in order to promote an integrated approach to addressing critical problems of global security.
- 2.4 Institutionalize a network of experts available for consultation and public speaking on global security.

Objective 3: The Summit will generate ideas and increased resources for women’s leadership on global security.

- 3.1 Expand relationships between the funding community and women leaders.
- 3.2 Secure financial commitments to new and ongoing projects.
- 3.3 Integrate Summit outcomes with future meetings of women leaders on global security.

¹Track II diplomacy refers to non-official diplomacy which is conducted or facilitated by influential individuals, often initiated as a way to address issues which have not or cannot yet be addressed via official channels.

International Women Leaders Global Security Summit



November 15-17, 2007

Jumeirah Essex House
New York City

APPENDIX V – AGENDA

The International Women Leaders Global Security Summit provides women leaders a forum to discuss, evaluate and endorse meaningful strategies for global security. Participants include current and former heads of state and government, influential ministers and leaders of inter-governmental and nongovernmental organizations who are committed to addressing critical security issues. Members of the philanthropic community and the media join selected sessions to help generate an action plan.

Summit Action Goals

- Identify critical ways to effect change within existing multilateral negotiations and legal frameworks
- Create a task force for Track II diplomacy that addresses grave threats to global security
- Formulate strategies for building political momentum to ensure responsible action in world trouble spots
- Develop tactics to shape the media's understanding of security issues

Meeting Methodology

Discussions and strategies developed by working groups are shared with all of the Summit participants through interactive communication technologies. Each table discussion is supported by a trained facilitator and a rapporteur to ensure that participants have the opportunity to share their insights and have them captured for future use. In this way, participants build upon each other's work as they generate meaningful strategies for global security.

A project of



In partnership with



Thursday, November 15, 2007

CELEBRATING INTERNATIONAL WOMEN LEADERS

5:30 PM – 7:00 PM •*Central Park Room*•

REGISTRATION

6:45 PM – 9:30 PM •*Central Park Room*•

OPENING DINNER (*Business Attire*)

Welcoming remarks: Her Excellency Mary Robinson, President of Ireland (1990-97), Summit Co-Host
The Right Honourable Kim Campbell, Prime Minister of Canada (1993), Co-Host
Wallis Annenberg, Trustee of the Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands

Recognition of current and former heads of state and government

EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES OF LEADING ON GLOBAL SECURITY

Conversation with current and former heads of state and government

Introduction of Summit participants

Introduction of Call to Action, Kim Campbell

Friday, November 16, 2007

GROUNDWORK FOR A NEW SECURITY AGENDA

Summit Moderator: Ms. Carol Jenkins, President, The Women's Media Center

6:30 AM – 8:30 AM •*Grand Salon*•

REGISTRATION

7:00 AM – 8:00 AM **Breakfast** •*Petit Salon*•

8:00 AM – 8:15 AM Transition to Grand Salon

8:15 AM – 9:00 AM •*Grand Salon*•

OPENING PLENARY

Welcoming Remarks: Ambassador Shirin Tahir-Kheli, Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State,
U.S. Department of State
The Honorable Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State, United States (1997-2001)

Summit Goals and Objectives: Mary Robinson

9:00 AM – 9:20 AM

INTRODUCTIONS AND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

9:20 AM – 9:45 AM

FRAMING THE ISSUES

The Honorable Asha Rose Migiro, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General

9:45 AM – 10:55 AM

PRECEDENTS FOR CHANGE

Presentation of case studies to reveal emerging Summit themes and illustrate the importance of women's leadership in global security, followed by small table discussions

Ms. Sheila Watt-Cloutier, Chair, Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) (2002-2006), Canada
Ms. Sarah Sewall, Director, Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, Harvard University

10:55 AM – 11:15 AM **Break** •*Petit Salon*•

11:15 AM – 1:00 PM •2nd floor meeting rooms•

EXPLORING SECURITY OBSTACLES

Participants convene in pre-selected working groups on four global security themes:

The Responsibility to Protect •Central Park I•	Climate Change •Borghese•	The Economics of Insecurity •Central Park II•	Preventing Terrorism •Hibiya•
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Presentation of Summit themes by the authors of thematic papers. Discussions examine significant challenges, highlight the interconnectedness of human and state security concerns and develop approaches to reframing critical issues in ways that promote a safer world.

