

**A project of**



**In partnership with**



**REPORT**

**The Role and Contribution of Women in Multi-Track Diplomacy**

**The Aspen Institute, One Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, D.C.**

**Monday, May 12, 2008 from 10:30am-12:30pm**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Executive Summary.....	2
Issue Background.....	3-4
Summary of Speaker Presentations.....	5-7
Partial Review of Panel Question and Answer Session.....	8-9
Event Agenda.....	10
Biographies of Speakers.....	11-13
Confirmed Participants/Attendees.....	14-17

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands and The Council of Women World Leaders, in partnership with The White House Project and the Women Leaders Intercultural Forum, convened a panel discussion on May 12, 2008 at the Aspen Institute headquarters in Washington, DC. An examination of women's role in Multi-Track Diplomacy, the discussion was attended by over 70 men and women holding leadership positions within their communities. The panel discussion was an outcome of the 2007 International Women Leaders Global Security Summit, a two-day summit focused on enhancing the effectiveness of women's leadership on global security. The Summit and its planned outcomes are also 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.

In addition to the invited panel members (see Biographies of Speakers/Panelists for a complete listing of panelists), respected leaders representing both the academic and the practitioner perspectives were invited to attend the event. Both panelists and attendees of this public event shared their experiences and related their expertise to current conflict issues and diplomacy efforts.

The panel discussion highlighted the many valuable contributions that women make in Multi-Track Diplomacy efforts and underscored the importance of female participation in peace building processes worldwide. Moreover, the panel discussion included a dialogue on how leaders within government and non-government sectors can work to expand the role of women within the field of global security. Specifically, speakers addressed the following:

- The strengths of Multi-Track Diplomacy vis-à-vis Track I, or official diplomacy
- Recognition of the leadership roles and innovative approaches that women take in conflict resolution and peace-building in their communities
- Discussion and analysis of how women work towards building sustainable and durable peace and security
- An examination of the ways in which gender can be mainstreamed and supported within the practice of Multi-Track Diplomacy
- Practical case examples from Rwanda, Liberia, Sri Lanka, North Indian State of Nagaland, Darfur, and Congo

Materials from the Summit were provided to attendees as follows:

- Summit Report
- Summit Call to Action
- Call to Action Support Book

## **ISSUE BACKGROUND**

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, held the International Women Leaders Global Security Summit in November 2007 in New York City, a two-day summit focused on enhancing the effectiveness of women's leadership on global security. 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. The Council of Women World Leaders made a commitment at the Summit to take 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; this Multi-Track Diplomacy panel discussion is the direct outcome of that commitment.

Multi-Track Diplomacy is a concept that expands the "Track I, Track II" paradigm that has dominated the field for many years. Traditionally, Track I, or official diplomacy, involves mutually-recognized intermediaries on the nation-state level to resolve conflicts. Guided by official protocol procedures, diplomats, high-ranking government officials, and heads of state and government often work in concert with the United Nations or regional multilateral organizations such as the EU, Arab League, African Union, and the Organization of American States. The most notable strengths of Track I approaches are the political power to influence the direction of the negotiations; the capacity to access significant resources to enhance the leverage and flexibility of negotiations; and the competence to utilize broad knowledge about national and international foreign policies.

These strengths, however, can be impeded by corruption within governments, immobility of official diplomatic missions at the peak of a crisis, rigidity inherent in being an official government diplomat, and the effect of electoral cycles on diplomacy activities. Multi-Track Diplomacy strives to address these weaknesses by combining alternative method of diplomacy, outlined in nine additional "tracks," including Track II, which can be characterized as unofficial interventions with unofficial actors. The nine tracks of Multi-Track Diplomacy include: official diplomacy, unofficial, yet professional conflict resolution processes; international business negotiations and exchanges; citizen exchanges (such as teacher exchanges); international research, education, and training efforts; activism; contacts and exchanges between religious leaders and followers; international funding efforts; and public communication via different forms of media. Multi-Track Diplomacy is based on the interdependence of all nine of these tracks.

