



Our Peacebuilding Story

The First Ten Years of Northeast Asia Regional Peacebuilding Institute (2011-2020)

Edited by NARPI Book Team

Karen Spicher, Kyoko Okumoto, Meri Joyce,
Natsuha Kajita, Suyeon Kang

Contributors

Akiko Ishihara, Atsuhiko Katano, Aya Kasai, Cheryl Woelk, Chiang Ying-mei,
Dabin Jung, Hong Soek Kim, Jae Young Lee, Kaia Vereide, Kathy Matsui,
Kyoko Okumoto, Liu Cheng, Moe Sasaki, Nobuya Fukuda,
Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Ryoza Teruoka, Tommy Lee Woon, Wang Ying

Website: narpi.net



Contents

Introduction	5
Chapter 1 The History and Development of Northeast Asia Regional Peacebuilding Institute	6
Chapter 2 Summer Peacebuilding Training History	32
Chapter 3 Course Contents	184
Chapter 4 The Growing NARPI Tree: NARPI's Development and Impact	228
Chapter 5 Organizing NARPI	262
Call for Future Collaboration	286





Introduction

Welcome to the story of the first 10 years of Northeast Asia Regional Peacebuilding Institute (NARPI)!

The story of NARPI has been written by every connected person who has taken on some role at any point of time, in co-creating a movement to shift our understanding of peace, justice, and identity in Northeast Asia. Though many people have contributed to pages of this book, it is an imperfect representation of what the first 10 years of NARPI have truly been, and it includes only a small sample of the impact that NARPI has had in the region.

It is clear that, as NARPI grows, more and more people are carrying this regional project together. NARPI is growing because of a shared vision for peace. Because of a desire for increased connection and cooperation between people of Northeast Asia. Because of our need for a community, a family, that transcends the borders and narratives that divide us.

We hope that this book will serve as a meaningful resource for local and regional peacebuilding efforts in Northeast Asia and beyond.

Notes

- The names of people in this book are written in the order that each individual generally uses when communicating in English.
- We have made some effort to avoid the use of country names, especially of countries in which there is tension surrounding names, choosing words like “area” or “part of the region,” or simply using city names. At times we have also included names of countries.



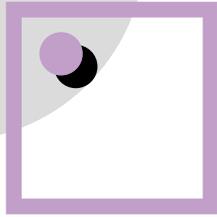
CHAPTER

1

The History
and Development of
Northeast Asia
Regional
Peacebuilding
Institute

2009 - 2011





The Birth of NARPI

Written by Kyoko Okumoto and Jae Young Lee^o

Although the original idea of Northeast Asia Regional Peacebuilding Institute (NARPI) started with just a few people, the desire to establish a joint venue for nurturing peace in Northeast Asia has been with peace-loving people in the region for decades. NARPI could not have been born without the examples of pioneering peacebuilding institutes like Summer Peacebuilding Institute (SPI) in the USA and other regional peacebuilding initiatives, including Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute (MPI) in the Philippines. Furthermore, the encouragement and support of international organizations such as Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) and Global Partnership for Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), from

the very beginning of NARPI, were crucial. Above all, it would not have been possible for NARPI to continue for ten meaningful years without the commitment and dedication of many people for peacebuilding work in the region. Through great effort from many such people, NARPI miraculously managed its first decade. Now NARPI has become a project that is shared and shaped by many people beyond its steering committee members and

^o This chapter written by Kyoko Okumoto and Jae Young Lee was originally published with the title “Training Peacebuilders for the Region: Experiments of Northeast Asia Regional Peacebuilding Institute,” as a contribution to: *Perspectives on Peace and Security in a Changing Northeast Asia: Voices from Civil Society and the Ulaanbaatar Process* (Chapter 3: Making a Habit of Dialogue: the Role of Civil Society), Ulaanbaatar, Uragsh-Orgil Company, 2019, pp. 73-79.

administration staff. It is truly becoming a people’s project in Northeast Asia – a joint effort that stands on the commitment and shared ownership of a continually growing group of people.

Why Northeast Asia needs NARPI

Throughout history, Northeast Asia has suffered due to endless wars and oppression from countries both neighboring and afar. Particularly, great concerns for militaristic and nationalist tensions remaining from the Cold War era still exist in this region. In fact, the Cold War structures and mindset still strongly remain, even though there have not been any direct military conflicts since the Korean War, in which fighting ended with a ceasefire agreement in 1953. As a result, historical, territorial, military, and nuclear tensions and disputes continue throughout the region. The region also deals with the challenges of maintaining a very subtle balance with both “powerful” countries and marginalized communities and peoples.

In these circumstances, people in Northeast Asia have observed that wars and military conflicts often began with misunderstandings, misguided hatred, or political propaganda. Compared to the level of military preparation in the region, the history of peace training or peace education in Northeast Asia is rather short and weak. In Northeast Asia, peace training and conflict resolution/transformation are relatively new concepts as a preventive methodology for violence – whether direct, structural and/or cultural – despite the fact that military tensions among countries in the region are very high.

If Northeast Asia wants peaceful coexistence and sustainable development, it needs to teach and learn how to live together peacefully.

This is based on the very simple idea that peace needs to be taught, trained and shared if people want to have it. In other words, lasting peace cannot be achieved through military measures or economic sanctions, but only through training or educating people to live for peace, in peace, and by peace. Like other regions, therefore, Northeast Asia needs an institute in which the concepts of peace are discussed; the ideas of implanting peace are brainstormed; and the experiences of peacebuilders are shared. This is the need which NARPI aims to fill. A peaceful future in Northeast Asia is not possible without raising and nurturing people of peace.

The idea of NARPI was born from the discovery of this need, and from the demands of activists, researchers, teachers/professors and students working in the field of peacebuilding. NARPI is a place for the further training of students, NGO activists, professionals, scholars, religious leaders, government officials and other peace-loving people who are interested in deepening their knowledge of peace and sharpening their peacebuilding skills. Peacebuilding can be achieved by people who undergo peace training and are able to respond to needs in their communities. This is something which governments in Northeast Asia have limited power to achieve alone.

