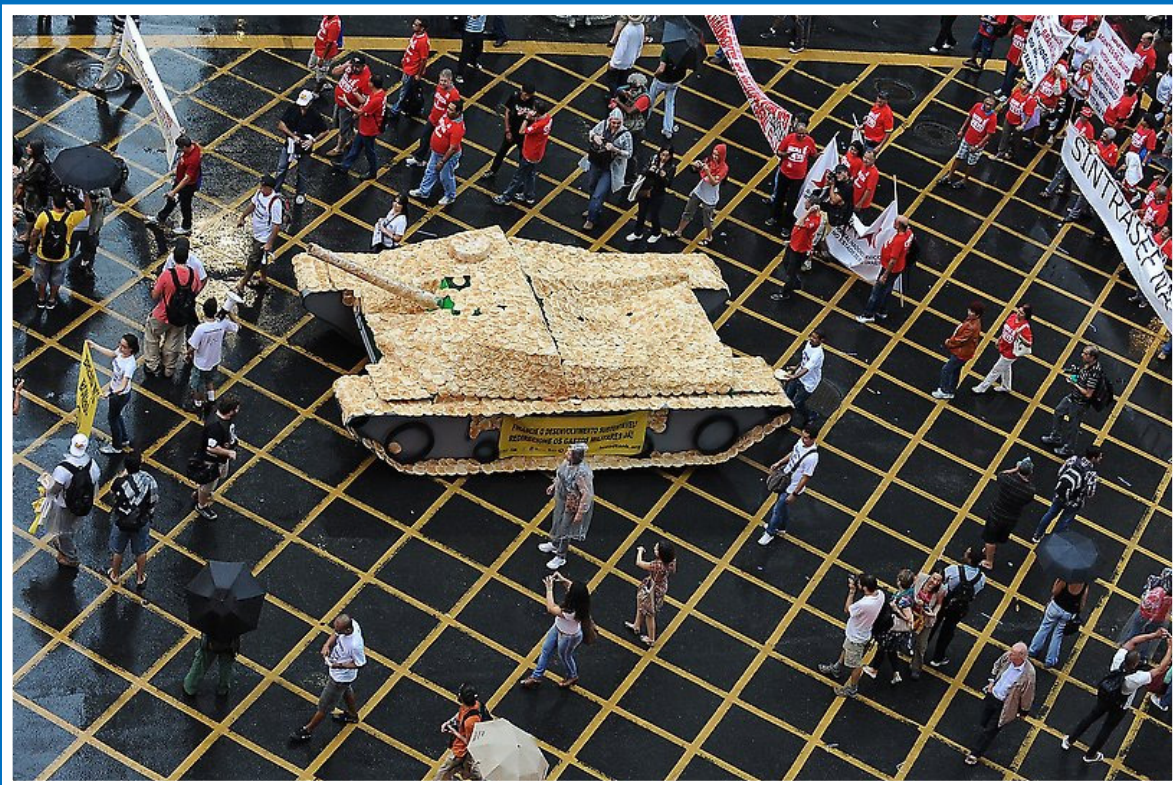


# ACTIVITY REPORT 2012



# INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU

## ACTIVITY REPORT 2012

It was a year of superficial change coupled with stagnation at a deeper level. On the surface the renewal of leadership in certain key states – China, France, S. Korea, Egypt – suggested a new start. But the re-election of such figures as Obama, Putin, and Chavez pointed as much to continuity as change. Political paralysis in the USA, and its largely unresolved relations with Russia, Iran, China, and N. Korea did little to reduce the preparedness for hostilities. The US military budget dipped slightly in 2012 but mainly due to the effects of the global financial crisis, out of which all states were struggling to emerge.

Along with the stasis the West has had little choice but to accept the rising power of the BRICS – arguably the salient feature of our era, and one that is very obvious from the latest military spending figures. But a shift to a slightly more equal distribution of the global military budget should not be mistaken for a token of a more peaceful world. There is plenty of evidence, from Mali and Burma to the Koreas and above all Syria, that tensions abound, the UN is hamstrung and peace movements have – as ever – plenty of challenges ahead.

### What is the IPB?

IPB is a **Nobel Laureate organisation** with 300 member organisations in 70 countries (including 21 in the UK). We have a relatively small office base: the 3 salaried staff are supported by a group of voluntary staff/interns. The organisation has a democratic structure, with an elected Council and Board. IPB was founded in 1891 to coordinate the general work of the world's national peace associations. Thirteen of our officers and staff have won the Nobel Peace Prize over the years.

