The Association of War Affected Women presents its annual report concerning the programs and activities implemented during the year 2015, working towards a peaceful World

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About Us

The Association of War Affected Women was established in 2000 to create a space for war affected women, specifically mothers and wives, of those who are missing to come together across the divide to work for peace. The Association of War Affected Women is committed to achieve sustainable peace in Sri Lanka and believes that peace has to be negotiated through an inclusive process.

We are also deeply committed to safeguard democracy and rights of all, specifically women’s rights and advancement. As we believe that people’s rights have to be safeguarded and democracy has to be strengthen in order to create a conducive atmosphere for peace to prevail. We are working towards a peaceful Sri Lanka, where all its peoples will be able to live with dignity, enjoying equal rights.

**Reporting period:** 1st January 2015 – 31st December 2015

**Our Vision:** Peaceful prosperous Sri Lanka where all its peoples are living with dignity enjoying equal rights

**Our Mission:** Work towards strengthening democracy, women’s advancement and equal participation in order to achieve sustainable development and permanent peace in Sri Lanka

**AWAW carried out very important work towards reconciliation in Sri Lanka and also globally on peace building during the reporting period.**

1. Chair of AWAW participated at two discussions with the Hon. Prime minister and election commissioner on securing a quota for women in politics.

2. AWAW was instrumental in drafting the manifesto for women in 2015 January presidential election and 2015 August General election.

3. Women taking leadership for a shared future, Felicitation for women politicians of Sri Lanka

4. “Women’s Role in Post war Reconciliation- from Rhetoric to Action”

5. “Sri Lankan Mobilized to achieve reconciliation transmission”

6. “Promoting Women’s Political participation”

7. “Women in Local Governance”
Women taking leadership for a shared future, Felicitation for women politicians of Sri Lanka

On 27th of January at Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, Colombo 07 from 2.00pm – 4.00pm

AWAW felicitated Women Ministers on 27th January 2015 with the presence of Her Excellency President Chandrika Kumaratunga as the chief guest, Members of the parliament, Ambassadors, Members of the provincial council and civil society participated.
Women’s Role in Post War Reconciliation—From Rhetoric to Action

April 2nd 2015 at BMICH

GOAL OF THE PROJECT:
Drafting a policy brief on women’s voices in Reconciliation.

FUNDED BY:
Office of the Public Diplomacy of the U.S. Embassy, Sri Lanka

Association of War Affected Women together with the Cross Party Senior Women Politicians Coalition hosted the seminar, “Women’s role in post war reconciliation – from rhetoric to action” to mark the International Women’s Day 2015 on 2nd April at the BMICH. The seminar consisted of two keynote speeches and two panel discussions, where the 1st panel brought in the ground realities and the second panel formulated them into policy, while there were selected inputs from the floor. Reflections from Jaffna memorandum were also presented at the end of the seminar. As the final outcome of this particular event, a policy brief was developed from the seminar proceedings and will be handed over to His Excellency the President at a later date.
Hon. Rosy Senanayake, State Minister for Ministry of Children’s Affairs delivered the opening remarks. In her remarks a significant attention was paid to the experience and the observations during the visit of the Government’s delegation to Jaffna. She noted the commitment of His Excellency the President and the Prime minister in the reconciliation process.

Mr. Tom Malinowski, Assistant secretary of State for democracy, Human Rights and labour recognized the complication of the civil war in Sri Lanka and the struggle aftermath of war, grievances on one side and victory on the other side of the communities as well as the tensions with the community due to the civil war.

Dr. Saravanamuttu-executive Director, Centre for Policy Alternatives delivered the keynote speech on “Lessons learned- Internationally and from the region” by recalling the famous writer Leo Tolstoy’s, Anna Karenina’s opening lines about ‘unhappy families’, noting that people in Sri Lanka insist that we are victims of a different nature where we all are a part of an “ubiquitous victimhood”.

Two panel discussions were held at the seminar

Panel Discussion 1: “Ground realities of Sri Lanka on its road to reconciliation”

The panel discussion on the, Ground realities of Sri Lanka on its road to reconciliation, brought in the ground realities of the affected communities in regards to war, peace and reconciliation in to the forum. Followed by the introductory remarks, each of the panelists shared their views and subsequently the floor was open for views, ideas and responses based on the panel discussion. Ms. Saroja Sivachandran, Director, Women’s Development Center, Jaffna, Ms. Vishaka Thilakaratne, Director, Girl Guides Association, Ms. Salma Hamza, member of Kathankudi Pradeshiya sabha, Mr. Sudarshana Gunawardena, Executive
Director, Rights Now Collective participated as panelists in the panel discussion.