One day Northeast Asians will offer alternatives to “If you want peace, prepare for war” (*Si vis pacem, para bellum*), a phrase commonly used in international diplomacy. Instead, without fear or doubt, they will say “If you want peace, prepare for peace” (*Si vis pacem, para pacem*). The time of change is imminent as Northeast Asia is set to be a center for the transformation towards peace.

How NARPI developed

We would like to highlight the stories of two of the individuals who made great contributions to the birth of NARPI: Jae Young Lee, its Executive Director, and Kyoko Okumoto, Chairperson of the NARPI steering committee from 2013-2019.

It was Jae Young who first initiated the idea of NARPI after his experiences at the Summer Peacebuilding Institute (SPI). Ironically, it was during his military service in the early 1990s when he became interested in peacebuilding. At the age of 22, he joined the Marine Corps for 26 months of mandatory military service, required of all Korean young men.

During his service term, the first leader of North Korea, Kim Il Sung, died and the fate of the entire Korean Peninsula was suddenly thrust into uncertainty including the prospect of potential war. He had to spend an entire week in a trench with heavy weapons, along with thousands of other soldiers at the border, to carry out the mission of shooting anybody attempting to cross it. During that week, he began to realize that true peace could only be possible through non-military approaches. No one can achieve peace by pointing a gun at another's head.

Soon after his military service, Jae Young moved to North America to study at Mennonite colleges where he learned about the concepts of Christian pacifism and practical peacebuilding. With a peace scholarship from Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), he joined the Summer Peacebuilding Institute (SPI) where he experienced how peacebuilding training works. He continued to study and earned his Master's degree in Conflict Transformation at the Center for Justice and Peacebuilding at Eastern Mennonite University (EMU). He was impressed by people who

initiated peacebuilding programs in their home regions^o after studying at EMU.

After experiencing both military and peacebuilding training, Jae Young came to firmly believe that peacebuilding training is the more practical way to make peace. In 2001, he became one of three founding members of the Korea Anabaptist Center (KAC), as its Peace Program Coordinator. After witnessing the fragile peace maintained by North and South Korea at reciprocal gunpoint, and realizing that there were not many places to learn about conflict resolution and peacemaking skills in Northeast Asia, he started to write a proposal outlining his vision for establishing NARPI from 2006. With the help of Rod Suderman, director of the MCC Northeast Asia office in Beijing at the time, Jae Young submitted a proposal to the MCC Peace Desk hoping for a three-year new project grant, which was finally accepted in 2008. In 2009, the first NARPI administration team^{oo} was formed and Jae Young used MCC's first grant to travel to neighboring countries to meet people who shared a similar vision: to start a regional peacebuilding institute in Northeast Asia. Kyoko Okumoto was one of them.

Kyoko Okumoto, professor at a women's university in Osaka, was actively involved in peace NGOs in Japan when she first met Jae Young

in 2006 and heard about the idea for NARPI. Immediately she showed great interest, and soon took an important leadership role in networking for the institute. One motivation for this was Kyoko's long struggle with the historical position of her country. She saw

- o Nairobi Peace Institute (Kenya), Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute (Philippines), Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding (Fiji), Canadian School of Peacebuilding
- oo Karen Spicher (Communication) and Sarah Jill (Finance & Fundraising)

Japanese imperialism as the main cause of most conflicts in Northeast Asia. She thought that Japan was not brave enough to face up to and overcome its own history of patriarchal colonialism even after the Asia-Pacific War. Through her NGO activities, particularly with Transcend Japan and Nonviolent Peaceforce Japan, Kyoko was working to inspire citizens with a variety of professions and passions, and to promote more activism and research. Thus, she believed that transforming Japan's mentality from the inside was a challenge worth pursuing, yet somewhat like an impossible dream. Then she gradually came to understand that approaching Japanese civil society from the outside could be a way of fostering hope. With her personal commitment, she enthusiastically participated in the process of making NARPI happen and its initial experimental programs.

After Jae Young's initial visits and correspondence, representatives of several civil society peace groups from throughout Northeast Asia gathered for the first time in 2009 to brainstorm together what the NARPI project could look like. Several of these like-minded people formed the steering committee, of which Kyoko Okumoto was selected to be the first chairperson in 2013.

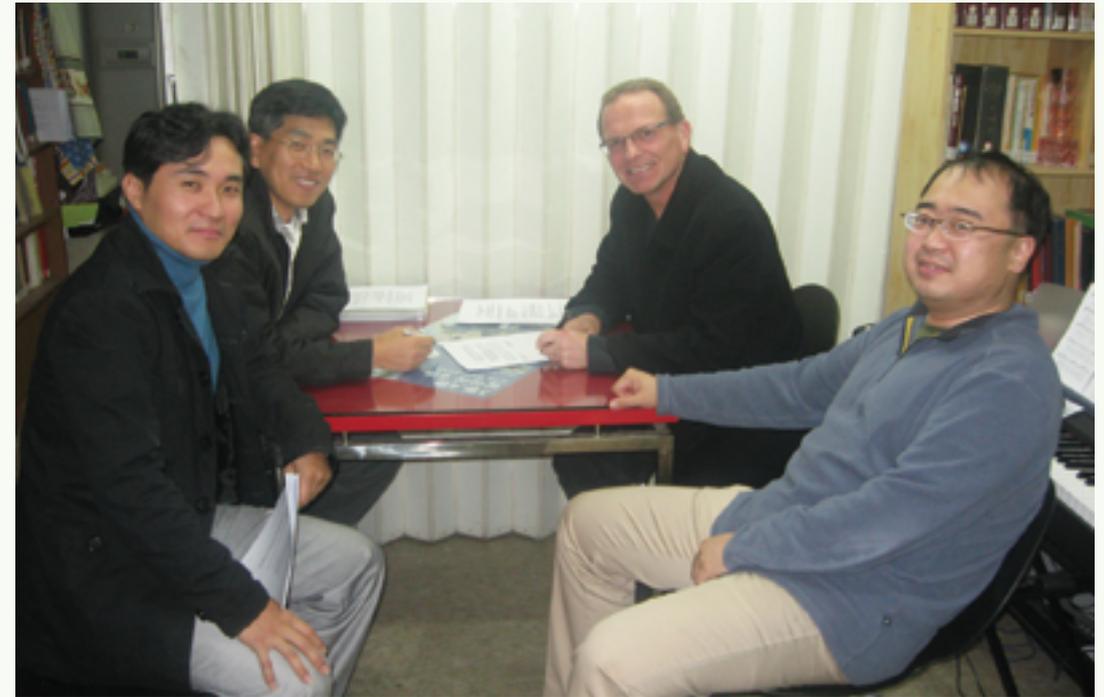
At the first three NARPI Steering Committee Meetings in Seoul (April 2010), on board Peace Boat (October 2010), and in Taipei (April 2011), the NARPI Steering Committee, comprised of 14 members^o from several parts of the region, planned the first Summer Peacebuilding Training for

