



Summer
2005

MADRE

**ENDING POVERTY, PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT:
MADRE Critiques the UN Millennium Development Goals**



speaks



MADRE

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From the Executive Director

VIVIAN STROMBERG



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MADRE Executive Director
Vivian Stromberg

Dear Friends,

This week we had a visit from Yanar Mohammed, the founder of our sister organization, the Organization of Women's Freedom in Iraq (OWFI). At a New York City gathering in celebration of Mother's Day and the courageous work of OWFI, Yanar shared stories of the women who have escaped abuse and even murder thanks to the women's shelters that OWFI founded with the support of MADRE members. Violence against women has escalated sharply in Iraq since the US invasion. MADRE and OWFI responded by opening women's shelters in Baghdad, Kirkuk, and Erbil, and creating leadership training and education programs for women to build alternatives to a life of abuse—and participate effectively in building a secular, democratic, and truly sovereign Iraq.

Many of the women who arrive at the shelters are forced to leave school by the fourth grade and forced to

marry as teenagers. For them—as for all of us—“democracy” in the political arena is only meaningful if it safeguards their right to make basic decisions about their lives. OWFI is working hard to make sure that women's rights are protected under the new Iraqi Constitution, and, at the same time, providing women at the shelters with counseling, schooling, computer classes, and other skills-training to give them the tools to move from seeing themselves as victims to seeing themselves as agents of change—in their own lives and in their country.

The urgently needed women's shelters in Iraq are just one example of the dozens of different MADRE programs at work in 12 countries right now, thanks to your support. This issue of *MADRE Speaks* includes a pull-out section describing some of these programs and how they are helping to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals—a global effort to end poverty and promote development. I hope you will join us in this important campaign and consider copying and disseminating the pull-out to help spread the word about MADRE's work to make human rights a reality for women and families around the world.

Thank you for your commitment to this important work.

Sincerely,

P.S. In July, there will be an opportunity to visit another of our sister organizations, this one in Kenya. I'd like to invite each of you to join MADRE for this very special trip. Please see the back page of the newsletter for more information.

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MADRE's newsletter, *MADRE Speaks*, is published quarterly.

MADRE is an international women's human rights organization that works in partnership with women's community-based groups in conflict areas worldwide. Our programs reflect a human-rights-based and people-centered approach to achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals, which aim to: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development. MADRE provides resources and training to enable our sister organizations to meet immediate needs in their communities and develop long-term solutions to the crises they face. Since we began in 1983, MADRE has delivered over 21 million dollars worth of support to community-based women's groups in Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, Africa, the Balkans, Asia, and the United States.

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front & back cover photos: Women in Umoja and Kiltamany, Kenya, communities served by MADRE's sister organization. © ALISSA HASELBACH

Ending Poverty, Promoting Development:

MADRE Critiques the UN Millennium Development Goals

by YIFAT SUSSKIND, Associate Director

In 2000, world leaders representing all 191 countries that belong to the United Nations pledged to achieve these eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. Since then, the goals have become the main framework for development policy worldwide. They have even been adopted by many of the international agencies and banks that control the budgets of most poor countries, giving the MDGs real currency in the political economy of



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Seventy-five percent of children who are not in school have mothers who were denied an education. Education for girls is both a human right and an important factor in ensuring that the next generation of children is educated.

UN declarations. The MDGs create opportunities for advancing women's human rights, but only if we are able to participate effectively in the process of realizing the goals.

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

The Millennium Development Goals



© RICK MILLER

Reducing maternal mortality is a goal within reach: According to the UN Population Fund, basic family planning services would cut maternal deaths by 25 percent. Ensuring that skilled birth attendants are at deliveries would reduce maternal mortality by 75 percent.

Support MADRE's Medical Emergency Fund!

MADRE has established a medical emergency fund for urgent health-related expenses for women and families in the communities of our sister organizations. To make a donation to this life-saving fund, please visit www.madre.org or call us at (212) 627-0444.