Multi-Track Diplomacy offers a complement to Track I through its key strengths: it allows for negotiating parties to more freely express viewpoints because they are not inhibited by their political positions; socially, economically, and politically disenfranchised groups to become more engaged; involvement in pre-conflict, conflict, and post-conflict stages; and separation from electoral cycles. Some of the demonstrated weaknesses of Track II - the actors' limited ability to affect foreign policy; the prolonged length of time taken to yield results; the lack of

resources available for sustained leverage during negotiations; the ineffectiveness of unofficial actors within authoritarian regimes; and lack of coordination among participants - can be addressed through continued use of Track I elements as conceived in the dual approach of Multi-Track Diplomacy. During intractable conflict, traditional means of conflict resolution through diplomatic negotiation may become ineffective because of an overarching escalatory, self-perpetuating dynamic that reinforces stalemates by intensifying distrust and hindering open communication. Active pursuit of increased utilization of Multi-Track Diplomacy in peace building processes necessitates a constantly evolving understanding of the role that gender plays in these processes. By examining the ways in which gender can be mainstreamed into the practice of diplomacy, efforts to build sustainable interchanges will be more effective. These interchanges need to promote continued dialogue, stronger networks, and expanded partnerships between the diverse actors involved.

## **SUMMARY OF SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS**

### **Walter Isaacson**

Mr. Walter Isaacson, President and CEO of the Aspen Institute, opened the panel discussion by welcoming both the participants and the expert panelists invited to present on the day's topic. He touched briefly on the value of the Aspen Institute's partnerships with other institutions around issues regarding women's role in society and acknowledged the important roles played by various members of the Aspen Institute including the Honorable Mary Robinson, Chair of the Council of Women World Leaders, and President of Ireland (1990-1997). Isaacson concluded his opening comments by introducing Laura Liswood, Secretary General of the Council of Women World Leaders.

### **Laura Liswood**

Ms. Liswood introduced and acknowledged the partner organizations. Ms. Liswood introduced the moderator for the event, the Honorable Mrs. Mary Robinson. At the conclusion of the event Ms. Liswood shared a traditional Filipino saying that "to cook rice cakes, one needs heat at the top and heat at the bottom," illustrating the need for concentrated efforts on both the grassroots and leadership levels in relation to the promotion of women's role in Multi-Track Diplomacy efforts worldwide. Liswood encouraged attendees to sign the Summit Call to Action.

### **Honorable Mary Robinson**

Mrs. Mary Robinson, President of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative, Chair of the Council of Women World Leaders and President of Ireland (1990-1997), spoke on the importance of promoting participatory peace processes. She spoke at length on how the role of women is often underplayed or ignored in Multi-Track Diplomacy and strongly stated the need for more countries to have plans of action surrounding United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, a resolution that directly addresses women's contributions to conflict resolution and sustainable peace. Stressing the active roles of women in many countries, including her own, in creating platforms for peace, President Robinson invited those present to attend the May 15, 2008, congressional hearing for UN Security Council 1325 in Washington, DC, convened by the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight. In closing, President Robinson introduced Dr. Eileen R. Borris and clarified the format for the day's panel discussion, a format involving her brief introduction of each speaker directly before his or her 10-minute panel presentation.

### **Dr. Eileen R. Borris**

Dr. Eileen R. Borris, Director of Training and Program Development for the Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy (IMTD), presented an overview of Multi-Track Diplomacy. Dr. Borris explicated the tracks of Multi-Track Diplomacy, emphasizing the interdependence of all of the tracks. Speaking from her considerable field experience Dr. Borris shared some best practices for engaging in Multi-Track Diplomacy. They included a) the need for those engaged in Multi-Track Diplomacy to be conscious of the larger peace process, b) taking the time to identify and build relationships/collaborations with institutions, organizations, and individuals that can provide support/resources for Multi-Track Diplomacy efforts, c) having the professional courtesy to not "step on toes" and replicate services provided by those already working in the region, and

d) involving local people in the process. Additionally, Dr. Borris claimed that women empathize in ways that men do not and that this ability is invaluable in Multi-Track Diplomacy.