- o The members of the NARPI Steering Committee in 2011 were: Atsuhiko (Hiro) Katano, Chen Chien-Fu, Chi-Kwan Ho, Jae Young Lee, Jungki Seo, Kathy Matsui, Kyoko Okumoto, Meri Joyce, Oyunsuren (Oyuna) Damdinsuren, Shoichi (Shaw) Fujii, Sung Yong Park, Victoria Tikhonova, Victoriya Yurchik, Wang Ying

the following summer. During these early gatherings, the NARPI Steering Committee developed the mission statement and vision for the future of NARPI. The Steering Committee has continued to meet each summer during the NARPI Training and continues to plot the direction of NARPI collaboratively.

Prior to the first NARPI summer training, there were two experimental projects carried out to build administrative experience for the Admin and the Steering Committee. In 2009, Jae Young and KAC, as one of the focal points of GPPAC Seoul, co-hosted the International Peace Education Conference (IPEC) with the GPPAC network's Peace Education Working Group (PEWG). This conference took place in Seoul, and marked the official start of partnership between GPPAC Northeast Asia and NARPI. In the following year, 2010, Kyoko initiated another pilot project consisting of peacebuilding workshops held over five days and four nights in Hiroshima. She asked all NARPI Steering Committee colleagues based in Japan to come together to make this experimental project happen, and also invited numerous facilitators from the region working in the realm of peacebuilding and conflict transformation to conduct peace training of different forms. Kyoko called on her peace networks throughout Japan to come together in Hiroshima, to jointly try out this experimental project and provide feedback. With the success of these two trial projects, the NARPI Steering Committee and Admin Team had more confidence to host their first Summer Training in 2011.

2008 - Signing of the first MOU with Mennonite Central Committee



June 2009 - Workshop and Networking in Tokyo

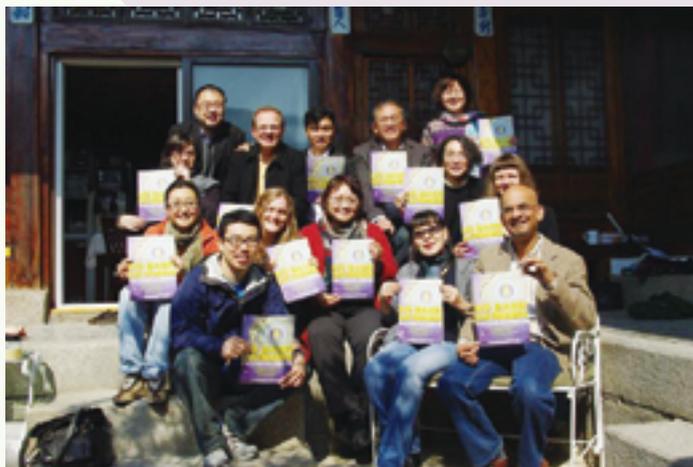


November 2009 - Hosting GPPAC International Peace Education Conference (IPEC) in Seoul



November 2009 - First regional NARPI planning meeting during GPPAC IPEC











Mission and Vision of NARPI

Northeast Asia is a region of historical, territorial, military and nuclear tensions. Today many human and financial resources are dedicated to the militarization of Northeast Asian nations. Transforming the existing culture of animosity and militarism into a culture of peace and reconciliation can be possible through education and a fundamental paradigm shift. However, a void exists in the area of education, and training opportunities to empower people with the skills, knowledge and resources needed to bring about this change.

NARPI is working to strengthen and empower people in Northeast Asia by providing peacebuilding training and building cross-cultural networks. During the summer, participants from Northeast Asia receive training in the areas of peacebuilding, conflict transformation, restorative justice, mediation and more.

Within these training programs we also seek to build relationships among people from different parts of Asia and to practice transformative approaches to conflict and cultural differences. The idea of NARPI was inspired by the needs and demands of activists, researchers and students working in the field of peacebuilding. NARPI is led by a steering committee of partners from Northeast Asia and trains people primarily from this region.

*The **vision** of the Northeast Asia Regional Peacebuilding Institute is for Northeast Asia to be a region of active non-violence, mutual cooperation, and lasting peace.*

*The **mission** of NARPI is to transform the culture and structure of*

militarism and communities of fear and violence into just and peaceful ones by providing peacebuilding training, connecting and empowering people in Northeast Asia.

Annual Summer Peacebuilding Training

The first NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training was held in Seoul and Inje, in August 2011. After a successful first summer training, NARPI has continued its annual summer peacebuilding training programs in Hiroshima (2012), Inje again (2013), Nanjing (2014), Ulaanbaatar (2015), Jinshan and Taipei (2016), Okinawa (2017), Jeju (2018) and Nanjing once more (2019). The participants of NARPI come mainly from South Korea, Japan, Mainland China, Taiwan, and Mongolia, while some participants have also joined from eastern Russia and beyond Northeast Asia.

The NARPI annual Summer Peacebuilding Training is a 15-day program. After an anticipation-filled first day during which the participants arrive at the training venue, they are divided into three or four courses for five full days, from morning to late afternoon. In the evenings, sometimes participants conduct mutual learning sessions. For the next three days, all participants spend time together on field trips. They have traveled together to a DMZ observatory, to peace memorials and museums, a ger (a traditional Mongolian dwelling in the form of a tent covered in skin and felt), sites of historical massacres and also sites of hope. Finally, during the second week of training, participants continue to learn, divided into three or four courses, before departing for their homes.