Governments' commitments to the MDGs appear to be an extraordinary step forward, but when we scratch the surface of the goals, we find that their progress is measured by a set of technocratic "targets" and "indicators" that are limited in scope, contradictory in approach, and more concerned with statistical change than with creating the structural change that is crucial to improving the lives of women and their families worldwide.

Take Goal 3, for example (promoting gender equality and empowering women): its "target" is to eliminate gender disparity in education. Yet it will take much more than girls' education to combat the deeply entrenched violence, discrimination, stereotypes, laws, and customs that generate grave violations of women's human rights in every country of the world. The indicators intended to measure progress towards this goal are equally problematic. They include:

1. the ratio of girls to boys at all levels of schooling (with no regard for the quality or content of education and without addressing the social forces that keep girls out of school);
2. the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (without regard for the more crucial question of whether these women respect human rights);
3. the share of women in non-agricultural sectors of the workforce (without recognition of the need for decent wages, working conditions, and public services such as day care, health care, clean water, and transportation that ease the time burden of women who are expected to work outside the home *and* fulfill their responsibilities within the family).

As we can see, the MDGs call for change, but not for creating the conditions to make real change possible. To address the root causes of the problems that the goals are supposed to rectify, we need to grapple with precisely those phenomena that the MDGs take for granted. These include policies that have increased poverty and inequality around the world (such as free-trade agreements, wage freezes, and hostility to worker organizing) and subordinated human rights to "national security" as defined by the Bush Administration. In fact, at a moment when the rights of both women and men have been badly eroded by such policies, we can see clearly the limitations of pursuing gender "equality." To whom should women be equal? Should women in Colombia demand "equality" with male co-workers who are being killed for union organizing? Should Rwandan women who are HIV-positive seek "equality" with Rwandan men who are denied high-priced AIDS medications? The real

goal is not equality, but justice; and one of the best ways we have of ensuring justice is the fulfillment of human rights.

But the MDGs fail to even mention sexual and reproductive rights, women's labor and property rights, or one of the most fundamental obstacles to ensuring these rights, namely, violence against women. The glaring absence of these issues from the MDGs reflects the powerful role played by right-wing and fundamentalist governments such as the United States in their negotiation. Reproductive rights, in particular, have been under fire by the US since 2000, when Bush took office and began defunding international family planning programs and revamping US reproductive health policy to placate his religious fundamentalist base. Women's human rights advocates have pointed out that sexual and reproductive rights are central to achieving at least four of the MDGs: women's equality and empowerment (Goal 3); reducing child mortality (Goal 4); improving maternal health (Goal 5); and combating HIV/AIDS (Goal 6). Moreover, since human rights are indivisible, empowering women is crucial to realizing all of the goals. Conversely, none of the goals can be realized without ensuring that goal.

One way to gain insight into any policy is to look at its authors. The MDGs are sponsored jointly by the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). While the United Nations operates within a human rights framework, the missions of the World Bank and IMF are to advance a set of economic policies that are often at odds with human rights. In fact, the MDGs infuse neoliberal priorities into development policy using the language of human rights. They seek to "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" (Goal 1), but rely on the discredited notion that economic growth at the national level (GNP) can eliminate poverty; and they assume that privatization of services is a strategy for—rather than an obstacle to—economic development. At the heart of the MDGs beats a fundamental contradiction: poor countries are expected to meet the MDGs by implementing the very neoliberal economic policies that have, in large measure, caused the crises that the goals are intended to address. These policies include cutting government spending, privatizing basic services, liberalizing trade, and producing goods primarily for export.

As we have seen, the methodology and assumptions of neoliberal economics inform the MDGs, which rely heavily on the indicator of "absolute poverty" (which measures the proportion of the population surviving on less than a certain amount of income each day). The MDGs use the World Bank standard of an income of US \$1 per day to indicate extreme poverty. This income-based measurement of poverty obscures the experience of millions of people, for whom poverty is not primarily a function of income, but of their alienation from sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Indigenous women, for example, assert



© ELIZABETH RAPPAPORT

The world's poorest countries spend more on debt repayment—\$100 million per day—than on education, health care, or ensuring food security. Canceling the debt and redirecting money to meeting people's basic needs is an obvious source of funding for the MDGs.

