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Equal Rights - Equal Responsibilities
Droits Égaux - Responsabilités Égales



Equal Rights

IAW NEWSLETTER - March - April 2004, nr. 3

Dear IAW members,

From now on the newsletter will inform you every time about the progress of the IAW centenary – it is a review – it is a new start and it is fun! In this newsletter the three questions the Greek League of Women's Rights asked the political parties during election time, a report of an exciting project in South Africa and a personal impression of the happenings at the Commission of the Status of Women. The usual list with books and events you will find at the end. And again one of the moving stories concerning women from our special correspondent Anjana Basu, India.

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

The results of the CSW documents are to be found on

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw48/>

A personal impression follows of what happened during the negotiations of the documents and what was said or whispered in the corridors.

As a representative of IAW Affiliate Vrouwen Alliantie, I followed mainly the struggle for appropriate language in “The Role of Men and Boys in achieving Gender Equality”. I also attended some excellent side events, including three side events organised by IAW in collaboration with sister organisations.

As usual, the NGO-side of CSW was very well organised by CONGO New York. In a briefing every morning we heard the latest news about the results of the negotiations. At the end of the day we could discuss in a caucus the content of the paragraphs, with the bottlenecks, the loopholes, and the snail pace of it all.

On the first day of CSW a rumour started circulating in the corridors, that somehow kept drifting like a misty cloud through the whole conference – that the US would no longer recognise the PfA of Beijing and also the results of the 23rd special session of Women 2000. Further, if certain language got in about reproductive rights of women for example, the US was even thinking of withholding its approval of the CSW documents. Was this just a rumour? Or was it the first move in a poker game? The next rumour that reached us was that the European Union would stand firmly by the Beijing PfA declaration and the 23rd special session of Women 2000. You can imagine that the NGOs were watching the debates with close attention and also with concern.

A backlash is not what the women's movement is waiting for in 2005, when we will have a Review of the results after Beijing.

The Struggle for the right Language

Just at the end of the conference it became clear that there was no consensus in the first paragraph of the documents. It reads: the Commission ‘**recalls and reiterates** the PfA of Beijing and the 23rd special session of the General Assembly: Gender Equality, Development and Peace in the 21st century’.

The Commission also ‘**took note**’ of a note by the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on the elimination of violence against women, as well as a note by the Secretary-General on proposals for the strategic framework for the biennium 2006-2007.

The representative of the Sudan said after some deliberation it was her understanding that taking note of a report did not mean any approval and she got support from the representatives of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The Sudan representative had also some doubts about the word ‘**masculinities**’, a word that has a central position in recent research about the role of men and boys. It was also a central issue in an excellent report on domestic violence by the Swedish mission. The EU, with Sweden, tried to get the word in, but when Sudan asked about its meaning, she was given a long and complicated definition. The Sudan representative herself had found a shorter and different one in the Oxford dictionary. During the discussion the word masculinities was lost for the document.

A problem was also to get both 'care and services' in the document, an important issue in the PfA of Beijing, connected with reproductive rights. Denmark and the Netherlands did their utmost to get it in, but to no avail. It became **services and programmes**.

*Para 6p. Ensure men's access to and utilisation of **reproductive and sexual health services and programmes**, including HIV/AIDS-related programmes and services, and encourage men to participate with women in programmes designed to prevent and treat all forms of HIV/AIDS transmission and other sexually transmitted infections.*

*Para 6q. Design and implement **programmes** to encourage and enable men to adopt safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour, and to use effectively methods to prevent unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS*

There was a bit of confusion about '**stereotypes**' used in: 'Real change can only come when stereotypical attitudes which inhibited women's advancement and impeded efforts for gender equality, are once and for all removed'. The word was kept in, but both the US and the Holy See remarked that father and mother were also stereotypes, which was received with jeers and laughter from the audience.

Organisations like Pro Motherhood and Pro Life were lobbying the US delegation mostly, but also other delegates and NGOs. Was it due to their influence that the word '**parents**' in the document was displaced by 'fathers and mothers'? Or was it the idea of the Bush administration? During the discussion it became: 'fathers and mothers, legal guardians and other caregivers'. This swap is not in accordance with the language of PfA and in this way there is a crack in the fence. Anyhow, consensus was reached in the end.