NARPI advocates the creation of a new type of community. Rather than forming individual communities of objectors who stand apart from

mainstream culture, NARPI seeks a regional solution to militarization. The primary focus of the training is building a regional network and community throughout Northeast Asia. NGO workers, university students, professors, teachers, religious workers and community leaders with a commitment to peacebuilding build trust during the trainings and field trips. They also nurture deep, long-lasting friendships.

Workshops are conducted using English as a common language, therefore participants need to have the ability to be able to participate in English. NARPI tries to provide language support where possible, yet this linguistic requirement unfortunately is still a reality. Courses cover topics including peacebuilding, conflict transformation, restorative justice, trauma healing, arts-based approach, mediation and communication skills, and peacebuilding through art and media, among others. They are co-facilitated by expert facilitators from the region and beyond.

Over the past nine years, annual Summer Peacebuilding Trainings have had an impact on the lives of the nearly 350 people who have joined as participants, facilitators and volunteers. Participants often express gratitude for the unique opportunity NARPI provides to meet friends from around Northeast Asia, as well as the safe space available for discussing sensitive subjects like history, identity and nationalism. The experience of learning history first-hand through NARPI field trips in different parts of the region that have been affected by violence is powerful, creating a common regional understanding of history, with the voices of victims at the center. Many NARPI participants also share that their coursework has equipped them as peacebuilders in their families, communities and at work. Each year a growing proportion of people are returning to NARPI

for continued training, demonstrating the deepening impact of NARPI on their lives and their ongoing commitment to peacebuilding.

10th anniversary in 2020

NARPI celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2020. The Steering Committee had planned to take a break from the annual Summer Peacebuilding Training in August 2020; and instead, to hold a strategic planning meeting involving NARPI stakeholders, to create a vision for the next ten years of NARPI. The plan was that this historic meeting would take place on Peace Boat's new ship, Zenith, on its voyage from Kobe to Xiamen. These plans were later canceled because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Instead, the Steering Committee planned and held an online event on August 15, 2020 - NARPI 10th Anniversary Virtual Celebration and Reunion. August 15 is not only the day when we remember the end of the Asia-Pacific War, it is also a day when we have been together for NARPI training - usually on a field trip - from 2011-2019. It was a meaningful time to remember the history of NARPI, listen to stories of impact, and to talk with each other in breakout groups.

Planning next steps

The Strategic Planning Meeting was held online in January 2021; Steering Committee members gathered online to help NARPI step into a new stage of growth. Designed and facilitated by Akiko Ishihara and Hong Soek Kim, the meetings were divided into three sessions: reflection on the first 10 years, challenges of a new chapter, and adaptive change for the future. At this meeting, the Steering Committee officially welcomed three new members: Bai Shuang (Bella), Moe Sasaki, and SeongHan Kim (Advisory Committee). We look forward to witnessing what the

coming 10 years hold.°

In retrospect, NARPI has been a blessing and encouragement for many lives, including both people who have participated in it as well as those who planted the first seeds. It is a small sign of hope that ordinary individuals can make positive changes in this violent world, by working together with a creative and cooperative mind. NARPI has kept its policy of not accepting central government funds, due to governments' strong support for militarism, as well as corporate money from companies that are involved in the military industry. Still, NARPI has managed to offer peacebuilding training for 10 years. There are still many administrative challenges to face, but it is no doubt that NARPI will continue to inspire hundreds more Northeast Asians in its next 10 years.

° Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Steering Committee decided to postpone the 2021 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training, which was planned to be held in Ulaanbaatar, until it is safe to gather in person once again. On August 14, 2021, NARPI launched a new program: Online NARPI! (ON!), providing online workshops on topics connected to the daily lives of peacebuilders who care about peace in Northeast Asia. ON! is planned by a team from the new generation of NARPI leaders: Moe Sasaki, Suyeon Kang, deting lu, Natsuha Kajita and Akiko Ishihara. The workshops are not focusing on training, but instead on creating a safe space for sharing and learning. Another aim is to bring more people into the NARPI network, especially young people. Current plans are to provide workshops nearly monthly until March 2022, and then to reflect and plan next steps. ON! has brought new life to NARPI in the pandemic era!





CHAPTER

2

Summer
Peacebuilding
Training History



Introduction: NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training

The core program of NARPI is the Summer Peacebuilding Training, a two-week annual program in which participants receive training in various areas of peacebuilding, build network with other peacebuilders from the region, and share their experiences and ideas.

From 2011-2019 NARPI held a Summer Peacebuilding Training every August, in rotating areas in Northeast Asia. In this chapter, you will find an overview of these nine years.

The Summer Peacebuilding Training is a 15-day program. The table below shows a general schedule.

Day 1	Arrival and registration at the venue Evening session “English for Peacebuilding,” to get to know each other and share about our peacebuilding experiences and interests
Day 2-6	Five-day course Each participant joins one course for five days. Participants choose which course to join based on their interests. The courses offered in the first week are generally introductory-level courses such as: conflict and peace, peace education, restorative justice, intergenerational trauma.
Day 7-9	Three-day field trip to sites related to peace and conflict in the hosting area
Day 10-14	Five-day course Each participant joins one course for five days. In Week 2, we aim to offer at least one new course each year, based on a topic relevant to the hosting area, for example: sustainable development, militarization, or conflict transformation in organizations.
Day 15	Goodbyes and departure

The NARPI Steering Committee plans the course themes and selects facilitators; the facilitators design the courses. NARPI field trips are planned by the local hosting team, with some input from the Steering Committee.

NARPI participants come from South Korea, Japan, Mainland China, Taiwan, and Mongolia. Each year some participants from beyond the region join NARPI, as well. Participants include NGO workers, university students, professors, teachers, religious workers and community leaders. Basic criteria for participants include: 1. Some level of experience in peacebuilding work or study, or passion for peacebuilding, 2. Commitment to share what you learn at NARPI with your organization or community, 3. English ability sufficient to understand and participate in workshops conducted in English.

At NARPI trainings, meaningful sharing and learning continues after classes have finished each day. Some evening events are planned by the hosting group, to introduce the historical, cultural or social issues of the hosting area. Some are planned by the Admin Team, to help participants get to know each other more. And some are planned by participants, as a way to share their interests and experiences with others. There is also a Culture and Talent Night in Week 2, during which time participants present their cultures through song, dance, games, food, and photos.