Join MADRE's Sustainer Program

A no-hassle, tax-deductible way to support MADRE's work. Give a fixed amount on a monthly or quarterly basis through a secure, automatic credit card deduction. To sign up, go to www.madre.org/about/donate/sustainer.html or call us at (212) 627-0444.



© JUVEINDIGENA

Indigenous women are the primary producers of food in their communities and the custodians of biodiversity for many of the world's ecosystems.

that their poverty and wealth are determined primarily by access to, and control of, their natural resources and traditional knowledge, which are the sources of Indigenous culture and livelihoods. In Indigenous communities, human rights (namely, governments' recognition of collective Indigenous rights over land, natural resources, and traditional knowledge) are key to fighting poverty.

But the MDGs do not recognize that poverty is a function of human rights violations (such as the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to freedom from discrimination, and the right to development). Indeed, the MDGs posit housing, health care, and access to food and water not as non-negotiable and universal rights, but as "needs" to be met. By extension, the poor are not seen as autonomous subjects demanding that governments meet their legal obligations, but as a passive "target group" of policymaking. Sustainable development—which depends on broad civic participation, social justice, and a funda-

mental shift in the balance of power—is sidelined by this failure of the MDGs to operate within a human rights framework.

In fact, human rights standards are a useful yardstick for evaluating the MDGs. They reveal that the MDGs are not a spontaneous expression of governmental goodwill. Rather, the MDGs constitute pre-existing international *obligations*, some dating back more than 50 years. Ultimately, for the goals to be a tool for advancing women's human rights, they must be treated not as a technical process, but as a political process. MADRE is working with our sister organizations and other women's organizations internationally to push for a rights-based approach to the MDGs that goes beyond improving statistical indicators to addressing root causes of human rights violations. ♦

African Indigenous Women: Defending Human Rights Host MADRE's Fall 2005 Speaking Tour

This fall, Indigenous women human rights activists from Kenya will tour the US with MADRE's Executive Director, Vivian Stromberg. This is a chance to discuss globalization, sustainable development, the UN Millennium Development Goals, and women's human rights with African Indigenous women whose daily lives and political work reflect a community-based and human-rights-centered approach to combating environmental destruction, HIV/AIDS, and the debt burden facing countries in the Global South.

To arrange a speaking engagement at your school, place of worship, community center, or other location, please email speakers@madre.org or call us at (212) 627-0444.

JOIN THE GLOBAL EFFORT TO END POVERTY AND PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT

Help MADRE Mobilize on the Millennium Development Goals

GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Women, who constitute 70 percent of those who are poor and chronically hungry worldwide, must be central to strategies to combat poverty and hunger. MADRE works with women to meet their families' immediate needs for food, shelter, and other basic necessities, and promote long-term change—at the household, community, national, and international levels—that will ensure the right of all peoples to a life free from poverty and hunger.

HELP ACHIEVE GOAL 1: Adopt a Family Food Garden in Nicaragua. Support a sustainable food garden on the North Atlantic Coast. Help MADRE provide Indigenous families with chickens, vegetable seeds, and training in poultry management and organic gardening.

- \$40 buys seeds for four family gardens
- \$210 buys 50 chickens, a chicken coop, and an incubator light
- \$950 sets up a community seed bank



© MADRE

GOAL 2 Achieve universal primary education



© ELIZABETH RAPPAPORT

Poverty and lack of school facilities are primary barriers to this goal. MADRE helps provide literacy centers for children and mothers, income-generating projects that enable women to keep their children out of the workforce and in school, education to combat myths that undermine girls' education, and advocacy to end school fees and guarantee high-quality public education for all children in their own language.