**Key note speech: “Women’s role in Reconciliation in Sri Lanka”- Dr. Jehan Perera, Executive Director, National Peace Council**

The second key note speech was offered by Dr. Jehan Perera, the executive director of the National Peace Council. He also identified this as a ‘great opportunity’ to move towards reconciliation with the new government’s commitment on the road to good governance. Nonetheless, he also emphasized on the problem of the general elections that will be held in the near future and the ignorance of the politicians to talk and discuss about controversial topics such as reconciliation because of the fact that politicians are not ready to take controversial stands in the political arena like Mr. Sudarshana mentioned, as they have to gain votes. Taking this in to consideration, he stated that the civil society has a responsibly to take over this reconciliation process as the there is a great fearless opening unlike the previous government’s restrictions. Therefore, the civil society should work for it as politicians are not going to take actions when an election is due soon.

**Panel Discussion 2: Women’s unique role in post war reconciliation – A Sri Lankan perspective**

The second panel discussion on Women’s unique role in post war reconciliation – A Sri Lankan perspective was conducted with the participation of two eminent speakers. Prof. Savitri Goonesekere, Former Vice Chancellor, University of Colombo and a member of the CEDAW committee as well as a member of the Task force on Reconciliation and Ms. Shanthi Sachithanandam, the Executive Director of the Vilithu organizations joined the high level panel discussion. Ms. Dayani Panagoda, Technical Advisor of the Facilitating Initiatives for Social Cohesion and Transformation moderated the panel discussion.

Ms. Salma Yusuf, the main author of the Jaffna memorandum spoke highly on Sri Lankan feminism and how it can build bridges and forge reconciliation.
POLICY CONTEXT

Sri Lanka concluded an armed struggle, which was a culmination of a three-decade conflict, in 2009. Ever since, the country has struggled to find its feet on several issues of national concern, ranging from democracy, good governance, human rights, to corruption, nepotism, and nationalism. The steady decline in good governance and violations of human rights meant that democratic space was beginning to gradually shrink and this affected civil society and its work in a significant manner.

In January 2015, a new era of politics and governance was ushered into the country. With the election of a new President and Prime Minister, the mood and atmosphere in the country changed overnight where the dignity of minorities, respect for the rule of law and human rights and fostering of national unity have taken their rightful place on the national agenda once again. It has to be positively noted that both the incumbent President and Prime Minister have committed themselves to the causes of reconciliation and national unity, in both rhetoric and reality.

That said, fostering reconciliation and national unity is no easy task. The dual set back faced by the country, through the three decade conflict and combined with a near ten year repressive rule means that the country has to invest significantly where conscious efforts and concerted action become necessary to achieve national unity and reconciliation. All stakeholders who were hitherto enfeebled and sidelined would need to rise up and meet the demands and embrace the opportunity presented by the new era of good governance and democracy.

The new era of good governance has presented a dual opportunity for civil society; first, there is an opportunity to further the realization of good governance and reconciliation with the support, initiative and endorsement of government and the highest levels of political leadership in the country. That said, it must be realistically acknowledged that despite more space having opened up for democratization, political realities and considerations still exist which means that civil society has to, can, and must step in where the political leadership are hesitant.

Second, the opening up of democratic space means that civil society activism and action can once again be reignited and act in full force and measure. This opportunity then brings a responsibility on civil society to regain its rightful place in the new, dynamic and complex environment that has emerged. This dual opportunity must be embraced.

POLICY CRITIQUE
To this end, mechanisms both formal and informal, for structured engagement between civil society and the state needs to be conceptualized and implemented in a manner that enables its entrenchment within national state structures. This will ensure that civil society and the mechanisms for its structured engagement with the state will be able to function continually and sustainably irrespective of political contingencies and changing governments. It is an opportunity for civil society and the mechanisms for its structured engagement with the state to establish themselves, once and for all, as stakeholder and process in the national governance domain.