For 2020, the NARPI Steering Committee had planned to take a break from the annual training in order to reflect and plan for the next 10 years. However, the COVID-19 pandemic led to the cancellation of an in-person Strategic Planning Meeting with NARPI stakeholders; alternatively the Steering Committee gathered online for the Strategic Planning Meeting in early 2021.



1

2011 NARPI Summer Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Seoul and Inje	August 15-29, 2011	48



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Jae Young Lee, Jungki Seo, Sarah Jill, Emily Wang, Karen Spicher, Yoonseo Park	Hi Seoul Youth Hostel, DMZ Peace-Life Valley

Courses and Facilitators

Week 1 (August 16-20)		
Course 1 Understanding Conflict and Peace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jujin Chung • Wendy Kroeker 	Course 2 Theory and Practice of Peace Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kathy Matsui • Loreta Castro 	Course 3 A Framework for Restorative Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jae Young Lee • Carl Stauffer Howard Zehr as resource person
Week 2 (August 21-23)		
Course 4 Historical and Cultural Stories of Peace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiro Katano • Kyoko Okumoto 	Course 5 Trauma: Awareness and Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jungki Seo • Al Fuertes 	Course 6 Peacebuilding Skills: Focus on Mediation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jae Young Lee • Wendy Kroeker





Field trip (August 21-23)

Field trips to the House of Sharing and the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) offered first-hand experiential learning for everyone who joined – participants, facilitators, steering committee members, admin team and volunteers.

The House of Sharing is a museum and a home to former “Comfort Women” - survivors of sexual slavery at the hands of the Japanese military during the Asia-Pacific War (1932-1945). It was a special honor to meet and visit with some of the few halmoni (Korean for grandmother) who are still living today. Because of their life experiences, many of the halmoni speak multiple languages from Northeast Asia, so communicating in many different languages was a highlight. During a group debriefing after the visit, we processed what we had learned through drawing and sharing.

The DMZ is both a center of deadlock conflict and a growing symbol of peace, due to the flourishing undisturbed natural environment there. The DMZ tour included a visit to an observatory, a tunnel connecting the North and South, and a farming village in the Civilian Control Zone, where we had a chance to cook and eat together with the local residents.







Quotes

“It is always an exciting joy to discover people with the same vision for a peaceful Northeast Asia. I’m glad that NARPI is becoming a nest where we can build this common dream together.”
– Jae Young Lee

“There was a learning opportunity far greater than what I had expected. I am determined to study more, get more experience, and become a restorative justice practitioner.”
– Ayaka Naito

“There was a big impact on my thinking and studying about peace in NEA. I was also able to deepen my understanding on the present situation in Korea regarding the ‘Comfort Women’ issue, the Jeju Island issue, and the DMZ.”
– Setsuko Mizuno

Highlights

The 2011 NARPI Summer Training was the first NARPI training, and energy was high.

There were two very different venues for the training. Week 1 was held at High Seoul Youth Hostel in the busy Youngdeungpo area of downtown Seoul. For Week 2, we moved to the DMZ Peace-Life Valley in Inje, Gangwondo, near the DMZ, a quiet cluster of buildings just right for us.

In Week 1, one of the highlights was going out to try fried chicken after evening activities ended. In Week 2, taking turns making breakfast was a special opportunity to work together and get to know each other.

One of the biggest peace issues in Korea at this time were plans for construction of a new naval base in Jeju Island. Emily Wang, NARPI volunteer and participant, organized one Jeju Night per week to show participants how this base, if constructed^o, would become a threat to

peace in the region. After the NARPI training finished, a small group of participants traveled to Jeju, along with Emily, to show solidarity for the people in Gangjeong Village who are working to keep Jeju as an “Island of Peace.”

Another highlight was the presence of Howard Zehr, a pioneer of the modern concept of restorative justice. Zehr spoke at the Week 1 Opening Ceremony and joined as a resource person in the course A Framework for Restorative Justice.

To build capacity of peacebuilders in Korea, NARPI organized a series of lectures and workshops in the week before NARPI, all translated into Korean language. Howard Zehr, Al Fuetes and Carl Stauffer presented on topics of restorative justice and trauma healing, which were well-attended by local peacebuilding practitioners.

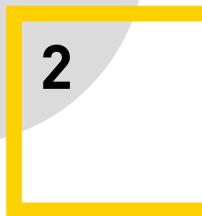


○ Efforts to protest the Jeju Naval Base in Gangjeong Village continued through the years of its construction, and until the time of the publication of this book. The base opened on February 26, 2016.





Steering Committee	Atsuhiro (Hiro) Katano, Chen Chien-Fu, Chi-Kwan Ho, Jae Young Lee, Jungki Seo, Kathy Matsui, Kyoko Okumoto, Meri Joyce, Oyunsuren (Oyuna) Damdinsuren, Shoichi (Shaw) Fujii, Sung Yong Park, Victoria Tikhonova, Victoriya Yurchik, Wang Ying
Advisory Committee	Christine Vertucci, Rod Suderman, Sri Mayasandra
Admin Team	Jae Young Lee, Jungki Seo, Sarah Jill, Emily Wang, Karen Spicher, Yoonseo Park
Other Interns/Volunteers	Bohyun Lee, Yunju Sol, Jared Schmidt, Emily Wang, Irene Yuan, Cheryl Woelk



2012 NARPI Summer Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Hiroshima	August 11-25, 2012	37



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Kyoko Okumoto, Meri Joyce, Atsuhiro (Hiro) Katano, Kathy Matsui, Shoichi (Shaw) Fujii	Aster Plaza, Hiroshima YMCA

Courses and Facilitators

Week 1 (August 12-16)

Course 1

Critical Understanding of Conflict and Peace Issues

- Wendy Kroeker
- Francis Daehoon Lee

Course 2

Trauma Healing

- Jungki Seo
- Hyunjung Choi

Course 3

Community-Based Restorative Justice for Schools

- Jae Young Lee
- Hiro Katano

Week 2 (August 20-24)

Course 4

Historical and Cultural Stories of Peace

- Kyoko Okumoto
- HiroKatano

Course 5

Theory and Practice of Peace Education

- Kathy Matsui
- Cheryl Woelk

Course 6

Peacebuilding Skills

- Wendy Kroeker
- Yan-Yan Yip



Field trip (August 17-19)

The field trip showed various aspects of the history of violence in Hiroshima – the terror of the A-bomb, and also the way that Hiroshima citizens assisted the war effort by working to make weapons. We visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Peace Park on the first day of the field trip, and on the second day, we went to the site of poison gas manufacturing by the Japanese Army during the Asia-Pacific War.