In support of her claim that women bring a level of empathy to diplomacy not brought by men, she provided an example of successful efforts by 40 women at peace building between Liberia, Guyana, and Sierra Leone during the presidency of President Charles Taylor of Liberia. This group of Liberian women held meetings with the warring male leaders of these three countries in which they acted as empathic listeners, often weeping as they spoke and prompting tears on the part of their listeners. Through the meetings this group of 40 women was able to shift the focus of these men from the issue of power to the concrete human toll being placed on the people of the region through continued warfare. The ability of these Liberian women to effectively open the eyes of the presidents of these nations and motivate leaders such as President Taylor to take action, such as the invitation of ambassadors from Guyana and Sierra Leone back into Liberia, highlights how women can share not only their tears but their strengths in Multi-Track Diplomacy efforts.

### **Ambassador James Kimonyo**

Ambassador James Kimonyo, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to the United States of America, presented on the substantial role that women are playing in Rwandan post-conflict and reconstruction efforts. Following an introduction by the Honorable Mary Robinson, in which she noted that Rwanda has the largest number of women in parliament in the world, Ambassador Kimonyo shared a number of examples of women in Rwanda who have proven to be effective leaders. The list of government posts held by women in Rwanda include the positions of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Infrastructure, President of the National Human Rights Commission, Minister of Education, and Minister of Commerce and Trade. In 2003, Rwanda's constitution was changed to stipulate that a certain number of government positions must be reserved for women, an innovative approach facilitating women's access to power in Rwanda. Ambassador Kimonyo addressed the need for a "second level of commitment" by the nations of the world, a commitment that goes beyond promises and moves towards taking concrete actions to ensure that women are present in Multi-Track Diplomacy. He shared the need for real, affirmative mechanisms to ensure women's participation in leadership.

### **Carla Koppell**

Ms. Carla Koppell, Director of the Initiative for Inclusive Security and the Washington, DC, Office of the Hunt Alternatives Fund, shared how the Initiative for Inclusive Security engages in research that illustrates the efficacy of involving women in peace making. Drawing upon recent examples of Multi-Track Diplomacy efforts by women that have paid real dividends, Ms. Koppell spoke about the successes of the Association of War-Affected Women, a group of women working to end the civil war in Sri Lanka and led by Ms. Vasaka Dharmadasa. Turning her attention to the north-east Indian state of Nagaland, Ms. Koppell highlighted the large role that women played in the brokering of the 1997 ceasefire between the federal government and the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). Other nations mentioned with strong examples of gender inclusive Multi-Track Diplomacy initiatives included Darfur and Uganda. Ms. Koppell noted that women bring a different set of priorities to peace processes and often work to raise the profile and the importance of certain issues such as halting gender based

violence, issues that might otherwise be ignored. She also commented on research indicating that women are perceived as being less corrupt than men, a perception that aids women in being effective brokers of peace. She explained that in many cultures, women who are actively involved in Multi-Track Diplomacy are perceived as simply reasserting their traditional roles as mediators. Finally, she closed her presentation by reiterating how women add substantive value to Multi-Track Diplomacy efforts worldwide.

## **PARTIAL REVIEW OF PANEL QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION**

Below is a partial review of some of the content covered during the hour-long question-and-answer session that followed the panelists' presentations.

***Question 1:*** What role do you see economic development playing in conflict resolution?

***Answer 1:*** Dr. Borris responded to this question by focusing on the "Market Women of Liberia" who have been working hard to help build their communities and create an environment conducive to peace through directly addressing one of the major contributors to warfare in Liberia: poverty. The economic gains made by Liberia's Market Women have allowed them to become financial providers for their husbands and children and to strengthen both the Liberian economy and Liberian peace keeping efforts. Emphasizing the importance of having both grassroots and leadership level support for expanding women's role in Multi-Track Diplomacy, Dr. Borris noted that President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, Africa's first elected female head of state, is providing government support to help grow the businesses of Liberia's Market Women.

***Question 2:*** Have you seen young women involved in peace-making? How do you suggest we get young women involved?

***Answer 2:*** Ms. Koppell, along with other members of the panel, reported an awareness of young women being involved to some extent in peace-making activities. Ms. Koppell shared her opinion that the best way to increase the presence of young women in Multi-Track Diplomacy is to provide opportunities for younger women to be mentored by older and more experienced women leaders as a means of bridging the gap between older and younger generations and creating long term sustainable Multi-Track Diplomacy that is gender-inclusive.