IPB's long-term goal is a world without war. While the causes of war are complex, and the attempts to tackle them very varied, IPB has chosen to focus its efforts in a number of areas, of which the main one is Disarmament for Sustainable Development. The report below offers a summary of the highlights of the year's activities.

## DISARMAMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*In 2005 IPB launched a major programme, entitled Disarmament for Sustainable Development. (D for D). This is designed to reflect widespread public concern at the continuing high levels of global military spending; and the evidence that weapons -- such as small arms, cluster bombs, landmines -- seriously impede sustainable development. Many years and several wars on from 9-11, the failure of military solutions should be obvious to all. IPB advocates reductions in defence budgets and the adoption of a 'human security' approach. The present report outlines the principal activities undertaken in support of this programme in the course of 2012.*

Our **Disarmament for Sustainable Development** programme has 3 thematic areas: (1) military spending, (2) impacts of weapons on development, (3) justifications for investments in militarism. The various concepts are discussed in detail in our book *Warfare or Welfare?* A follow-up volume, *Whose Priorities?* provides examples of creative campaigning by NGOs and other civil society organisations who have taken up the military spending issue.

The issue of **military spending** has been a concern of peace movements since at least as far back as the end of World War I. However in the Cold War years

campaigners' attention tended to focus mainly on nuclear weapons, and in the period since then, on a variety of issues related to specific conflicts, human rights, environmental challenges etc. It has therefore been necessary to spend time building up an international constituency of groups and individuals concerned with this particular issue.

## GLOBAL DAY OF ACTION ON MILITARY SPENDING 2012

The second annual Global Day of Action on Military Spending took place on April 17, 2012 in more than 40 countries. Over 140 events were held. The day was endorsed by the United Nations. Nobel Peace Prize winner Oscar Arias issued a special video message to encourage participation which was widely distributed on the web, attracting several thousand views.. GDAMS attracted media coverage all over the world.

GDAMS 2.0 coincided with the release of global military expenditure data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. It also took place on Tax Day in the United States, where dozens of actions brought together peace and economic justice activists around a common message: cut the military budget and support human needs.

Co-organized by the IPB in Geneva and the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington DC, GDAMS relied on a range of networks, NGOs, and popular organizations throughout the world. This second annual event engaged more people, in more events and in more countries than the inaugural edition in 2011.

### Preparation work

A Global Day of Action requires careful planning. The preparatory work undertaken by the two coordinating groups included convening an International Steering Committee; distributing background materials and facilitating access to SIPRI's advance documentation; maintaining the website; compiling a special video based on clips from the first year's actions around the world; publishing a set of posters for campaigners to use in their localities; distributing newsletters; and an ongoing process of contact with new and previous partners in all continents.



### The Actions

As in 2011, the actions that took place around the world on the Global Day of Action were united in message but diverse in presentation. There were panel discussions, street performances, leafleting, name-and-shame exercises, village rallies, videos, petitions, and much more. All these various events highlighted the latest totals for global military expenditure: more than \$1.7 trillion for 2011.

Because GDAMS coincided with the SIPRI data release, we encouraged all participants to think of photo-friendly events to generate pictures to accompany media stories about global military spending. Our website, <http://www.demilitarize.org>, carries many of these pictures.

In Geneva, a high-level panel entitled '*The Human Cost of Military Spending*' was held. IPB is pleased to have collaborated with several UN bodies in the organisation of this important session, held in the chamber of the Conference on Disarmament. Diplomats and NGOs participated. Panel: [Kassym-Jomaert Tokayev, Director-General, UNOG](#); [Theresa Hitchens, UNIDIR](#); [Amb. Minelik Alemu Getahun \(Ethiopia\), President of the CD](#); [Helen Wilandh, SIPRI researcher](#); [Jarmo Sareva, Deputy Director ODA](#), and [Colin Archer, IPB](#).



Later the same day, GDAMS activists created two photo opportunities. In the first, balloons showed the gap between global military spending (represented by 150 black balloons) and what is needed to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals (30 coloured balloons). In the second, a large map showed the top 15 military spenders in the world. Activists displayed a large banner and asked passers-by to sign the [Rio Appeal](#). This Appeal was later presented to the delegates at the Rio+20 Summit.

Among the most remarkable actions was a one-man hunger strike in Pakistan: veteran activist Raja Jahangir Akhtar fasted for 4 days in protest at the high level of military spending in his country. Just days later, the Pakistani Army Chief, deeply affected by the tragedy of soldiers buried in an avalanche, himself advocated reductions in defence spending, and increased spending on the social sector.