At the Peace Museum, Sadae Kasaoka, a Hiroshima *hibakusha* (survivor of the 1945 atomic bombing) shared her painful story of the devastation of the A-bomb. Though it is difficult each time, she said that she tells her story in order to “personally and urgently appeal for a peaceful world without nuclear weapons.”

NARPI presented a symbol of hope for peace in Northeast Asia at the Children’s Memorial– 1,000 paper cranes that participants made during Week 1. Afterwards, we explored the Peace Museum. It was a moving and challenging time for many. All gathered in the evening for a debriefing session to share reflections from the day.

Yamauchi Masayuki, a retired history teacher, led us around the small island of Okunoshima and told the history of Japan’s use of chemical weapons against civilians during the Asia-Pacific War. He shared, too, about his personal efforts and experiences of inviting Chinese victims of the chemical weapons to Japan to share their stories. The evening debriefing session offered time to process the complexities of both causing suffering, and victimization.





Quotes

"I can decide my way because of NARPI. The Trauma Healing class really helped to find the real me and to choose my future direction."

– Hyeonsim Na

"The facilitators combined different fun activities to help us think and process the knowledge. We learn and also have a lot of fun."

– Aijuan Huang

"Hosting NARPI is a huge task, but it is a worthwhile challenge. If all of us continue to connect for the future, and if we share our good learnings with more people in this big community, Northeast Asia will be a much

more peaceful place to live. Let's do that and overcome all the difficult conflicts in the region!"

– Kyoko Okumoto

Highlights

The 2012 NARPI Summer Training, like 2011, was held at two very different venues in Hiroshima: Week 1, at the well-known Aster Plaza downtown, and Week 2, at the Hiroshima YMCA in Yuki, surrounded by beautiful mountains and rice fields.

In Week 1 one of the highlights was making breakfast together, and also making dinner together or going out to eat in small groups. Hiroshima okonomiyaki was a special treat!

On the first night of Week 1, we all walked to visit NARPI's partner organization, World Friendship Center (WFC). They welcomed us warmly and shared a presentation about their history and their current peace work - spreading the voices of hibakusha and providing peace tours in Hiroshima. Many WFC board members helped with various aspects of hosting NARPI, from grocery shopping to finding speakers during the field trip

After receiving feedback in 2011 that the schedule was quite intense, we started a tradition of rest and reflection in the middle of the 5-day courses – on the afternoon of Day 3. This open time provided a chance to find physical, mental and spiritual rest, and to process our learning so far. Rest and Reflection on Day 3 of courses is a tradition that has continued and seems to be appreciated by everyone.

A special resource person from Korea, Ko Jungwon, joined NARPI during Week 1. In one evening session, he showed the group the documentary

“Forgiveness and Reconciliation,” about his story of forgiving the man who killed his mother, wife and son. Ko also joined the Restorative Justice course as a resource person.

The tradition of Cultural Night continued in 2012. A special highlight at the Week 2 Cultural Night was a powerful Japanese drum performance by students from Akifuchu High School. After the presentation, the high school students invited NARPI participants to try out the traditional drums.

Another highlight was a presentation on Article 9, the peace article of the Japanese Constitution, by the Kimijima Seminar Group from Ritsumeikan University. In Week 1, a NARPI visitor gave Article 9 t-shirts (with Article 9 written in Japanese and English) to every NARPI participant.







Steering Committee	Hiro Katano, Chen Chien-Fu, Chi-Kwan Ho, Jae Young Lee, Jungki Seo, Kathy Matsui, Kyoko Okumoto, Meri Joyce, Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Shoichi Fujii, Wang Ying
Advisory Committee	Christine Vertucci, Rod Suderman, Sri Mayasandra
Admin Team	Jae Young Lee, Jungki Seo, Kaitlyn Newell, Karen Spicher, Sarah Jill (registration)
Other Interns/Volunteers	Akiko Ishihara, Hong Soek Kim, Cheryl Woelk, Hanjoo Ryu, Yasuhiro Yoshimura, Chizuko Taguchi, Naomi Omura, Shinichi Minowa, Asaka & Koji Watanabe

3

2013 NARPI Summer Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Inje	August 5-20, 2013	33



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Jae Young Lee, Sarah Jill, Kaia Vereide, Karen Spicher, Yoonseo Park	DMZ Peace-Life Valley

Courses and Facilitators

Week 1 (August 6-10)		
Course 1 Conflict and Peace Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wendy Kroeker • Francis Daehoon Lee 	Course 2 Trauma Awareness and Healing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jungki Seo • Hyunjung Choi 	Course 3 Theory and Practice of Peace Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kathy Matsui • Cheryl Woelk
Week 2 (August 12-16)		
Course 4 Restorative Justice: Aiming for Healing and Reconciliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jae Young Lee • Wendy Kroeker 	Course 5 Gender, Peace and Everyday Life Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chi-Kwan Ho 	Course 6 Nonviolent Communication and Facilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoko Okumoto • Meri Joyce







Field trip (August 11; 17-19)

The 2013 field trip schedule was different from other NARPI trainings, with a one-day field trip to the DMZ between Week 1 and Week 2 courses, and then a three-day field trip at the end.

On the afternoon of August 11, Park Jun Soo, Peace Education Coordinator at the DMZ Peace-Life Valley, guided NARPI participants to the DMZ area, including Eulji Observatory and the Fourth Tunnel. Young South Korean soldiers presented the history at both of these sites on the DMZ. Later that evening, Park shared the ecological and civilian stories of the DMZ.

During the three-day field trip at the end of the training, participants visited with local people in the village of Toechon and in Seoul who are

putting peacebuilding into practice in their work and their everyday lives. At the beginning of the Toechon visit, faculty, students and parents welcomed us to Gwangsu Middle School where restorative justice is being put into practice: everyone involved in a problem is included in the process of making things right. Afterwards, we visited a local ceramics museum and enjoyed a homemade dinner at the town hall.