Ms. Barbara Crossette, Ms. Ingrid Harder, Dr. Azza Karam, Dr. Úrsula Oswald Spring, Dr. Caroline Thomas

11:15 AM– 2:00 PM

PRIVATE MEETING OF CURRENT AND FORMER HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM Lunch •Petit Salon•

Ms. Antonia Potter, expert on conflict mediation and women and gender in Track I and Track II diplomacy, describes women's contributions to Track II diplomacy and the resolution of humanitarian crises. Participants identify approaches to increase women's participation in conflict prevention and resolution.

2:00 PM – 2:30 PM •Grand Salon•

PLENARY

Insights and points of leverage from the working groups

2:30 PM – 2:40 PM Transition to working groups

2:40 PM –3:55 PM •2nd floor meeting rooms•

AGENDA FOR ACTION

Participants remain in thematic working groups to formulate strategies for addressing security problems and develop Summit action goals.

The Responsibility to Protect •Central Park I•	Climate Change •Borghese•	The Economics of Insecurity •Central Park II•	Preventing Terrorism •Hibiya•	Call to Action •Hyde Park•
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3:55 PM – 4:15 PM Break •Petit Salon•

4:15 PM – 5:00 PM •Grand Salon•

FOUNDATION FOR ACTION

Results and insights from the day and conclusions from the working groups

6:30 PM – 10:00 PM •Petit and Grand Salons•

THE GALA CELEBRATION (*Festive Attire*)

Reception and dinner celebrating women's leadership on global security including panel on Track II diplomacy.

Featuring:

Dr. Maya Angelou, U.S. Poet Laureate
The Right Honourable Kim Campbell, Prime Minister, Canada (1993)
Ms. Geena Davis, Academy Award- and Golden Globe-Winning Actress
Ms. Bineta Diop, Executive Director, Femmes Africa Solidarité
Dr. Haleh Esfandiari, Director, Middle East Program, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Ms. Angeliqe Kidjo, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador
Her Excellency Mary Robinson, President, Ireland (1990-97)
Ms. Susan Taylor, Editor-in-Chief, Essence Magazine
The Honorable Margot Wallström, Senior Vice President, European Commission
Ms. Marie Wilson, President, The White House Project

Saturday, November 17, 2007

PLATFORM FOR SECURITY PROGRESS

7:15 AM – 8:15 AM Breakfast •*Petit Salon*•

8:15 AM – 8:30 AM Transition to Grand Salon

8:30 AM – 9:45 AM •*Grand Salon*•

LEVERAGING THE POWER OF WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

The Honorable Olubanke King-Akelere, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Liberia, and Dr. D. Evelyn Kandakai, former Education Minister for Liberia, present a case study detailing recent interventions taken by the government of Liberia to rebuild the country post-conflict. Summit participants take collective action by engaging in active problem-solving on security challenges.

Moderator: The Honorable Swanee Hunt, U.S. Ambassador to Austria (1993–1997); Chair, Initiative for Inclusive Security

9:45 AM – 9:50 AM Transition to working groups

9:50 AM – 11:10 AM •*2nd floor meeting rooms*•

IMPLEMENTATION, RESOURCES AND COMMITMENTS FOR ACTION

Participants continue in previous thematic working groups as well as establish new working groups to plan future collaboration.

11:10 AM – 11:30 AM Break •*Petit Salon*•

11:30 AM – 12:30 PM •*Grand Salon*•

FINANCING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP ON SECURITY

Jane Wales, CEO and President, World Affairs Council of Northern California, and Co-Founder, Global Philanthropy Forum, moderates a discussion between women leaders and the philanthropic and Official Development Assistance communities. Panelists and others share ideas on deepening ties between foundations and women leaders, discuss strategies for supporting Summit outcomes and address key questions raised by the Summit working groups.

Dr. Bonnie Jenkins, Program Officer for U.S. Foreign and Security Policy, The Ford Foundation
Katherine Magraw, Director of the Peace and Security Funders Group
The Honorable Elisabeth Rehn, Minister of Defence, Finland, (1990-1995)
Susan Davis, President and CEO of BRAC USA

12:30 PM – 1:15 PM •*Grand Salon*•

CLOSING CEREMONY

Co-hosts synthesize the Summit's main outcomes. Participants share their analyses of the two days and make individual commitments to future action.

Performance by The New York City Children's Choir

1:15 PM – 2:00 PM Lunch •*Petit Salon*•