HELP ACHIEVE GOAL 2: Adopt a Children's Reading Corner in Colombia. Support a children's library, a school-readiness program, a tutoring and mentoring project, and a campaign to ensure access to schooling for children who have been displaced from their homes and schools by the ongoing war in Colombia.

- \$30 buys 10 Spanish-language children's books
- \$120 provides art and school supplies for one classroom
- \$1000 constructs a playground for the center



GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women



Achieving this goal requires fulfilling the full range of women's human rights, including social and economic rights, sexual and reproductive rights, and the right to a life free from violence.

HELP ACHIEVE GOAL 3: Adopt a Women's Shelter in Iraq. Support shelters for women fleeing domestic violence (on the rise since the US invasion) and leadership training to promote women's participation in building a secular, democratic, and truly sovereign Iraq.

- \$30 provides basic clothes and hygiene supplies for a woman forced to flee her home
- \$100 buys a bed for the shelter
- \$1500 opens a new shelter

© TERRY J. ALLEN

GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality

Every year, 11 million children die before their fifth birthday, most of them from easily preventable conditions. MADRE develops community health programs that utilize affordable, effective means to improve children's health, including women's education (a primary determinant of child health), potable water systems, and health services for communities that have no other source of health care.

HELP ACHIEVE GOAL 4: Adopt a Sweatshop Workers' Community Health Program in Guatemala. Support a water filtration system, pediatric asthma treatment, community health fairs on nutrition and hygiene, family-planning and childhood vaccination programs, and job and human rights training for women who work in sweatshops and live in a shantytown outside Guatemala City without potable water or health services.

- \$30 buys a six-month supply of multivitamins for one child
- \$100 purchases a nebulizer/compressor for a child with asthma
- \$275 installs three community water filters



© COMITÉ DE BÁRCENAS

GOAL 5 Improve maternal health



© MADRE

In poor countries, maternal mortality is the leading killer of women of reproductive age, accounting for half a million deaths every year, most of them easily preventable. MADRE's multi-faceted women's health programs recognize that improving maternal health is crucial *and* that the right to health care extends beyond mothers, to all women throughout the lifecycle.

HELP ACHIEVE GOAL 5: Adopt a Women's Clinic in Nicaragua. Support full-spectrum health services, including pre- and post-natal care, vaccinations, and screening and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and cervical cancer at a MADRE co-founded clinic that combines Indigenous and Western medicine.

- \$25 pays for a PAP smear
- \$100 covers all routine prenatal visits for one woman
- \$8000 buys a sonogram machine to detect birth defects

GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

In sub-Saharan Africa, the epicenter of the AIDS pandemic, most of the 25 million people living with HIV/AIDS are women. MADRE recognizes that disease, discrimination, and poverty are interconnected and that fighting AIDS requires ensuring women's human rights, including rights to resources needed to maintain overall health and refuse unwanted or unprotected sex.

HELP ACHIEVE GOAL 6: Adopt an HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment Program in Kenya. Support condom distribution, consultations with medical professionals, and a treatment program that administers anti-retroviral medicines and offers counseling and community education to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and promote women's human rights.

- \$50 provides materials for five participants in a two-day HIV/AIDS and human rights training
- \$200 buys 1,000 condoms
- \$800 pays for one month of AIDS drugs for one woman



© ALISSA HASELBACH

Women learning to use condoms at a MADRE HIV/AIDS-prevention workshop in Kenya.



GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Achieving this goal requires addressing major threats to the environment, including pesticide-intensive agriculture, extractive industries, militarism, and social inequality. As the primary producers of food and providers of household water, women play a decisive role in preserving biodiversity, ensuring food security, and promoting sustainable development. Women's participation and leadership is therefore critical to ensuring environmental sustainability.

HELP ACHIEVE GOAL 7: Adopt a Reforestation Project in Haiti. Support community-based initiatives for reforestation and potable water, and a community health clinic whose programs recognize the links between environmental degradation, poverty, and public health.