Staying overnight with homestay families in Toechon village was a unique experience for NARPI participants in 2013. After eating breakfast with their homestay families, field trip participants visited the House of Sharing and talked with women who survived sexual slavery at the “comfort stations” of the Japanese military during the Asia-Pacific War. NARPI had also visited the House of Sharing in 2011, and we chose to visit again in 2013 because of the power of the stories of survivors of war, as a motivation to work for peace. Those who visited the House of Sharing gathered for a debriefing afterwards.

On the afternoon of Day 2, field trip participants engaged with Toechon villagers to learn about local farming, crafts and cuisine, through an elaborate scavenger hunt with a smart-phone application to mark the progress of the teams.

Finally, the field trip ended in Seoul with visits to the YMCA and People’s Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD) to learn about the peacebuilding work of these NGOs. It was meaningful to focus not just on history during the field trip, but also to see examples of present peacebuilding efforts. Field trip participants also had a chance to do some sightseeing and shopping in a historical neighborhood of Seoul.





Quotes

“It’s sad that I can’t take all the classes this summer. In the future I’d like to take the courses I missed this year.”
– Ma Rui (Robert)

“My experience at NARPI will help me to mediate conflict, no matter if it is in our daily life or on the scale of community or region.”
– Choi Ka Ho (Oliver)

“I enjoyed meeting people from all over the world and understanding the dream of peace that we have in common.”
– Park Eunyoung

Highlights

The 2013 NARPI Summer Training was held at just one venue for both weeks of courses – DMZ Peace-Life Valley – located in the quiet countryside of Inje, close to the DMZ. Also, this was the training with the fewest participants (33) in the first 10 years of NARPI. The combination of an isolated venue and a smaller group was powerful for relationship building.

In order to enliven our two weeks in rural Inje, NARPI occasionally provided makkeolli (Korean traditional rice wine that is locally produced) and snacks for social nights. As the training progressed, the initial barriers of culture and language gradually disappeared.

This was the only year in NARPI’s first 10 years that one of the courses was offered in the local language, instead of English. Trauma Awareness and Healing, facilitated by Jungki Seo and Hyunjung Choi, had so few participants enrolled that NARPI considered canceling the course. But since both facilitators were Korean, we decided to conduct the course in Korean language and recruit participants from Korea to join at the last

minute.

One new addition at DMZ Peace-Life Valley since the previous NARPI Training there in 2011 was the Healing Center, a sauna. In the middle of the course week, during the afternoon for rest and reflection, the sauna was a peaceful place to visit.

During the rest and reflection time in Week 2, many participants signed up to join a rafting trip at a nearby river. The excitement of white water rafting provided a good balance to the calm of DMZ Peace-Life Valley.

On the evening of August 13 there was a meeting with all NARPI participants from China, along with steering committee members and admin team, to discuss how to build NARPI connections in China, and the possibility of a NARPI training happening there sometime in the future. At this meeting we all agreed that if there would be a training held in China, the earliest it could possibly happen was in 2015. So it was a surprise when Liu Cheng later contacted us saying that he was open to hosting the NARPI Summer Training at Nanjing University the very next summer, in 2014!

A final highlight from the 2013 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training is that two of the participants who met there – Hyesun Ryu and Donguk Seo – ended up getting married in 2015. They both work with Korea Peacebuilding Institute and they live at Peace Building (Namyangju) along with their son Yoonseul.

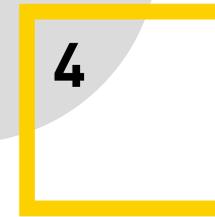




Steering Committee	Hiro Katano, Chi-Kwan Ho, Jae Young Lee, Kathy Matsui, Kyoko Okumoto, Meri Joyce, Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Shoichi Fujii, Wang Ying
Advisory Committee	Christine Vertucci, Rod Suderman, Sri Mayasandra

At the Evaluation Meeting after the 2013 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training, the Steering Committee decided to choose a Chair who would serve a three-year term starting in January 2014 (to December 2016). The Steering Committee also agreed to name an Executive Director to lead the work of the Admin Team. In November 2013, the Steering Committee confirmed that Kyoko Okumoto would become Chair, and Jae Young Lee would become Executive Director.

Admin Team	Jae Young Lee, Sarah Jill, Kaia Vereide, Jungki Seo, Karen Spicher, Yoonseo Park
Other Interns/Volunteers	Yuko Oaku, Jinsong Lee, Cheryl Woelk, Gayeon Kim, Yoonseo Park, Manting Huang, Hanjoo Ryu



2014 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Nanjing	August 8-22, 2014	52



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Liu Cheng, Bai Shuang (Bella), Rui Ma (Robert)	Nanjing University, Jiangsu Sports Bureau Training Center (JSBTC)

Courses and Facilitators

Week 1 (August 16-20)

Course 1

Conflict and Peace Framework

- Wendy Kroeker
- Francis Daehoon Lee
- Kyoko Okumoto (Assistant)

Course 2

Theory and Practice of Peace Education

- Kathy Matsui
- Sri Mayasandra

Course 3

Restorative Approach to Historical Conflict

- Jae Young Lee
- Hiro Katano

Week 2 (August 21-23)