As civil society seeks to re-orient itself and regain its rightful place in the national governance domain, the themes and strategies it uses to act within are several. Advocacy is one such approach and this Policy Brief is an attempt to begin a dialogue with the Office for National Unity on the subject of national unity and reconciliation. This Policy Brief seeks to provide the impetus to begin the national conversation that has been a long time coming and integral as Sri Lanka moves from a post-war to a post-conflict state.

The following have been highlighted as necessary elements in need of urgent attention and those upon which civil society actors presenting this Policy Brief to the Office for National Unity seek to express its interest in collaborative work:

- It has been found time and again, that sensitizing communities to the experiences of the other is integral to generating empathy towards each other. Lack of knowledge of both national languages is often found to be a barrier in this process of sensitization. The recent historic Jaffna event which brought women from different parts of the country was testament to this fact. When language becomes a barrier, communication is impeded, understanding is lacking and thereby generating empathy is hampered. Therefore, the importance of language to reconciliation and national unity in Sri Lanka cannot be overstated.

- The return of lands to rightful owners has begun in the new era of good governance. However, there are considerable numbers of lands which have not been returned. The process seems to be taking longer than desirable.

- The fate and whereabouts of disappeared continues to figure in all conversations on individual and national reconciliation in the country. Those in detention continue to be held without knowing their fate or future. This affects the families as well and hinders the ability to foster a political solution to the ethnic issue as the democratically elected Tamil political leadership in the country, the Tamil National Alliance (TNA) consider it as a sine qua non to commence talks on a political settlement to the national question.

- The lack of formal education and livelihood trainings and skills development for youth in certain parts of the country, especially in the former theatres of conflict in the North and East of the country and other areas in the deep south means that there remains a potent cause for a resurgence of conflict, as the three youth uprisings in the past have demonstrated.

- Vulnerable groups such as women and ex-combatants have expressed the need for livelihood programmes and general concerns regards the security and safety of their children, educational opportunities and sanitation facilities in rural areas have been expressed.

- The tight control on implementation psycho-social programmes under the previous regime meant that there was no genuine healing of survivors of the war. Civil society intervention in psycho-social programmes was particularly hampered as a part of a larger approach of suspicion and skepticism towards civil society.
• It has been found at events such as the historic Jaffna event held in connection with International Women’s Day 2015, that communities are not always sensitized to the experiences, grievances and aspirations of other communities. It was found that this issue was further compounded by a lack of tact in approaches to communicating with other communities which in turn meant that specific training needs to be provided in ‘communication for reconciliation.’ The importance of events that bring members of different communities together, such as the women who were brought together to Jaffna from different parts of the country, have been found to contribute to a rich ‘national conversation.’

• The lack of a national conversation, a process of national reflection and debate on what Sri Lankans as a people aspire for reconciliation has been a significant gap in reconciliation efforts thus far. In practice, this means that there is a lack of consensus and constituency for reconciliation among the people of the country. This has been capitalized upon by political leaders of the past to deny efforts at reconciliation and international calls for accountability on the grounds that it is not the calling of the people of the country.

• A significant lack of minority community representation in the public and state sector has plagued the country since independence. This has greatly affected the minority communities in feeling the sense of belonging required for reconciliation and national unity. It has also hampered the reflection of the minority communities’ viewpoints in national policies and decision-making which is another ground for discontent and conflict between communities.

• The lack of a system of integrated education system in the country means that there is a separation of communities’ from early childhood. This has cost the country dear in terms of understanding, interaction and empathy of the other, all of which is integral to national reconciliation and unity.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Civil Society Representatives presenting this Policy Brief hereby express interest in collaboration with the Office for National Unity on the following, on an immediate and priority basis:

• Initiate a national conversation on reconciliation and national unity across the country. In practice, this would mean unpacking the elements that need to be addressed for reconciliation and national unity, according to the peoples of Sri Lanka. The recommendation is to jointly devise mechanisms, strategies and approaches towards the goal

• Take measures to build a common and shared narrative among the communities of the country on two aspects: the past, that is the causes, the prevalence and consequences of the conflict for all communities; the future, that is a shared vision based on common grievances and aspirations

• Lobby for establishment of quotas for minority community representation in the state and government sectors.

• Joint actions to implement the National Trilingual Policy of Sri Lanka policy through incentives for learning the Tamil language in Sinhala-speaking communities and learning of the Sinhala language in Tamil-speaking communities and learning English language as a link language by all communities.