## Impact

Media coverage for GDAMS 2.0 was extensive. In the United States, we published articles about GDAMS in Huffington Post, Foreign Policy In Focus and Inter Press Service. Our McClatchy op-ed appeared throughout the US. Internationally, GDAMS appeared in [Open Democracy](#) (UK), ABC and SBS (Australia), the Tribune de Genève, the Express Tribune (Pakistan), the UN News Centre, Free Malaysia Today, Alternatives Internationales' blog, and in In2EastAfrica. Several Spanish NGOs launched a [website](#) comparing cuts in the social sector with military spending. Some activists spent the day lobbying as well. Malaysian participants presented their demands directly to the Prime Minister. In Philadelphia, activists supported a city council resolution entitled "Redirect Military Spending, Fund Our Communities."

The general feeling among supporters was that this was a worthwhile activity and one they were keen to repeat in 2013.

## RIO+20 CONFERENCE

In June 2012, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development took place in Rio de Janeiro. The main goals of this conference were the establishment of a green economy in the context of sustainable development, poverty eradication and the creation of an institutional framework

for sustainable development. Unfortunately, disarmament was not on the official agenda and for this reason IPB decided to make a major effort to get the issue raised. Together with other organisations, both Brazilian and international, a series of well-supported activities was carried out.

### 1. The APPEAL

Together with the **International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES)**, IPB drafted an Appeal asking governments to agree at the Rio+20 Summit on a global plan of disarmament for sustainable development and to reduce their military spending by 10% each year. The Appeal was launched on GDAMS, April 17, and opened for public signatures. It was signed by 50 Nobel Laureates, such as Desmond Tutu, Jody Williams, Mairead Maguire, and other distinguished personalities as well as international organizations. The Appeal was printed on a banner and presented to the President of ICLEI, an association of more than 1200 local governments for sustainable development, and to many other delegates, who all signed.

### 2. SIDE EVENTS

In collaboration with INES, IPB also hosted two side events. The first took place on June 18, at the official Summit. IPB gave a presentation on the data of the **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)** on global military expenditure and showed comparisons between the costs of weapons and the achievement of the MDGs.

The second showed the linkages between armed conflicts and development more generally. IPB talked about the consequences of armed conflicts on development, the threat of the spread of small arms and the need for a strong ATT. Other speakers addressed climate change and its potential to cause conflicts.

### 3. BREAD TANK

IPB supported the **World Future Council**, especially its artistic creator, **Holger Güssefeld**, in bringing a symbolic art work illustrating disarmament for development to Rio. A life-size 'bread tank' was presented at various locations and brought the necessary media attention to our call

for disarmament. It illustrated quite dramatically our Rio Appeal message and made it more attractive to the public and media.

On June 19, we brought it to **Favela Santa Marta**, where the community leader spoke about the pacification of his Favela and the uselessness of weapons. Some of the firearms collected by Viva Rio, an important Brazilian NGO working in favelas, were destroyed symbolically: “if we can destroy our arms, why can’t you do the same, presidents of the world?” A local rapper improvised a song on disarmament and the tank-bread was eaten up by school kids and local youth groups. The message was very clear: people want bread not weapons. The media coverage was impressive: About 70 different newspapers published articles about the tank or used tank pictures to illustrate Rio+20.

On June 20, the tank participated in the **Global March**. Despite constant rain, we drove the tank through the city for 2 hours. Thanks to a Samba school, we attracted a lot of attention and encouraged people to dance around the tank. It was definitely the biggest attraction of the march and many people came to take their picture in front of it. We distributed information on disarmament and explained the reason for our presence to the passers-by. General reactions were fully supportive.

On June 21, the tank was placed in front of Rio Centro, the official conference venue. It was invited there by ICLEI and a big media event with high-level participants took place. Mayors, Ambassadors and others spoke up for disarmament and signed our Appeal. Two 14-year-olds, Dora Friend and Valentina Herszage, gave everyone a lesson in mathematics and disarmament for development.

On June 22, the tank was presented at the **Peoples’ Summit** where it attracted a lot of attention again and where Holger Güssefeld was able to give many other interviews. One of them was with a Kenyan TV team who invited us to bring the tank to Nairobi.

#### 4. EXHIBIT and other materials

IPB created an exhibit on military spending and the costs of social projects, entitled “**The choice ... is simple**”. The panels juxtapose the costs of certain weapons with the costs of for example,

reforestation or malaria treatment. We designed 6 panels and translated them into Portuguese. The whole exhibit (12 roll-up banners) was brought to all UN side events and tank activities. IPB worked with a professional designer on this project. We are planning to use this exhibition at other events.