***Question 3:*** How can one work to create greater political will to promote the increased participation of women in peace processes?

***Answers 3:*** All of the panelists stressed the role of education and of disseminating research that points to the effectiveness of involving women in Multi-Track Diplomacy in creating greater political will. Educational efforts, focused on promoting the value of including women in Multi-Track Diplomacy, will legitimize the participation of women in peace processes and are a means of combating cultural prejudices that limit the ability of some individuals to view women as peacemakers. Both Ms. Koppell and Dr. Borris touched on the need to amplify women's voices in peace-making by connecting women with each other. Ms. Koppell noted that the arts/performing arts are also a powerful educational tool in creating a stronger political will to increase the participation of women in Multi-Track Diplomacy. Specifically, Ms. Koppell referred to the film, "Pray the Devil Back to Hell," winner of the Best Documentary Feature Award at the 2008 Tribeca Film Festival. In the film, the director tells the story of how Leymah Gbowee founded the Christian Women's Peace Initiative in Liberia and how this group of women, when the peace talks in Ghana came to a standstill, formed a physical barricade around the building and did not allow the men negotiating to leave until they had successfully created a

peace deal. Participants were left to consider what other innovative educational interventions could be designed in support of enhancing the effectiveness of women's leadership on global security.

**Question 4:** What has been the response of men to incorporating women into Multi-Track Diplomacy efforts? Do they feel displaced?

**Answer 4:**

Speaking from his experience, Ambassador Kimonyo stated that the response of men to the greater presence of women in positions of power and in peace-making processes has been positive. This stems from the high quality performance of women in positions of power within Rwanda; performance that he speculates will be rewarded in the country's upcoming election. The positive male perception of women as leaders is also, according to the Ambassador, a product of the reputation of women as "truth tellers" in post-genocide Rwanda. Ambassador Kimonyo stated that the cultural traditions of Rwanda have also facilitated the acceptance of women in peace-making roles by men. Expanding on how Rwandan women have traditionally been associated with peace-making, he shared that Rwandan folklore holds that women have the power to prevent men from crossing the threshold of their homes to engage in warfare by placing their belts in the doorway of the home. This belt creates a barrier that, if broken by a man leaving for war, spells inevitable death. Having gender sensitive Multi-Track Diplomacy efforts in Rwanda is then nothing more than a modern day manifestation of this traditional role. Additionally, Ambassador Kimonyo addressed the need to place competent women in leadership positions and his observation that it takes two to three election cycles for voters (both male and female) to become accustomed to placing women in leadership roles.

**Question 5:** How do we create entry points at lower levels for women into Multi-Track Diplomacy?

**Answer 5:** Ms. Koppell provided the following suggestions for methods to increase the presence of women in Multi-Track Diplomacy worldwide:

1. Remove the barriers of entry into politics by changing the requirements so that more women at local levels can become involved in politics within their home countries.
2. Change the structure of negotiations, perhaps offering incentives for groups to include more women in the process. For example, allow groups involved in negotiations to bring additional representatives into the process if those representatives are women: where there are 15 slots available for delegates, add five more on the premise that those delegates must be women.



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 presents

## *The Role and Contribution of Women in Multi-Track Diplomacy*

Monday, May 12, 2008: 10:30am – 12:30pm  
The Aspen Institute, One Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC

### AGENDA

- 10:30am      Opening Remarks
- **Laura Liswood**, Secretary General, Council of Women World Leaders
  - **The Honorable Mary Robinson**, President of Ireland (1990-1997), President, Realizing Rights, and Chair of the Council of Women World Leaders (Moderator)
- 10:45am      Expert Panelist Presentations
- **Dr. Eileen Borris**, Director of Training, Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy
  - **His Excellency James Kimonyo**, Ambassador of Rwanda to the United States
  - **Ms. Carla Koppell**, Director, Initiative for Inclusive Security of the Hunt Alternatives Fund
- 11:25am      Discussion with panelists followed by Q&A
- 12:20pm      Closing Remarks
- **The Honorable Mary Robinson**
- 12:30pm      Buffet lunch

This event is an outcome of the 2007 International Women Leaders Global Security Summit:  
[www.WomenandGlobalSecurity.org](http://www.WomenandGlobalSecurity.org)

The Council of Women World Leaders is a program of the Aspen Institute.