• Establish mechanisms and initiatives to enable visibility of women and their voices in the public sphere, specifically women from the provincial and district levels including grassroots actors
• Speedy integration of an integrated school system: civil society support towards exposure to school students to other cultures and communities through establishment of **peace clubs and volunteerism**
• Initiative national level awareness campaign on the **state’s zero tolerance for violence and authoritarianism**. This should entail measures to encourage recourse to legitimate channels for grievances in the event of injustices
• Establish programmes that enable women from different parts of the country and communities to come together to work together through **sharing market opportunities for micro-entrepreneurship activities**, addressing **gender based violence and healing wounds of communities**. This will be based on the rationale that **women are potential connectors** of the families and communities they represent and hence can be valuable in fostering individual and national reconciliation
• Explore to what extent there exist **local level justice and redress mechanisms** – such as mediation and arbitration – in societies and communities, strengthen those which lack efficiency and replicate where adaptable.
• **Empower local level political leaders on the subjects of reconciliation and national unity** so that they may speak the language of harmony and acceptance and diversity in their political and social activities. This must include political leaders at the local level raising awareness within their respective constituencies on the need for a durable political solution for national reconciliation
• Use **local level leaders in turn to lobby with national leaders** on the need to address issues of reconciliation, healing and unity as a prerequisite to a political solution to the national question.
• Join hands to recognize call for and take immediate action to meet the following pre-conditions as necessary for reaching a durable political solution:
  1. **returning of lands and title deeds** to rightful owners;
  2. dealing with issues of **political detainees**;
  3. inform families of the **missing and disappeared** of the fate and whereabouts of victims;
  4. provide **compensation** to families of the disappeared, where appropriate; speed-up transition to civilian rule in the north and east of the country.
• Undertake joint action to recognize and raise awareness on the need for collective responses to grievances of a **specific ethnic community**; this must include **creating the public value** that grievances of a specific ethnic community be considered as **national concerns** and must be responded to as such:
• Three immediate issues that need to be addressed in a collective manner are:
  1. Action from political leadership on the grievances of the “forgotten” Tamil people in the **plantation sector**;
  2. Investigate, provide compensation and relief to victims of attacks in the Muslim community following recent incidents in **Aluthgama and elsewhere** and take active steps to prevent recurrence;
  3. Addressing the **perceived fears and concerns** of the Sinhala community regards the minority communities.

**RESOURCES**
1. Report of proceedings, Women’s Role in Post War Reconciliation – from Rhetoric to Action, Jointly organized by the Cross Party Senior Women Politician’s Coalition and Association of War Affected Women, April 2 2015, BMICH Committee Room E
2. Jaffna Memorandum, Main Author, Salma Yusuf, March 2015
3. Meeting of Civil Society Representatives convened for the purpose of concluding Policy Brief, May 2015, participants: Pakiosothy Saravanamuttu, Executive Director, Centre for Policy Alternatives; Jehan Perera, Executive Director, National Peace Council; Visaka
Promoting Women’s Political Participation

GOAL OF THE PROJECT: To promote women’s political participation

FUNDED BY: Royal Norwegian Embassy and administrated by UN Women

Activity 1.10 - Conduct one advocacy meeting each with 8 political parties in Colombo to advocate for a 33% quota for women in elected office

On 17th June 2015 AWAW has met the National Labour front, National Democratic Party and communist party
On 26th June 2015 AWAW has met Jathika Hela Urumaya and All Ceylon Muslim congress
Observations:

- A party leader was very positive that women can and should play a major role in politics and he said his party will nominate women for elections whenever possible, especially at the upcoming local government elections.
- We were told that a Party will give nominations for women from throughout the country for the upcoming elections.
- A party leader said as a long term principal they always wanted to give women the opportunity and they will nominate women to the forthcoming general elections.
- A party leader said that as a political party they do give nominations to women and also in order to have more women in elected offices they also have women at their highest bodies within the party.
- A party leader said they are interested in giving nominations to women but culture sometimes act as a barrier; they will give Tamil women nominations from their party.
- We also met Hon. Prime Minister Ranil Wikramasingha and the election commissioner Mr. Mahinda Deshapriya to discuss of a quota for women in local governance.
District workshops

AWAW conducted four district workshops for students from four different universities, to introduce women’s political participation in Sri Lanka and Political history of women in Sri Lanka and to discuss the current situation and international experience.