Two Caucuses

The European Women's Lobby was well prepared. As an umbrella of more than 3000 NGOs, its amendments on both documents had been backed up by its supporters all over Europe. The result was dealt with in a caucus at the start of CSW. Well done, our sincere compliments, but ... the European Union was also part of the ECE region, together with the US and Canada. Somehow the NGOs of the US and Canada could not connect with all this work done beforehand, and done without them. It was a pity because together the three could have been wonderful allies.

How different was the African caucus. They had nothing prepared. They had only a practical, energetic young leader with lots of humour. 'Look here', she said; 'we from Africa are with a few NGOs only, so we have to build unity. Even if you don't agree with all the details in the whole, let's put up a front and show them we are here. I have made a list with tasks to be fulfilled. Who will volunteer for ...' There were 8 tasks on her list, like commenting on the documents, writing an intervention, lobbying, giving comments during a briefing etc. I never thought she would get enough people for the tasks, but she did!

Patterns like this will be recognised by most women in politics. Preparation is fine, but don't prepare yourself to the utmost. Leave room for the unexpected! And every political situation is different. You just have to adapt to it as well as you can, together with the people involved, to make the best of it.

NEGOTIATING LANGUAGE - FORGETTING THE POINT?

It seems that many of our diplomatic friends are forgetting the point. A document doesn't exist simply for the sake of existing, so that we can clap ourselves on the back and toast to what a good job we've done; these documents exist as a tool to create a more secure human environment by including more than half of the planet's population in all levels of decision making and in all discussions.

But delegates seem to be going beyond flexibility on points of language to flexibility in topics addressed, bending and twisting their mandate to allow them to neglect the purpose of their meeting. We did not come here to regurgitate routine objections, and reject outright or undermine principles and programs

already in motion or work that is already being done. Women are working under threat of harassment, violence, and death in and out of conflict zones around the world; the tools we develop here are meant to make that work just a tiny bit easier. From the first days of this CSW, NGOs have been advocating for basic principles to be included in the agreed conclusions in order to ensure that we are making real progress for women everywhere. If delegates want their time in New York City to mean more than a stamp in their passports and a few good lunches, they must include language in the agreed conclusions that address the following topics:

Women's Participation: The theme of the agreed conclusions is not women in conflict zones or the prevention of harm to women during armed conflict: it is **WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION** in conflict prevention, management, and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace building. The language of the agreed conclusions needs to address directly the issue of women's participation, in addition to dealing with the prerequisite of protection to ensure women's ability to participate. Commitment to Acting on the Conclusions - Intentions and consideration are fine, but there need to be commitments to collaborating with women and providing resources for women's organisations and their capacity building.

Accountability: It needs to be clear which actors are meant to ensure women's participation and how mechanisms will be put in place to monitor, evaluate, and report on implementation. Regardless of the final text of the agreed conclusions, and whether or not they include these essential, substantive points, NGOs can still take many things from this CSW: the Secretary-General's thematic reports, the reports of the Expert Group Meetings, the first UN agreed language on women in peace processes, exposure to new tools and resources, and the experiences of networking and sharing with other NGOs. Still, this does not excuse delegates from their responsibility to include the points outlined above, which have yet to see sufficient inclusion in agreed language.

Marie Diemer & Emily Regan Wills, in our personal capacity.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, UN Office, New York

IAW – In Action during CSW

Weaving the World's Women Together – March 4

On March 4, during the 48th session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York, the IAW organised a panel entitled “Weaving the World's Women Together—Lessons for 2005 and Beyond.”

The event was co-sponsored by the Center for Women's Global Leadership, FEMNET, the UN OSAGI/DESA and the Women's Environment and Development Organisation. **Soon-Young Yoon**, the moderator, noted that the speakers were leaders in managing conflicts between groups from diverse backgrounds and in forging unified political processes.

Joan Franklin, director of communications at WEDO traced the history of her organization as a catalyst of the women's caucuses from its origins as a Women's US Foreign Policy Council. The turning point for the caucus was the Congress for a Healthy Planet held in 1991 that involved women from 83 countries, with more than a third from developing countries. Although organising women from the North and South “was hard work,” Franklin said that by the 1992 UN environment conference, “We spoke with one voice.”