## **BIOGRAPHIES OF SPEAKERS**

### **Dr. Eileen R. Borris**

Dr. Eileen Borris is the Director of Training and Program Development for the Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy. As a political psychologist, Dr. Borris helps to rebuild war-torn countries through the design of regional and national dialogue processes which help emerging democracies heal from the wounds of the past and find the best future. Dr. Borris has published many articles and books on forgiveness and is a popular speaker on this topic. She is a spokesperson for Fetzer Institute's *Campaign for Love and Forgiveness* where she speaks for Fetzer. In 1995, Dr. Borris began teaching courses in conflict resolution, negotiation and Multi-Track Diplomacy in the International Studies Department of the Thunderbird School of Global Management. In 2006, Dr. Borris began teaching a course on Reconciliation at American University and the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University. In January 2007, Dr. Borris began teaching the first conflict resolution course offered by the U.S. military at the National Defense University. Dr. Borris received her doctorate in psychology from Columbia University (1985), a certificate of advanced studies in Communicative Sciences from Johns Hopkins University (1980), and a Masters degree from Columbia University (1972).

### **Walter Isaacson, President & CEO, Aspen Institute**

Walter Isaacson is the President and CEO of the Aspen Institute. He is the author of *Einstein: His Life and Universe*, *Benjamin Franklin: An American Life* (2003), and *Kissinger: A Biography* (1992) and is the coauthor of *The Wise Men: Six Friends and the World They Made* (1986). He began his career at the *Sunday Times of London* and then the *New Orleans Times-Picayune/States-Item*. He joined *Time Magazine* in 1978 and served as a political correspondent, national editor and editor of news media before becoming the magazine's 14th managing editor in 1996. He became Chairman and CEO of CNN in 2001, and then president and CEO of the Aspen Institute in 2003. In December 2007, he was appointed by President George W. Bush to be the chairman of the U.S.-Palestinian Partnership, a government and private sector effort to provide economic and educational opportunities for the Palestinian people. He is the Chairman of the Board of Teach for America, and is on the advisory councils of the National Institutes of Health, the National Constitution Center, and the Shakespeare Theatre in Washington, DC. He is a graduate of Harvard College and of Pembroke College of Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar.

### **Ambassador James Kimonyo, Ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to the United States**

James Kimonyo is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to the United States of America and non-resident Ambassador to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. Ambassador Kimonyo has been instrumental in the political and socio-economic reforms in Rwanda for the last thirteen years where he held several key positions in government. Prior to his diplomatic career, Ambassador Kimonyo served as the Governor of the Eastern and Southern provinces, respectively (Kibungo and Butare). As a governor he was directly involved in efforts to enhance good governance, justice, economic development and social progress. He has an outstanding record for his dedication to strengthening and fostering the unity and reconciliation

process in Rwanda. After the 1994 genocide, Ambassador Kimonyo was appointed to head the department of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction where he played a vital role in the repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programs of former Rwandan refugees. Ambassador Kimonyo has a wide range of experience with international organizations. He served as a national director and coordinator of several projects funded by different international organizations including UNHCR, UNDP and UN-HABITAT. Ambassador Kimonyo has a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and holds a Masters Degree in Engineering Project Management.

**Carla Koppell, Director, Initiative for Inclusive Security of the Hunt Alternatives Fund**

Carla Koppell is Director of the Initiative for Inclusive Security and the Washington DC Office of the Hunt Alternatives Fund. She was Senior Advisor and, prior to that, interim Director of the Conflict Prevention Project at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars where she authored *"Preventing the Next Wave of Conflict: Understanding Non-Traditional Threats to Global Stability"*. Carla served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development where she oversaw a portfolio of cooperative programs that included efforts to assist humanitarian aid and reconstruction in Central America, housing reform in China and post-conflict reconstruction in South Africa. Ms. Koppell also was Special Assistant to the Administrator of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and Director of the USAID climate change program. She has worked for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Carla received her Masters Degree in Public Policy from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and her Bachelors Degree from Cornell University. Carla is married and has three wonderful sons.