In addition to the exhibit, IPB created a **brochure** containing basic information on Disarmament for Development, Military Expenditure and the programme of events, which was distributed at the official summit and at all other events. A ‘**Disarmament Bulletin**’ with articles from members of the IPB Board, John Feffer (IPS), and Reiner Braun was designed and distributed at all events. Other materials (**Media advisory, Rio Appeal, Newspaper on Food Security**) were drafted and distributed by our Bread Tank partners.

#### CONCLUSION

Despite our many efforts to promote disarmament within and around the UN, this issue was not brought up in the official negotiations. In contrast to 1992 (**Agenda 21**), the reduction of military spending was not considered a method of financing development.

For IPB, however, participating in Rio+20 was very strategic and meaningful. It helped us connect better to like-minded organizations, to meet new ones and encourage them to support us and to be more visible in the development world. Our side events were considered an interesting and very different contribution to this Summit. The Bread Tank was paramount in bringing attention to our call for disarmament and thanks to this project and the many events related to the tank, we were able to inform and convince a wide range of people of the urgent need to reduce military spending in order to free funds for development projects.

#### PUBLICATIONS

##### IPB Studies

##### 1. OPPORTUNITY COSTS: Military Spending and the UN Development Agenda

By Colin Archer and Annette Willi, Nov. 2012, 52pp

IPB’s major publication of the year was a Position Paper making the case that military spending should be taken into consideration

in the debate now under way on the UN's Post-2015 Development Agenda (following on from the Millennium Development Goals). In IPB's view, militarization is a significant factor in the sustainable development equation, often undermining the security of citizens. At the same time, the massive resources devoted to the military sector could - if even a small portion were reallocated - make a major contribution to meeting the challenges of mass poverty, unemployment and climate change.



The Study was launched at a special seminar held in the Palais des Nations, Geneva on Nov. 29. Apart from IPB staff, the guest speaker was Luigi di Martino, of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. The meeting was chaired by Jarmo Sareva of the UN's Office for Disarmament Affairs.

An abridged version of the booklet was published in Vol. 25, Issue 1 of *Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice*.

## 2. **ROUGH SEAS AHEAD? A study of resource conflict in the South China Sea and its relationship to the rising military budgets in Asia-Pacific**

By Pranati Mehtha, Dec.2012, 30pp

The latest in our series of studies looking at the geo-political context of military expenditure. The paper looks at the origins and background to the various disputes in the region, and the interests/claims of the various contending states, including the USA. The case is made for a solution through international law rather than increasing the risk of military confrontation.

### **New website**

Anyone who has put together a website knows how big a task it is. We were therefore very appreciative of the work done by Annette Willi and other

colleagues in constructing a new IPB website ([ipb.org](http://ipb.org)) and developing our social media presence (primarily Facebook and Twitter). In addition we took over the webmaster role for the GDAMS site ([demilitarize.org](http://demilitarize.org)) in preparation for the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of GDAMS in 2013.

### **Newsletter**

Our main networking tool: **IPB News** (monthly) carries information and opinion on all aspects of D for D work (and nuclear and other topics). Persons wishing to subscribe should contact the Secretariat.

## **JOINING THE DOTS – IPB AND AFRI HOLD SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN**

On November 16-17 2012, the IPB held its first-ever annual Council meeting in Ireland, in conjunction with the **Afri 'Hedge School'** in Dublin. The **Sean MacBride Peace Prize ceremony**, as well as the panels on Activism, Disarmament and Peace Education Initiatives and Climate Change at the Hedge School attracted many participants and gave rise to fruitful discussions and exchanges of experiences.

After a first round of meetings and discussions within the IPB Board and Council, the Sean MacBride Peace Prize ceremony was held in the beautiful All Hallows College. We were honoured that Michael D. Higgins, the President of Ireland, agreed to award the Prize to the celebrated Tunisian blogger, Lina Ben Mhenni and world-famous Egyptian feminist author, Nawal el-Saadawi.

In her own speech Lina Ben Mhenni shared her experiences of the Tunisian revolution including many personal emotional challenges she has encountered since the day the revolution started. This young woman's touching story has certainly inspired many people to open their eyes to injustice and to stand up and speak out against it.

Nawal el-Saadawi was unable to be with us in person but she sent a video message, stating that the goals of the MacBride Peace Prize are similar to hers: peace, a world without wars or weapons, equality. She spoke about the importance of justice between peoples and among states in order to bring about real peace, real democracy and real development.