Mama Dombia Koite, chairperson of FEMNET, briefed the participants about FEMNET, a region-wide African network of communications and development NGOs specialising in electronic communications. FEMNET has overcome many linguistic and geographic obstacles. Still, rural and poor urban African women remain technologically “illiterate” due to their low levels of education, poverty, the predominance of English on the Internet and the high cost of computers and connections. Strategies should include more training centers in new information technologies for women and girls as well as lobbying for more financial support.

Charlotte Bunch, Director of the Center for Women's Global Leadership, situated women's achievements in the 1990's in the context of the 1970's and 80's. In her view, “loose networking” has been a major advance in organising women internationally. “Moments” of intense political activities such as the human rights conference in Vienna were also challenges as networks evolved. Communications resource centers like the International Women's Tribune Center and ISIS were key “nodes” during major international gatherings. Bunch recognised the importance of the Brussels Tribunal of 1976 and Nairobi conference in 1990 in spurring on the international women's human rights movement. Bunch concluded that the “definition of feminism comes from everywhere, and we need to constantly renegotiate our differences.”

The message entitled “The World interdisciplinary Congress on Women – 2005” was delivered by **Cho Jee-Woo**, director of the Ministry of Gender Equality, Republic of Korea on behalf of Minister Chi Eun-Hee. She offered the Korean government's support for the event and welcomed all delegates to the congress that will be held from June 19 to 24, 2005 at Ewha Woman's University in Seoul, Korea. As it will take place ten years after the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, Minister Chi felt it would be a good occasion to evaluate the progress of the feminist movement and

women's studies. As the boundaries between East-West and South-North shift, economic disparities and international peace are of particular concern.

Wariara Mbugua, Principal Social Affairs Officer from OSAGI/DESA drew attention to the need to apply lessons learned from the women's movement to the issue of youth and the role of men and boys for gender equality. The UN Resolution 60/1 on youth laid out a program of action for 2000 and beyond, allowing the UN system to provide a more co-ordinated effort. Young people's roles in peace prevention and conflict resolution are emerging as well as leadership in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Concerning men and boy, Mbugua said that tensions and contradictions need to be recognised in addressing this issue. The core of the problem involves difficult issues such as the diversity of men's identities and socialisation. The women's movement needs to clearly differentiate the women's agenda from the gender one—as the latter can easily obscure the suffering women endure as women.

I wish you could see this newsletter the picture Soon-Young Yoon has sent of the panel in the marvellous IAW side event; “Weaving the World's Women together”, but I do hope it will be in IWNNews. And I can assure you IAW member Soon-Young Yoon was a most charming and intelligent moderator.

Initiative for an UN Commission on Peace and Crisis Prevention – March 10

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers – International Alliance of Women

An interesting panel on ‘**It takes Equals to make a lasting Peace**’, with speakers from Spain, Argentina, Finland, the USA and Germany.

It was chaired by Johanna E. Sterbin, the UN representative of the Federation Internationale des Femmes Des Carrieres Juridiques (FIFCJ – www.federacionjuristas.org) and Kay Fraleigh, UN representative of the International Alliance of Women (IAW – www.womenalliance.com).

Afterwards there was a lively discussion between young women in the audience and the esteemed lawyers, judges, sociologists and presidents of international organisations in the panel.

One of the members of the panel was IAW member Heide Schutz, with a very special initiative. An Austrian-German working group had drafted a model statute for a United Nations Commission on Peace and Crisis Prevention, **UNCOPAC**.

The statute defines the duties of this new body as follows:

For the promotion of world peace and international security, UNCOPAC will take *preventive* action in advance of potentially violent conflicts. It will initiate and promote measures for the further development of crisis prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. It will support steps towards the worldwide strengthening of peace work, peace education and peace research, and will co-ordinate them at international level.