- \$25 plants a tree
- \$75 buys a water filter for a family
- \$1000 builds a well for 150 people



© LAURA FLANDERS

GOAL 8 Develop a global partnership for development



MADRE partners
Lucy Molenkei and Mirna Cunningham at a conference of the International Indigenous Women's Forum (IIWF/FIMI)

MADRE programs recognize that development is not merely a function of economic growth, but a process through which people define the needs of their communities, secure the rights and resources needed to meet those needs, and safeguard the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

HELP ACHIEVE GOAL 8: Adopt a Training Program for Indigenous Women. Support a global network of Indigenous women from Africa, Asia, and the Americas who are working to secure the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples in the international arena and the rights of Indigenous women within their communities.

- \$50 rents translation equipment for 25 women for two days to facilitate an international exchange
- \$200 funds a human rights training
- \$1300 funds one woman's participation in a UN conference



YES! I want to join the Global Effort to End Poverty & Promote Development

Enclosed please find my tax-deductible donation of \$ _____ to adopt a:

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|--|---|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Women's Shelter in Iraq | <input type="checkbox"/> Reforestation Project in Haiti |
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MADRE Program Highlights

Summer 2005



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Since we began in 1983, MADRE has delivered over 21 million dollars worth of support to community-based women's groups.

Guatemala

- ◆ MADRE sent support for a corn mill run by T'nal Nán Koi, our sister organization in the rural highlands. The corn mill promotes food security, saves women many hours of hard work grinding corn by hand, and generates income for community-improvement projects.
- ◆ MADRE established a book corner, promoting literacy and education for children in Bárcenas, a poor community on the outskirts of Guatemala City. Busy mothers—many of whom work long hours in nearby *maquilas* (sweatshops)—now have access to a much-needed source of child care while they take part in computer classes and human rights trainings that help them build skills and combat abuses in the factories where they work.
- ◆ MADRE helped the Rigoberta Menchú Tum organization bring a legal challenge against right-wing politicians who shouted racist insults at Indigenous leader Rigoberta Menchú Tum during a court hearing in 2003. In the first-ever racial discrimination trial in

Guatemala, all five accused were found guilty, setting an important precedent in a country where human rights activists have been abused with impunity.

Mexico

- ◆ MADRE supported young people from ELIGE, our sister organization in Mexico City, as they advocated for sexual and reproductive rights at the 49th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York.
- ◆ MADRE helped our Chiapas sister organization, K'inál Antzetik, publish "In Our Words: A History of Mayan Women Weavers in the Chiapas Highlands."

Nicaragua

- ◆ In partnership with our sister organization Wangki Tangni, MADRE sent vegetable seeds, helped establish community seed banks, distributed seeds to families, and held trainings on sustainable planting and harvesting as part of *Harvesting Hope*, a MADRE program to fight hunger and promote food security and sovereignty in Indigenous communities.
- ◆ Through our *Helping Hands* program, MADRE sent baby blankets and hygiene supplies to a maternity center on the North Atlantic Coast. Most women at the center are teenage mothers from rural areas who are experiencing high-risk pregnancies.



© JONATHAN SNOW

MADRE enables women to meet immediate needs for themselves and their families and develop long-term solutions to the crises they face.

- ◆ MADRE's *Sisters Without Borders* program sent a third-year medical student to assist doctors and nurses in Waspam's only public health clinic.
- ◆ MADRE contributed to the development of Indigenous autonomous government and community organizations on the North Atlantic Coast through support for the renovation of Casa Museo, a museum and educational center; provided computer and video equipment for the center's media training program for youth; and purchased a computer for the civil court, enabling the establishment of the court's first electronic record system.



MADRE Board Member Marie Saint Cyr leads an HIV/AIDS-prevention training in Rwanda.