On Saturday, IPB was invited to participate in the yearly Afri Hedge School\*. The 'three Ds' were discussed in three panels:

- ***Non Violent Struggles for Democracy*** with Lina Ben Mhenni, Ruairi McKiernan and Tomas Magnusson
- ***Disarmament for Development*** with Iain Atack, Tarja Cronberg, Alicia Cabezudo and Annette Willi
- ***Climate, Resources and War*** with Rose Kelly, Paddy Reilly and Andy Storey

A short film about Depleted Uranium in Iraq was shown and commented by Dearbhla Glynn. Fionnuala Gill enchanted the audience with Irish harp music. The Hedge School was very well attended and inspired much new thinking. Afterwards, Afri organized a cultural evening with a professional Irish dancer and traditional Irish music. IPB Vice-President Tony Kempster also sang some of his political songs. IPB would like to thank Afri for all the efforts they put in preparing these events, as well as their warm hospitality.

\* *'alternative' outdoor schools for the poor organised during the colonial period.*

## DISARMAMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AT THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY CONFERENCE, VIENNA, APRIL 2012

In the first week of the Non-Proliferation Treaty PrepComm (April 30 -May 11), IPB organised 4 side events, together with our partners INES and Gensuikyo.

### - **The cost of nuclear weapons: a disarmament for development perspective**

Due to the economic crisis, some governments have announced cuts in public spending, which has increased interest in military budgets and in particular the costs of nuclear weapons. The panel addressed this issue from several perspectives and proposed possible actions. Speakers: Ben Cramer, France; Tim Wright ICAN; Kate Hudson CND, Terumi Tanaka, Hidankyo. Chair: Tomas Magnusson, IPB Co-President.

### - **The misuse of brainpower: the role of science in military-related research and technology development (with INES)**

Science research has contributed to the technological development of weaponry; and in fact the military research sector has become an important lobbyist for armaments budgets. Yet alternatives are now available, for example 'civil clauses' and conversion projects. The workshop explored both the challenges that we face and the opportunities opening up for developing different ways for scientists and engineers to put their skills at the service of society. Speakers: Stuart Parkinson, Scientists for Global Responsibility (UK), Subrata Ghoshroy, MIT (USA), Reiner Braun (INES). Chair: Ingeborg Breines, IPB Co-President.

### - **A & H Bomb exhibition organised with Gensuikyo (Japan)**

The exhibition shows the human consequences of the use of a nuclear bomb, and why the human race must ban nuclear weapons. This exhibition is part of a new campaign launched by Gensuikyo to achieve a world without nuclear weapons. Ingeborg Breines, IPB Co-President, made a speech during the opening ceremony.

### - **Symposium and public meeting at the Vienna City Hall on the role of the IAEA (with IALANA, INES, IPPNW, ENRIC, Forum Wissenschaft und Umwelt)**

This well-attended meeting offered a platform for a range of experts to outline the history and functions of the Agency, and to develop a critique of its double role: that of promoting nuclear energy while also acting as a watchdog regarding diversion of nuclear materials for military purposes.

## OUTREACH

A whole range of activities were undertaken during the year to reach out to NGOs and other groups in various countries. While electronic communications are important, nothing replaces face to face meetings. Here are a few highlights taken from the Secretary-General's diary:

**January:** meetings with Norwegian member groups + the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Feb:** In Brussels, met with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)+ Nonviolent Peace Force

**Feb:** Chaired a seminar at the UN to discuss the SCRAP proposal – for general and complete disarmament.

**April:** Exploratory visit to Istanbul, for possible future conference on the Arab Spring.

**April:** We were represented by Reiner Braun (Board member, Germany) at the No to War, No to NATO coalition meeting in Dublin

**May:** Asia-Europe Peoples' Forum (AEPF): made a presentation at the regional meeting held in Helsinki. Had a meeting with a group of Development organisations and also with the Peace Union of Finland Lunch with Foreign Minister Erkki Tuomioja.

**May:** In Geneva, invited to be a special guest on a TV programme Geopolitis on military expenditure and arms trade.

**June:** met with the Mission of Liechtenstein to the UN; and attended a lunch given by the Finnish Ambassador.

**August:** D for D Programme Coordinator Annette Willi made presentations at the Université d'été in Lyon run by the French peace and development movements.

**Sept:** Participated in a Quaker UN Office consultation on the place of peace issues within the UN's Post 2015 Development Agenda.