*An excellent initiative! During the debates on the document on ‘Women's equal participation in conflict prevention’, it became clear that the issue of **prevention** certainly could get more emphasis. For more information please mail fw.frieden@t-online.de We wish you all the best, Heide!*

Communications and the emerging trends – March 11

The third IAW side event organised by IAW Vice-President Kay Fraleigh was on the procedures of confidential and non-confidential Communications (or complaints). This topic was, like former years in CSW, discussed in closed quarters. Together with Eleanor Solo and Philamenia Kintu, both from the Division on the Advancement on Women (DAW) and Judith Gordon, UN Representative of the National Council of Women. We discussed one of the aspects of this topic: why have so few communications (complaints) been sent to CSW? There should be lots of complaints! Otherwise CSW cannot be looking for emerging trends. How to improve the situation? A decision on Communications was again postponed, so there will be time to look around for a remedy.

Thank you Kay Fraleigh, Joanna Sterbin and Irena Sarlis-Morfopoulos for all the work you did for IAW!

Questionnaire to Governments

In order to prepare for the “Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of Beijing +5”, the UN Division for the Advancement of Women, in collaboration with the regional commissions of the UN, has prepared a questionnaire to compile information from governments on major achievements and obstacles in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Beijing +5 outcome document. The Committee is planning to use this same questionnaire to gather information from national and regional NGOs to put together a

parallel report to that of the UN, giving the NGO perspective on the implementation of and achievements of the goals set in Beijing in 1995 and New York in 2000. You will find this questionnaire on the UN DAW website on

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/2005Review/index.html>.

Please feel free to complete the questionnaire and send it to the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, P.O. Box 3571, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163 USA, Fax: 1-212-692-0724,

by August 2004 so that we can prepare our NGO report in time for the CSW in 2005.

IAW CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS 1904 - 2004

Berlin 11 – 14 September

Contact: Sigrid.stadler@tele2.at

An International Meeting is planned on Sunday 12 September followed by the Board meeting and a simultaneous general Members meeting. After a buffet dinner that evening, there will be time for some small working groups to get together.

The venue for the official Birthday Celebration and Centenary Conference is the Berliner Rathaus on the Monday morning. Celebrations will continue at the hotel with dinner, drinks, music and entertainment.

After a sightseeing tour of Berlin on 14 September with special emphasis on the history of women in that city, group travel by train to Freiburg is being organised.

In Berlin, delegates will stay at the Kongress Hotel Berlin-Rahnsdorf located in the woods near the Müggelsee. It offers a very reasonable bed and breakfast rate, first class food and wines and good transport services.

Freiburg 14 – 19 September

Contact: info.freiburg@intrcongress.de

The Jubilee Congress will commence with the Opening Ceremony on Wednesday morning, 15 September followed by the first Plenary Session. Round Table Discussions are scheduled to debate major issues of concern to the Alliance - Human Rights, CEDAW; Violence; Globalisation: Economic and Social Development, Environment and Health.

Participation in Politics, Economy and Society is the theme of a Seminar to be held on Friday, 17 September.

Time has been set aside for Workshops to prepare the Action Programme 2004-2007. The new Board will meet on 19 September.

Delegates are invited to attend a reception hosted by the City of Freiburg and the Jubilee Dinner. Private hospitality and sightseeing tours are also offered. A registration form for the Centenary is attached.

INSTRAW

Burkina Faso has been elected, together with Iran and Nigeria to the Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) to serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2006.

Greece – Parliamentary Elections 2004 - Questions to party leaders

It is standard practice for the League of Women's Rights to attempt a feminist 'intervention' in the electoral process at every level – national, local or even European – drawing attention to the issue of the political representation of women. For the Parliamentary elections scheduled for March 7 2004 the parties seem to make a conscious effort to attract the vote of women. The League has decided that during this election, besides calling on women voters to elect capable women to Parliament, specific questions are needed on three issues:

1. Is the party in favour of voting in a law to effect a quota of women candidates (as is done at the local level).
2. What special measures will the party adopt to increase women's employment, which lags behind men's by more than 25%.
3. Will the party bring to Parliament a law on violence against women in the family.

From the Journal of IAW Affiliate the Greek League for Women's Rights, July December 2003

South Africa - Girls Education Movement

Some months ago, Mmabatho Ramagoshi, IAW South Africa, informed IAW through internet and our e-mail newsletter that a GEMSITE (Girls Education Movement) website had been started in South Africa. She hoped that the individual, associate and affiliate members of IAW would be supportive of it.