© ALISSA HASELBACH

Peru

- ◆ MADRE enabled the participation of young women from our sister organization, LUNDU, in the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and sent support for LUNDU's cultural and artistic workshops addressing issues of racism for young Afro-Peruvians.
- ◆ MADRE supported a one-month sculpture workshop for Indigenous youth from impoverished rural communities. The workshop, taught by professors from the Vermont Carving Studio and Sculpture Center utilizing local stone, will be followed by an exchange in which two Peruvian youth will travel to Vermont for an intensive summer workshop.

Sri Lanka

- ◆ Thanks to all of you who gave generously to MADRE's tsunami relief program. INFORM, our partner organization in Sri Lanka, used your contributions to create a network of emergency health centers for women and their families.

Kenya and Rwanda

- ◆ MADRE staff, together with Marie Saint Cyr, a MADRE Board Member who directs an HIV/AIDS outreach and treatment program in New York City, visited the communities of our sister organizations in Kenya and Rwanda, bringing support for their women's health programs. MADRE held trainings on HIV/AIDS and women's human rights in rural and Indigenous communities. Many women told us that the trainings were life-altering: they returned to their communities with renewed energy and tools to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and improve the daily lives of women and families.

Haiti

- ◆ MADRE sent support to Zanmi Lasante, our sister organization, to help supply and run innovative health programs, including an AIDS treatment program that provides anti-retroviral medication to hundreds of patients and a women's clinic that provides women with free pre- and post-natal care.

Iraq

- ◆ MADRE held a Mother's Day celebration in New York City with Yanar Mohammed, the director of our sister organization, the Organization of Women's Freedom in Iraq. The event raised support for shelters for women fleeing domestic violence, on the rise since the US invasion.

Cuba

- ◆ MADRE participated in "Cuba Action Day," a national gathering of humanitarian and advocacy organizations working to end the US embargo against Cuba.

Join the MADRE Listserv!

MADRE periodically sends important updates on our programs and analyses about US policies that impact our sister organizations and their communities. Email to madre@madre.org with "subscribe" in the subject line.

Human Rights Advocacy

◆ In March 2005, MADRE mobilized at the United Nations' review of government progress in meeting commitments to women's human rights outlined in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. During "Beijing +10," MADRE:

- Sponsored and facilitated a conference of the International Indigenous Women's Forum, at which 120 Indigenous women from around the world gathered to strategize about their participation in Beijing+10 and articulate Indigenous perspectives on sustainable development. At Beijing+10, the women won passage of one of the few resolutions adopted by Member States to advance Indigenous women's rights.
 - Facilitated a series of trainings for more than 60 Indigenous women in utilizing the UN system to advance Indigenous women's rights in their communities and internationally.
 - Developed a set of 10 position papers on key women's human rights issues. See www.madre.org for the full text.
- ◆ MADRE also accredited representatives of the Cuban-American Defense League and the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission to testify at the 61st Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights.



MADRE facilitates the International Indigenous Women's Forum, a global network of Indigenous women working to secure the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples in the international arena and the rights of Indigenous women within their communities.

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Donate School Supplies to MADRE's **HELPING HANDS** Campaign

MADRE is sending school supplies to children in Kenya. Organize a donation site at your school to collect new notebooks, coloring books, crayons, educational posters and games, flashcards, and art supplies. Please contact meds@madre.org or call us at (212) 627-0444 for more information.

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TO OUR
WONDERFUL
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Michelle Barsa

Aria Boutet

Mayra Moro Coco

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- I want to become a member of MADRE. Enclosed is my \$35 annual membership fee.
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gift memberships

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DONATE YOUR MILES TO MADRE. Your frequent flyer miles can facilitate human rights trainings for women in conflict zones.

ARRANGE FOR A MATCHING GIFT AT WORK. Many employers will match your gift to MADRE, doubling your contribution at no cost to you. Ask at work; many employers have a simple form that you can fill out.

DONATE APPRECIATED STOCK, ART, OR REAL ESTATE TO MADRE. You may claim a tax deduction for the full market value of appreciated stock, bonds, and other securities or property that you have held for over a year.