**Oct.** AEPF conference, held in Vientiane, Laos. Spoke to a workshop session on disarmament for development. The Vientiane meeting allowed me the chance to visit the **Plain of Jars**, site of the most massive (and secret) bombing of the Vietnam War period. Returning from Laos, I met with a local Thai peace group in Bangkok, doing courageous work both in the Muslim South and in the political conflicts in the capital.

**Dec:** gave a talk to a group of visiting US students group from DePaul University, and to a youth conference at Geneva University.

## ARMS TRADE TREATY

There is a close relationship between military spending (i.e. by governments) and the sales made by arms manufacturing entities (often, though not always, private sector companies). Thus civil society campaigning to rein in the arms trade is closely linked to the work done by IPB on the specific topic of military spending.

The most important development in the arms trade field in 2012 was the Arms Trade Treaty negotiations held at a global UN conference in New York in July. It was not possible to reach an agreement on a final text at that time, but on 2 April 2013, the UN General Assembly did adopt the ATT. The treaty has been signed by 84 states, but will not enter into force until it has been ratified by 50 states.

In 2012, IPB's official nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize was the **Control Arms Campaign**, in recognition of their remarkably effective campaigning work in getting governments to enter into the negotiations; and as a way to highlight the importance of the Treaty as a whole.

"The work done by this very professional coalition has already played an extremely important role in spotlighting the enormous suffering caused by the uncontrolled spread of weapons of all sizes; and the need for an effective global regulatory framework to be adopted as a matter of urgency. Control Arms is building on the tradition of disarmament and humanitarian campaigning already honoured by the Nobel Committee in the case of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (now merged with the Cluster Munitions Coalition), and indeed on a much longer tradition of work aiming to prevent war and to resolve conflicts by non-violent means." (IPB letter to Nobel Committee)

## ON-LINE EDUCATION COURSE

IPB believes it is important to develop educational programmes to make this issue better known, and for this reason we put into operation in early 2012 the on-line course we had been planning for the previous 12 months. The course, intended for adult students, was entitled *Disarmament for Development* and was organised jointly with the Open University of Catalonia. Alicia Cabezudo, IPB Vice-President was the Course Director, working with two teachers. Considerable efforts went into publicity and recruitment. A full set of content materials were devised, based on the two principal IPB D for D publications. Students from several regions were guided through the various readings and exercises and they were also able to exchange ideas with each other on-line. The outcome of the course was felt to have been a success.

## FORWARD PLANNING

*An important part of IPB's work in 2012 was to make plans for new D for D projects over the coming years. This included work in the following areas:*

### **Dialogue with development agencies and religious bodies**

IPB recognises the importance of engaging in discussion with major development and religious organisations on the issue of military spending and development financing. In 2012 we continued to map the territory and prepare materials for this task, as well as fund raising. IPB will encourage members and partners to open discussions with HQs of major national organisations.

### **Stockholm Triennial Conference, 2013**

At the Council meeting held in Dublin in November, a decision was made to hold the 2013 Triennial in Stockholm. Work began immediately to define the themes and practical dimensions of this important IPB event.

### **Mons conference 2013**

Preparations for the Mons (Belgium) conference 2013 on Secrecy and Transparency. "This rather unusual conference will present both the pioneering work of Henri La Fontaine (Nobel Peace Prize 1913), noted for promoting the cause of transparency and citizens' access to information; and an analysis of contemporary issues linking democracy, armament and war."

## NEW STAFF

In order to be able to better handle these multiple commitments, a new staff position was created in 2012: the Disarmament for Development Coordinator. Annette Willi (Switzerland) was recruited and during her 12 month contract was able to make important contributions in many areas: notably the new website, the Rio +20 project and the production of the *Opportunity Costs* booklet. She also provided valuable support with arrangements for the Vienna and Dublin events.

## NUCLEAR ISSUES

*IPB has a long history of work to promote the elimination of nuclear weapons, notably in the late 1980s and 1990s when we focused on the struggle to bring the issue to the International Court of Justice (World Court Project); and since 1995 in support of a variety of networks such as Abolition 2000, Mayors for Peace, ICAN, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and the Middle Powers Initiative.*

*In 2012 we continued the tradition by participating in a number of key events and projects.*

**NPT Review PrepComm, Vienna** (see D for D section above)

### **Middle Powers Initiative**

IPB is one of eight co-sponsoring organisations of the MPI. The role of the organisation is to build support among middle power governments for negotiations leading to nuclear abolition. The highlight of the year was the appointment of the former Mayor of Hiroshima, Tadatoshi Akiba,

as Chairman. He took up his duties in October 2012. Current work focuses on the organisation of a number of **Framework Forums** to discuss in detail (among governments and NGOs) the steps towards the elimination of nuclear weapons.