- 1st workshop was on 09.07.2015 – at Center Women’s Development Center, Jaffna for the students of University of Jaffna
- 2nd workshop was on 18th July 2015 at Janaki Hotel Fife Road, Colombo, for the students of university of Jayewardenepura
- 3rd Workshop was on 25th July 2015, Bridge View Hotel, Batticaloa for the students of Eastern university of Sri Lanka.
- 4th workshop was on 14 August 2015, at Department of Law, University of Peradeniya for the students of University of Peradeniya.

Half –day Meetings

AWAW conducted, three half day meetings to familiarize the students and gain their support on Vote for women campaign

- 1st Half day meeting was held at Bastian Hotel Jaffna on 07th August 2015 from 9.30a.m to 11.30a.m.
- 2nd Half day meeting was held at Hotel Janaki on 19th November 2015 from 9.30a.m to 11.30a.m.
Activity No 1.4 Gender Responsive policy design and implementation

AWAW conducted two day residential workshop at Riverdale hotel, Kandy on 28th and 29th of November 2015. Women politicians from all three tiers of governance, such as provincial ministers and trade union leaders were brought together to train on “Gender responsive policy design and implementation”. This was a historical moment since this is the first time that non traditional partners has come together for a common cause.
Two Action plans were drafted:

**Action plan 01**
Action plan 01 was drafted by trade union leaders and politicians to create a Facebook page to discuss on the issues faced by plantation sector women. The page was named “Malayaga Kozundhu” means, “Up country tealeaf”

**Action plan 02**
Action plan 02 was drafted by politicians, and leaders of trade unions and lawyers. They drafted a provincial action plan for Women Peace, Security and development.
Session 01

• **Resource person:** Cyrene Siriwardana
  • UNDP technical expert, Attorney at-law

CEDAW and Fundamental Rights

• **Background**

• **CEDAW Basic Principles and Provisions**

• **Sri Lanka – Principal areas of concern/recommendations**

• **Sri Lanka – where we are**

• **GROUP WORK**
  • **Objective:** to ensure that potential members of trade unions and politicians develop clear perspectives on socio-economic, political and cultural issues. To ensure that they are,
    • Guided by the overall policy framework of CEDAW recommendations
    • finding possible method to resolve the issue

Topics to discuss:

• 1. Mothers with children under the age of 5, should not migrate for foreign employment as domestic workers
• 2. Is inheritance land law is acceptable? Inheritance law says, the property of the father goes to the elderly son after his death

Session 02

**Resource person:** Marini De Livera
  • Attorney- at- Law | Human Rights Lawyer and Trainer | Senior Lecturer in Law at APIIT Law School

Making Rights a Reality

• What are human rights?

• **Group Activity**

• **Objective**
  • To make sure the participants understand the basic components of women's human rights, and look at the problems in as a whole, and recognize the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary and Media.
Session 03

Good Governance and Democracy

Democracy

- What is Democracy?
- Democracy - a global phenomenon
- Negative side of Democracy

Good Governance

- What are the components of Good Governance?
- Prerequisites:
- South Asia – most poorly governed region
- TRAPR

Session 04

Gender Budgeting

Group Activity

Objective: To make the participants understand what gender responsive policies are, and make them draft action plans for the problems discussed,

- Draft an action plan with specific issues concerning plantation sector women
- Draft an action plan on women peace, security and development

AWAW Annual Report 2015
Sri Lankan Mobilized to Achieve Reconciliation Transmission

AWAW is partnering with Search for Common Ground and RpR in Mannar district. Three activities were conducted during this year.

**GOAL OF THE PROJECT:**
To empower divided communities to contribute towards reconciliation in post war Sri Lanka.

**Activity No 1.1 Meeting authorities and arranging logistical support**

AWAW has officially met The District Secretary of Mannar to discuss and seek permission to carry out this project; and subsequently met Resource for Peace and Reconciliation staff in order to obtain their service for the logistical arrangements of the project.