In September 2003, IAW Central Italy replied to Mmabatho and said: "We would like to support the project. Our members here in Italy felt that the project was most exciting, innovative yet at the

same time it was a practical approach to change democracy and the education of girls and young women in the 'new South Africa'.

On March the 7th, we arrived in Pretoria, the capital city of South Africa. We left Italy in a snowstorm and we arrived in Pretoria to be told that South Africa had experienced the worse drought for 80 years and that everyone was hoping for rain! Pretoria is 1,700 or so metres high on a plateau and Johannesburg, the financial capital (diamonds, gold and uranium) is 55 Kilometres away. Rain indeed did come at the end of the week and it never stopped for three days. Yellow grass became green overnight.

GEM's activities in South Africa are within the Department of Education and are supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology and a coalition of South African NGOs. GEM is Continental, Regional, National, District or Provincial along with the International and it works through a network of young women and young people in schools and communities. **At present this is 70% young women to 30% young men.** Some of GEM's goals include "equal access to education for young women and more especially in Science, Maths and Technology; promote peace education; promote life skills education to empower girls and young women to fight HIV/AIDS using innovative methods and channels both in and outside schools; abolish all harmful cultural practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation; make the teacher-learning process gender-responsive in all learning environments"

If Board Members or IAW members would like to know more about the GEMSITE project, Mmabatho is hoping to come to the Berlin IAW Centenary (11th -13th September 2004) and to the IAW Congress in Freiberg, Germany (14th- 18th September 2004). **It truly is** a great project...

"making commitments become reality". No matter where we are - we can all learn from it.

By IAW Board member Bettina Clarke

Human Rights Award for Young People

"The Reebok Human Rights Award provides recipients with a \$50,000 grant for the not-for-profit organisation of their choice. Members of the international human rights community are urged to nominate young (men and) women to receive the 2005 Reebok Human Rights Award. Candidates must be 30 years of age or younger. They cannot advocate violence or belong to an organisation that advocates violence and they must be working on an issue that directly relates to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Women (and men) of all races, ethnic groups, nationalities and religious backgrounds are eligible. Deadline May 31 2004. The Award has been given since 1992 - more information on the award is available at www.reebok.com/humanrights or from the IAW Secretary.

Forsaken by husband for giving birth to girl

Calcutta, March 2: Neetu has not come out of the nursing home ever since she gave birth to a girl four months ago - her husband has allegedly abandoned her and the daughter. Surendra Pratap Sau and his parents, it appears, would only take home a son. The tragedy brings to life the horrors of some brutal statistics about Calcutta. In the past 50 years, the number of females for every 1000 male children has dropped from 1011 to 923, according to the last census. In the nursing home at Barrackpore, the child has been given a name, Swati, and a nickname, Sonababu. She has also developed a respiratory ailment. More than four months of fruitless wait has turned the cardiac-patient mother into a nervous wreck - she is now on a ventilator, but her in-laws have been steadfast in their refusal to foot the nursing home bill and take her and the child home. "Why talk of money?" asked Neetu's father, Madhusudan Sau. "Even I can pay the bill and take her away. But the nursing home authorities need a signature from her husband, who got her admitted, to release her," he added. Husband Surendra was angry when The Telegraph caught up with him. "It is true that I have not been able to bring them out of the nursing home," he said. "But it is only because I do not have the money (Rs 95,000)," he added.

Panacea Nursing Home proprietor Pradip Ghosh is a harried man. "Neetu's husband and in-laws turned up only on the first two days (after the birth) to see her and the girl," Ghosh said. Ghosh confirmed that Surendra Pratap got Neetu admitted to the nursing home and "his signature is a must for the release of mother and child". "I even called up Surendra Pratap but all that he told me was to take the money from his father-in-law," Ghosh said. "But when I told him to come and sign the document, he said he did not have the time."