### **NGO Committee for Disarmament, Geneva**

Work continued within the **NGO Committee for Disarmament, Geneva**, of which IPB is Secretary. The Committee brings together a range of international organisations working for disarmament. Activities in 2012 included preparing activities for the NPT PrepComm 2013, due to be held in Geneva; and making arrangements for NGO input to the Geneva meeting of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board for Disarmament Matters.

### **World Conference against A & H Bombs, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, August 6-9**

IPB sent a special message to the Conference. We were represented by Board Member Reiner Braun (Germany).

## MAKING PEACE

This major photo-exhibition was created by IPB and shown in Geneva in 2010. It consists of 100 panels with photographs by major photographers, plus text in English and French. During 2012 the exhibition's curator Ashley Woods made progress in locating possible venues for future showings. For example, preliminary contacts were made with the **City of Utrecht**, in order to arrange to show it at their 2013 festival, commemorating the tercentennial of the Peace Treaty of Utrecht 1713: 11 April - 21 Sept. Talks began also with the **Nobel Museum in Stockholm** regarding a showing there in mid 2013. Other cities/venues are at various stages of negotiation. Support from sponsors such as Hewlett-Packard have been much appreciated.



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## Nobel Peace Laureates summit – Chicago – April 2012

The World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates, 23. – 25. April, was organized for the first time in the USA. The Summit Secretariat partnered with the Mayor of Chicago, Rahm Emanuel, the Robert Kennedy Foundation, the Chicago Community Trust, the MacArthur Foundation and other local partners and sponsors. IPB Co-President Ingeborg Breines made a formal presentation to the Summit; Judith LeBlanc from our US member organisation Peace Action also participated in the Summit. The theme of the Summit, *Speak up, speak out for freedom and rights* was inspired by the "Arab Spring". The event was a great success, with the participation of 21 laureates, 6,000 attendees and an estimated 130,000 – 150,000 viewing via [live streaming](#). During the Summit, Nobel Peace Laureates encouraged youth to get involved in their communities, and addressed a variety of topics including climate change, nuclear weapons, and women's issues. A number of prizes were given. Ingeborg Breines comments: "Among activities outside the Summit, I would like to mention a visit to the **Hull House**, the home of the first American woman Nobel Peace Laureate, **Jane Addams**, one



of the founding mothers of WILPF. A tree planting ceremony in honor and remembrance of **Wangari Mathai** was led by Jody Williams. The Summit was a good opportunity to meet with **Occupy Chicago** groups". She adds: "The summit was a great inspiration. People had important experience and thoughts to share. Almost everybody was solution-oriented and forward-looking and rejected war as a solution to problems and unrest. They seemed ready to continue to use the Nobel laureate status to actively work towards peaceful and just societies."

## FUNDING

We are most grateful for programme support received from the Polden Puckham Charitable Trust, UK.

We are deeply appreciative of a generous legacy left to IPB by the late Prof. Kingsley Price.

## STAFF AND OFFICE VOLUNTEERS

Younis Ahmed - Information technology

Colin Archer - Secretary-General

Camille Bonnet - Intern

Tim Clennon - Membership

Khang Huynh Dac - Finance and accounting

Leonardo Falabella - Video

Marion Loddo - Intern

Pranati Mehtha - Intern

Stephanie Schrage - Intern/video

Mylene Soto - D for D Programme

Annette Willi - D for D Programme Coordinator

**Special thanks** to all our elected officials, members and consultants, including:

David Atwood, Andres Guerrero, Alan Leather, Lars Lundberg, Yeshua Moser-Puangsuwang, Horst Stasius, Lee Weingarten, Ashley Woods.