**Activity No 1.2 Establishment of district level Youth leaders & Advisory Group**

AWAW conducted a two day Meeting to establish district level Advisory groups and youth leaders group, representing all ethnic communities was held at Mannar on 04th and 5th of September in 3-4 targeted locations, such as Mannar, Manthai west and Nanattan,

**Activity No 2.1 Training youth in Leadership and trust Building:** Three day residential training, to enhance the leadership and trust building skills of youth was held at in Mannar on 20th, 21st and 22nd of November 2015, facilitated by PALTRA. 45 participants from all DS divisions of Mannar participated
Women in Local Governance

Funding: US State Department through SFCG.

GOAL OF THE PROJECT:
Safe society and equal access to services for women and Girls through improved and increased inclusion and participation of women in the Local councils of Sri Lanka

AWAW visit Ampare, Badulla and Kurunagala for the selection process and held two three day workshops to train the women.

AWAW conducted a three day workshop at Rural development, training and research institute Pilimathalawa on 16th, 17th and 18th of September 2015, the workshop was on “Media and public speaking” conducted by Rainbow resource company. Selected 57 participants from Ampara, Kurunegala and Badulla districts, those who are eager to compete in the upcoming Local Government Election participated in the Workshop.

AWAW conducted a three day workshop at Rural development, training and research institute Pilimathalawa on 18th, 19th and 20th of December 2015, the workshop on “Local government Act, Election law and the function of local government bodies”. Selected 51 participants from Ampara, Kurunegala and Badulla districts participated. The programme was facilitated by Mr. Mohammed, Additional Election commissioner. Mr. Rohana Hettiarachchi, Executive director of “PAFFREL” and Mr. Ananda Weerarathne, former Commissioner of Provincial councils and former Ministry Secretary was the resource person.
Session 01

- Back ground- New local government election law

Session 02

- What is delimitation
- Key issues of demarcation

Session 03

What are the key changers of new election system?
  a. What are the positive changes?
  b. What is the impact on voters?

Session 04

- How does the special act effects the power of the chairperson and members?

Session 05

- A brief introduction on History of Sri Lankan local Governance and the Current Local government system
- The services of the current governance systems with special Attention on Local governance
- Local government Council activities
- Discussion on The relationship between provincial councils and local government bodies, Acts, conventions, articles etc..

AWAW Annual Report 2015
• AWAW participated in 2015 Presidential and General Election monitoring.

• AWAW attended the meeting of the UN women civil society advisory Group for India, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka in New Delhi, India on 29th January - 3rd February.
• AWAW participated in Asia Pacific Regional consultation for the Global study on UNSCR 1325, Kathmandu, Nepal on 11th - 13th February

• Meeting Madam Pumzile Mlambo Ngcuka Executive Director UN Women with Hon. Minister for Women during CSW, New York on 11th - 18th March
• British High Commissioner visited AWAW on 30\textsuperscript{th} April

![Image of people seated in a room]

• Chair of AWAW Met US Secretary of State Hon. John Kerry during his visit to Sri Lanka

![Image of people posing for a photo]
• German Ambassador’s visit to AWAW on 16\textsuperscript{th} May 2015

• AWAW participated in “Global consultation: Candid voices from the field: obstacles to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women peace and security”, at the Hague, Netherlands from 29\textsuperscript{th} June to 2\textsuperscript{nd} Of August
• Chair of AWAW was the resource person for NPC voter education workshop in Hatton on 01\textsuperscript{st} August

• AWAW participated in Global women’s Net work Brainstorming workshop on CVE in Brussels from 25\textsuperscript{th} to 30\textsuperscript{th}
• Chair of AWAW participated in “Twenty years towards inclusion- Collaborative approaches to global security” an Inclusive security initiative for 15th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325.

• Chair of AWAW participated in ICAN’s 4th Annual MENA/Asia regional women’s rights, Peace and security forum “Challenging extremism and Militarism”, Istanbul from 11th November to 16th November.
• Chair of AWAW participated in Global civil society dialogue of UN women-
  New York from 22th November to 24th November 2015

• Chair of AWAW participated in Gender and Militarism in Asia linking regional analysis to
  local practices- Philippines from 07th December to 08th December
A special thanks to our donors, for their generous support, without which we would not have been able to walk our journey thus far !!!

Public policy office US Embassy Colombo
Ms. Abigail Disney – Peace is Loud
Royal Norwegian Embassy
ICAN
Global Fund for Women
UN Women
Search for Common Ground