Desertion may be an extreme case, but female foeticide is known to be widespread, particularly in Calcutta. Purabi Mukherjee, an obstetrician and gynaecologist, said: "We have seen over the years that 15 out of every 100 women do not want to take the girl child home because of pressure from

the family and in-laws." The problem in Calcutta, which has seen a dramatic demographic shift by way of a surge in the proportion of non-Bengali population, is worse because compared with a sex ratio of 923 in the city, the all-Bengal figure is 963. By Soumen Bhattacharjee, on: http://www.telegraphindia.com/1040303/asp/frontpage/story_2961855.asp
This is one of the stories send to us by IAW member Anjana Basu. Thank you, Anjana!

EVENTS – CONFERENCES – BOOKS

Books found at the Commission on the Status of Women

* **Confronting Discrimination** – the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol – Handbook for Parliamentarians – Copyright United Nations 2003 – Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

* **Gender Mainstreaming** – An Overview – United Nations 2002

* **Où sont les Filles? (Where are the Girls?)** By Susan McKay and Dyan Mazurana: La vie des filles enrôlées dans les forces et groupes armés pendant et après un conflit: les cas du nord de l'Ouganda, de la Sierra Leone et du Mozambique. A Publication of Droits et Démocratie (a moving book) – www.ichrdd.ca

* The **Gender Management System Toolkit**. Women INK. www.womenink.org

* **Ending gender-based violence – A call for global action to involve men** – Costs of male violence – A summary of research, by Stefan de Vylder – a report made possible through the support of the Swedish Government, UNICEF and others.

(An excellent book of an excellent side event; see the copy of the arguments below).

Ending Gender-based Violence – The Argument Summarised

1. Violence is a global problem, manifest at every level of society.
2. Violence is among every society's most costly and most urgent problem.
3. Much violence is gender-based, and much gender-based violence is men's violence to children, women and other men.
4. Gender inequalities create gender-based violence.
5. Men's violence is socially cultivated and promoted.
6. Transforming gender relations to create greater gender equality can help end gender-based violence.
7. Ending men's silence can reduce gender-based violence.
8. Men can engage in various ways in the effort to end gender-based violence.
9. We can learn from other societies how to engage men to reduce gender-based violence.
10. Much important work is happening around the world to enable men to commit themselves to reduce gender-based violence.
11. These initiatives demonstrate the best practices of engagement for men in the effort to reduce gender-based violence.
12. Ending gender-based violence will benefit women, children and men.
13. Men's awareness of gender-based violence will promote children's rights and enhance children's lives.

Conferences

14-16 Apr - Commission on Sustainable Development - twelfth session - New York

The CSD-12 Review Session will serve to evaluate progress made in implementing goals of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and in identifying obstacles and constraints to implementation, within the thematic cluster of water, sanitation and human settlements. Agenda item 4: Barbados +10.

Info/registration: csdmregister@un.org

19-30 Apr - Commission on Sustainable Development - twelfth session - New York

The CSD-12 Review Session will serve to evaluate progress made in implementing goals of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, etc. Mail <csdmregister@un.org>

26 Apr - 7 May - NPT - Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons - New York

10-28 May - Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations - 2004 Regular Session - New York
Participation by invitation only, limited to NGOs included in the Committee's agenda.

- 10-21 May - Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - third session - New York. Special theme: Indigenous Women.
- 20-22 May 2004, Bonn, Germany, WIDE Annual Conference Globalising Women's Rights: Confronting unequal development between the UN rights framework and WTO-trade agreements. WIDE website <http://www.woment.de> or mail <wide-2004-Bonn@woment.de>
- 28 June - 23 July - Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) - Substantive 2004 session - New York.
28-30 June: High Level Segment; 1-7 July Co-ordination Segment; 7-12 July Operational Activities Segment; 12-14 July Humanitarian Segment; 15-22 July General Segment; 23 July Concluding Session.
- 26-30 Aug - Barbados +10: International Meeting to Review the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Islands Developing States - Mauritius - tentatively scheduled for 26-30 August 2004

Note: to avoid misunderstanding, we always send the IAW Newsletter:

- 1) in the body of the e-mail, and 2) as an attachment. Both have exactly the same content. The only difference is, that the attachment has a better lay-out, so it will be easy for Affiliates to copy it and send it by post to IAW members without e-mail. Also, please advise Pat Richardson if you know of any IAW members or affiliate/associate organisations with an e-mail address.

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