## IPB OFFICIALS 2010 - 2013

Co-Presidents	Ingeborg Breines	Norway	Regional Representatives (Council members)		
	Tomas Magnusson	Sweden	Africa	Ade Adenekan	Nigeria
Treasurer	Victor de la Barrera	Spain-France	Africa	Jules Renzano	DRC-Kenya
Vice-Presidents	Arielle Denis	France	Africa	Justin Mazimpaka	DRC-Kenya-USA
(6)	Tony Kempster	UK	Asia-Pacific	Fred Lubang	Philippines-Thailand
	Terumi Tanaka	Japan	Asia-Pacific	Jahangir Piara	Pakistan
	Chiara Maria Venturi	Italy	Asia-Pacific	Ema Tagicakibau	Fiji-NZ
	Alicia Cabezudo	Argentina-Spain	Europe	Fulgida Barattoni	Italy
	Mayra Gomez	Bolivia - NZ	Europe	Ben Cramer	France
TOTAL OFFICERS	9 PERSONS		Europe	Alexander Harang	Norway
Steering			Europe	Mariapia Indelicato	Italy
Committee members	Reiner Braun	Germany	Europe	Ann Jordan	UK
(9)	Paul Lansu	Belgium	Europe	Delia Mamon	Switzerland
	Laura Lodenius	Finland	Europe	Vijay Mehta	UK
	Agneta Norberg	Sweden	Europe	Poul Eck Sorensen	Denmark
	Yayoi Tsuchida	Japan	Europe	Ingela Svedin	Sweden
	Carlos Vargas	Costa Rica	M East	Kareem Khader	Iraqi Kurdistan
	Tarja Cronberg	Finland	N. America	Kevin Martin	USA
	Joe Murray	Ireland	N. America	Teresa Wolfwood	Canada
	Metta Spencer	Canada	International	Marc Joset	Switzerland
Co-opted (1)	Salvatore Vella	Italy	International	Allison Pytlak	USA
TOTAL BOARD	9 + 10 = 19 PERSONS		TOTAL REG. REPS.	20 PERSONS	
			TOTAL COUNCIL		
			(BOARD + REG.REPS)	20 + 19 = 39 PERSONS	

UN representative: Cora Weiss

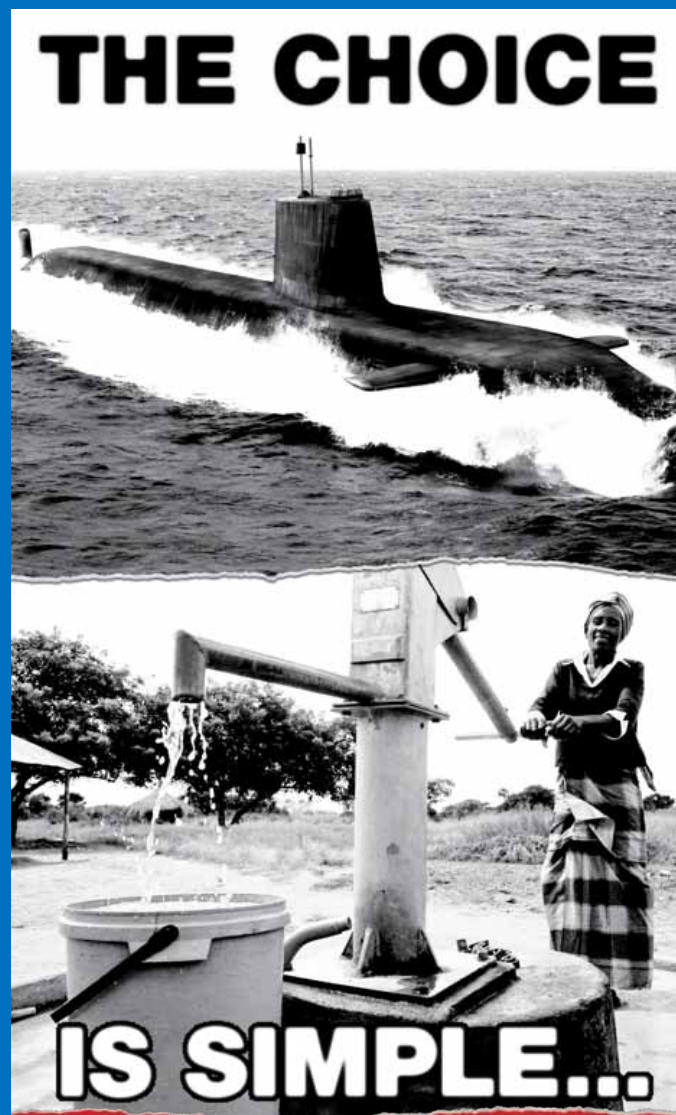


For the cost of one fighter jet, about 1,500 modern schools could be built and fully equipped in Brazil.

- Cost of a fighter jet: approx \$2.2billion
- Cost of building a school: approx \$1.4million



**Cut military spending, fund human needs!**



For the cost of one submarine carrying nuclear weapons, about 125,000 communities could benefit from a well and improved sanitation practices in Sub-Saharan Africa

- Cost of a submarine: approx \$1.76billion
- Construction of a well: approx \$14,000



**Cut military spending, fund human needs!**

**Cover photo:** The Breadtank, a symbolic artwork made by the World Future Council, with support from IPB, Mayors for Peace and other organisations, and delivered as a message to the Rio Summit on Sustainable Development, June 2012

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