INVEST IN YOUR VALUES. Consider naming MADRE as a beneficiary of an IRA, 401(K), or insurance policy; establishing a charitable trust or gift annuity; creating a pooled income fund; or taking advantage of the sale of a company.

CONSIDER NAMING MADRE IN YOUR WILL. You can specify that MADRE receive a one-time, fixed dollar amount or a percentage of your estate or that, after the other beneficiaries are given fixed amounts, MADRE receive your remaining assets.

We can work with you or your financial planner to explore these and other giving options. Please contact us at (212) 627-0444 or fundraising@madre.org to learn more.

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• Joining hands & hearts with women & families for peace, justice & human rights •



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MUGS

MADRE design (above) printed wrap-around in red, yellow, purple, and green on an 11 oz. white ceramic mug

\$10 each + shipping & handling: (\$4.95 per mug; \$3 for each additional mug to the same address)

ADDRESS BOOKS

Hardcover address book tells the story of MADRE through poetry and photographs
\$15 + s&h (shipping & handling: \$4.95 per book; \$3 for each additional book to the same address)

TOTE BAGS

Off-white canvas bag with MADRE design (detail at right)

Available in **MEDIUM (15" x 13") \$25 + s&h** or **JUMBO (19" x 18") \$35 + s&h** (shipping & handling: \$4.95 per tote; \$3 for each additional tote to the same address)



T-SHIRTS

Original MADRE design printed on black or white 100% cotton pre-shrunk t-shirts in full color (please indicate color when ordering;

LIMITED QUANTITIES AVAILABLE)

Adult sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL \$20 + s&h
children's sizes: ch XS (2-4), ch S (6-8) \$15 + s&h
 (shipping & handling: \$4.95 per shirt; \$3 for each additional t-shirt to the same address)



BABY ONESIES

Black or white with MADRE design (please indicate color when ordering;

LIMITED QUANTITIES AVAILABLE)

Baby sizes: 3-6 months or 6-12 months \$14 + s&h

TANK TOPS

Original MADRE design printed on black, pink, or lavender 100% cotton pre-shrunk tank tops

Adult sizes: M, L, XL \$15 + s&h

(shipping & handling: \$4.95 per shirt; \$3 for each additional shirt to the same address)



To order, visit our website at www.MADRE.org, call us at (212) 627-0444, or fill out coupon below and return to: MADRE, 121 West 27th Street #301, New York, NY 10001

Please send me MADRE gifts!

ITEM	SIZE	COLOR	QUANTITY	PRICE EACH	SHIPPING	SUBTOTAL
TOTAL: \$						

I am enclosing \$ _____ for my purchase, made payable to MADRE, Inc.

NAME (PLEASE PRINT) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____

Volunteer Overseas with MADRE

If you are a credentialed professional and would like to share your skills with our community-based sister organizations in Nicaragua, Palestine, Kenya, Guatemala, Mexico, or Peru, please visit www.madre.org/travel/swb.html, email travel@madre.org, or call us at (212) 627-0444 to learn more about MADRE's *Sisters Without Borders* program.

Donate Medicines & Medical Supplies to MADRE

Help MADRE combat AIDS, breast cancer, pediatric diseases, and other health threats in the communities of our sister organizations. Visit www.madre.org/ha/medicalproject.html, email meds@madre.org, or call us at (212) 627-0444 to learn more.

Come to Kenya with MADRE: July 2-14, 2005

Indigenous Samburu and Maasai women from MADRE's sister organizations in Kenya invite you to join them for a safari on their ancestral lands, now a protected game reserve. Meet with Indigenous women working to promote women's health and human rights, defend the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples, and encourage environmental preservation and sustainable development. And take part in a unique exchange between African and Latin American Indigenous women activists who will share experiences and strategies to promote Indigenous Peoples' and women's human rights. For more information, contact us at (212) 627-0444 or travel@madre.org.



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