**Laura A. Liswood, Secretary General, Council of Women World Leaders; Senior Advisor, Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

In August 1996, Ms. Liswood co-founded the Council of Women World Leaders with President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir of Iceland, an international organization composed of women presidents, prime ministers, and heads of government. In 2001, Liswood was named Managing Director, Global Leadership and Diversity for Goldman Sachs; she is now a Senior Advisor to the firm. As director of the Women's Leadership Project (1992-1996), Liswood interviewed 15 current and former women presidents and prime ministers, which is chronicled in her book and video documentary, *Women World Leaders*. Liswood's professional experience includes CEO/President of the American Society for Training and Development, executive positions at Rainier National Bank and Group W Cable, a subsidiary of Westinghouse Broadcasting and Cable. In 2000, the Secretary of Defense appointed her to a three-year term of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS). Liswood holds an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and a B.A. from California State University, San Diego. She holds a J.D. degree from the University of California, Davis, School of Law, and is admitted to practice law in California and Massachusetts.

**Honorable Mary Robinson, President, Realizing Rights; Chair, Council of Women World Leaders**

Mrs. Mary Robinson is the President of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative. She served as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from 1997 to 2002 and as President of Ireland from 1990-1997. She is Chair of the Council of Women World Leaders and Vice President of the Club of Madrid. She chairs the International Board of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Fund for Global Human Rights. She is Honorary President of Oxfam International and is Patron of the International Community of Women Living with AIDS (ICW). She is a professor of practice at Columbia University and member of the Advisory Board of the Earth Institute and Extraordinary Professor at the University of Pretoria in South Africa. Before her election as President of Ireland, Mrs. Robinson served as a Senator for 20 years. In 1969, she became Reid Professor of Constitutional Law at Trinity College, Dublin and now serves as Chancellor of Dublin University.

## PANEL DISCUSSION INVITEES

*Niemat Ahmadi*  
Liaison  
Save Darfur Coalition

*Parker Anderson*  
President  
The Anderson Advantage Group

*Ms. Apuk Ayuel*  
Special Assistant to Head of Mission  
Government of Southern Sudan Mission to the  
United States

*Corinne Bai*  
Spring Intern  
Council of Women World Leaders

*Jane Barton*

*Hayley Beers*  
Summer Fellow  
Council of Women World Leaders

*Nan Bell*

*Shaazka Beyerle*  
Senior Advisor  
International Center on Non-Violent Conflict

*Kit Bigelow*  
Director of External Affairs  
The National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís  
of the U.S.

*Kristi Bigos*  
Research Scientist  
National Institute for Health

*Michael Bloom*  
Now You Know Media

*Dr. Eileen Borris*  
Director of Training  
The Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy

*Michelle Bologna*  
Associate Director, Women Leaders  
Intercultural Forum,  
Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization  
Initiative

*Virginia Bouvier*  
Senior Program Officer, Grants and Fellowships  
Program  
US Institute of Peace

*Sarah Brewer*  
Associate Director  
Women & Politics Institute, American  
University

*Barbara Broomell*  
Deputy Director  
Women's Democracy Network

*Yvette Chesson-Wureh*  
Manager  
2009 International Colloquium on Women's  
Empowerment - Liberia

*Deepti Choubey*  
Deputy Director, Nonproliferation Program  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

*Katie Cleland*  
IREX

*Angela Clinton*  
Senior Project Coordinator  
The Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands

*Claudette Cox*  
Cox & Associates

*Patricia Davis*

*Ms. Jehan Deng*  
Assistant for Consular, Social, and Community  
Affairs  
Government of Southern Sudan Mission to the  
United States

*David Devlin-Foltz*  
Director, Global Interdependence Initiative  
The Aspen Institute

*Alina Dumitrasc*  
Office Manager  
Council of Women World Leaders

*Patricia Ellis*  
President  
Women's Foreign Policy Group

*Deborah Emmert*  
US Department of State

*Cynthia Farrell Johnson*  
c. Farrell Johnson Fine Arts, llc

*Diane Faulkner*  
Special Assistant to the Director, Women's  
Bureau  
US Department of Labor

*Susan Fertig-Dykes*  
Team Leader, Democracy & Governance  
USAID, Bureau for Europe & Eurasia

*Anne Ganten*  
Executive Director  
The Atlantic Partnership

*Scott Gibbs*

*Kathleen Gerard*  
Vice President for External Relations  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

*Elliott Gerson*  
Executive Vice President, Policy and Public  
Programs  
The Aspen Institute

*Heather Grady*  
Director, Policy and Partnerships  
Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization  
Initiative

*Susan Hackley*  
Managing Director  
Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law

*Kristin Haffert*  
Director of Women's Programs  
National Democratic Institute

*Joan Hochman*  
Chief Operating Officer  
The White House Project

*Nadine Hoffman*  
Director  
Leadership Council for Human Rights

*Ms. B. Hofmann*  
National Democratic Institute

*Karen E. Hornstein*  
Program Analyst/Special Assistant to the  
Director  
Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

*Cynthia Hostetler*  
Vice President for Investment Funds  
Overseas Private Investment Corporation

*Walter Isaacson*  
President and CEO  
The Aspen Institute

*Sandra Jackson*

*Kathryn Kargman*  
US Department of State

*Kelly Keenan Trumpbour*  
Board Member  
Running Start

*Claudia Kennedy*  
Board Member  
The White House Project

*H.E. Ambassador James Kimonyo*  
Ambassador of Rwanda to the United States

*Stanley Kober*

*Dr. Carla Koppell*  
Director  
Initiative for Inclusive Security  
Hunt Alternatives Fund

*Ellen Laipson*  
President and CEO  
Henry L. Stimson Center

*Dawson Law*  
American Chamber of Commerce

*Robin Leeds*  
Win Strategies

*Laura Liswood*  
Secretary General  
Council of Women World Leaders

*Nicholas C. Martin*  
Executive Director  
UPEACE/US

*Jennifer McCarthy*  
Director, Women Leaders Intercultural Forum,  
Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization  
Initiative

*Alex Meixner*  
Director, Policy and Government Relations  
Save Darfur Coalition

*Gwendolyn Mikell*  
Professor of Anthropology and Foreign Service  
Georgetown University

*Connie Mourtapalas*  
Public Affairs Advisor, Office of the  
Ambassador  
Embassy of Greece

*Judith Morrison*  
Regional Director, South America and the  
Caribbean  
Inter-American Foundation

*Marc Nathanson*

*Mary B. O'Connor*  
Director of Outreach  
Center for the Study of the Presidency

*Deepa M. Ollapally, Ph.D.*  
Associate Director, The Sigur Center for Asian  
Studies

George Washington University  
*David Pollock*

*Donna Ramsey-Marshall*

*Marsha Ralls*  
President and CEO  
Ralls Collection Inc.

*Susan Rappaport*

*Mindy C. Reiser, Ph.D.*  
Vice President  
Global Peace Services, USA

*Mary Robinson*  
President, Realizing Rights: The Ethical  
Globalization Initiative  
Chair, Council of Women World Leaders

*Pat Schroeder*  
Former Congresswoman  
Association of American Publishers

*Elise F. Smith*  
Co-Founder  
Women Thrive Worldwide, InterAction

*Ambassador Steve Steiner*  
US Department of State

*Brita Stevenson*  
Program Manager  
Council of Women World Leaders

*Kerry Stowell*  
President  
So-Sound, Inc.

*Linda Strating*  
Director of Student Recruitment and  
Institutional Marketing  
The Institute of World Politics

*Gustavo A. Torres*  
Minister  
Embassy of the Argentinean Republic

*Mima Triola*  
Spring Intern  
Council of Women World Leaders

*Carol Tyson*  
The International Colloquium on Women's  
Empowerment,  
Leadership Development,  
International Peace and Security

*Dr. Jeanne Maddox Toungara*  
Associate Professor of History  
Howard University

*Carla Vernon*

*Oren E. Whyche-Shaw*  
Senior Advisor  
International Affairs, US Treasury Department

*Joan Woodward*  
Executive Director  
Goldman Sachs & Co.

*Carol Yost*  
Director, Women's Empowerment Programs  
Asia Foundation