Course 4

Arts and Stories for Peacebuilding: Presenting our Histories Justly

- Kyoko Okumoto
- Hiro Katano

Course 5

Psycho-social Trauma: Awareness and Response

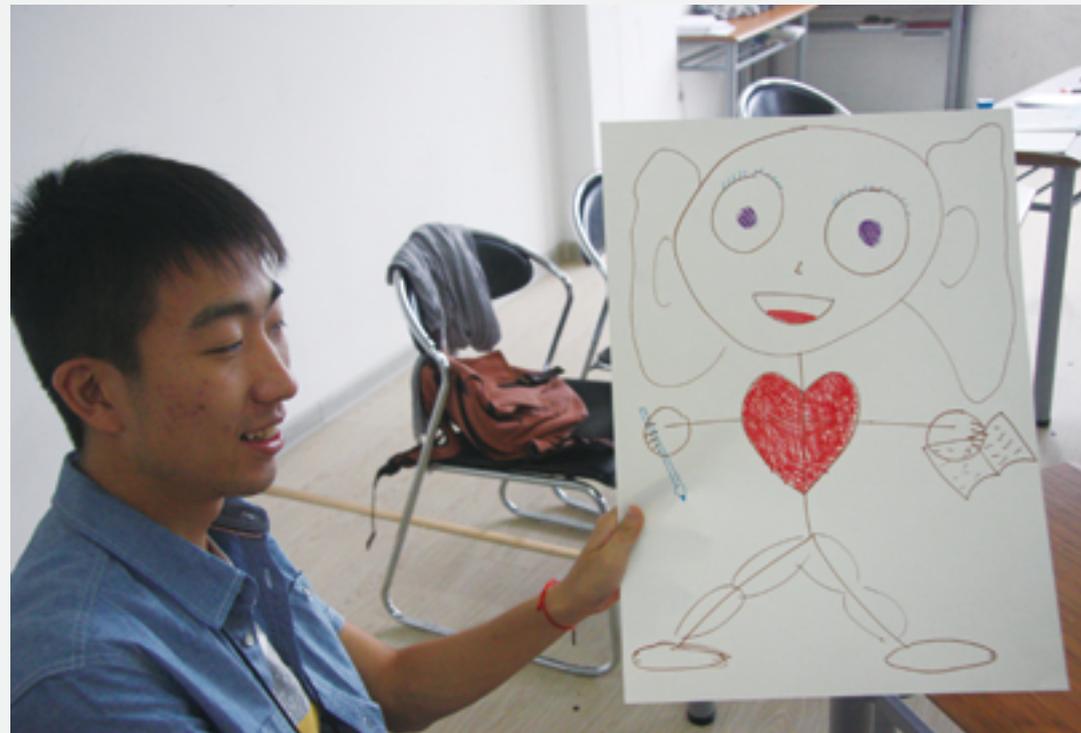
- Al Fuentes

Course 6

Peacebuilding Skills: Transformative Mediation

- Jae Young Lee
- Wendy Kroeker





Field trip (August 14-16)

On the first day of the three-day field trip, NARPI participants visited the Nanjing Museum and the Presidential Palace as an introduction to local history and culture. Nanjing has a rich history as the capital of China during six dynasties.

Then NARPI participants learned about the Nanjing Massacre first hand by listening to the story of survivor Xia Shu Qin and visiting the Nanjing Massacre Museum. A visit to the John Rabe House added the perspective of people who worked to help and protect citizens of Nanjing during the massacre.

When Xia Shu Qin visited NARPI, she shared her story of the terror she experienced during the Nanjing Massacre. She told about the day that Japanese soldiers broke into her home and raped and killed seven of her family members. Not long afterwards, she also emphasized the kindness that she has experienced from Japanese people when she traveled to Japan to tell her story. Her message, similar to other survivors of atrocities, was not for revenge, but for people to work together to prevent similar atrocities from happening again.

On the last day of the field trip, we learned about some efforts for peace in Nanjing. We visited a nursing home and the main office of the Amity Foundation, an NGO founded in 1985, with active programs in development, health, education, disaster relief, and social welfare in several locations across China today.

Two evening sessions provided space for processing and debriefing. In the first, field trip participants and facilitators worked in small groups to create questions to take along to the Nanjing Massacre Museum, such as: How can we face the tragedy and violence beyond national identity? How can we move forward but at the same time look back to our past? After the Museum visit, field trip participants reflected on their questions again, with new and deeper understanding.





Quotes

"NARPI helps me to reflect on my field work of peacebuilding."

– Emily Wang

"In the course Arts and Stories for Peacebuilding, I learned through many activities and peace processes. Our class-mates' thoughts and opinions were so awesome to me – I learned a lot from them."

– Ryu Hye Sun (Angela)

"If you share food, you end up with less. If you share knowledge or peace, then there is more."

– Liu Cheng

“The Peace Education course has been a wonderful opportunity for all of the participants to have a basic understanding of peace education and to learn from each other. The way the course was facilitated somehow inspired our potential on the subject. NARPI is a really good chance to observe some different methods of training others.” – Tsering Yonten

“The mediation role plays were great. I liked when we really got into character and dealt with the situation as if it was our own real issue.” – Tsoggerel (Sogee) Enkhbayar

Highlights

The biggest highlight of 2014 was that the NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training was held in Mainland China. This was possible thanks to the dedicated effort of Professor Liu Cheng and PhD student Bai Shuang (Bella). It was an honor for NARPI to be hosted by Nanjing University.

The hotel venue was also a highlight. Jiangsu Sports Bureau Training Center (JSBTC), located right outside of the Nanjing University Xianlin campus, was the newest and most comfortable lodging ever for a NARPI training, only to be topped later in 2019, when NARPI was hosted again by Nanjing University.

It was in 2014 that Liu Cheng suggested to add the word “Peacebuilding” on the banners – to read “2014 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training”. From that time on, the name “NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training” replaced “NARPI Summer Training”.

The two culture and talent nights in Nanjing were exceptional. Rui Ma (Robert), a participant from 2013, invited Peking Opera and Traditional Orchestra groups from the Nanjing YMCA to join these evenings.

The culture and talent nights were full of song and dance, including an unforgettable opening dance performance by Nanjing University students in the second week.

Other evening events held at the hotel were also memorable. Ryoza Teruoka, a returning participant, led a discussion on stereotypes. Akiko Ishihara and Emily Wang showed movies and gave presentations about victims of mercury pollution in Minamata, Japan, and about naval base construction and historical oppression in Jeju Island, Korea.

One of the 2014 NARPI participants, Moe Sasaki, decided to join the NARPI admin team in 2015, to plan for the 2015 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training.







Steering Committee	Kyoko Okumoto (Chair), Hiro Katano, Jae Young Lee, Kai jung (Karen) Cheng, Kathy Matsui, Meri Joyce, Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Wang Ying
Advisory Committee	Christine Vertucci, Rod Suderman, Sri Mayasandra
Admin Team	Jae Young Lee (Executive Director), Kaia Vereide, Karen Spicher
Other Interns/Volunteers	Uuriintuya Mendsaikhan (Tuya), Silvie Kroeker, Shen Yu, Daniel Moser

5

2015 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Ulaanbaatar	August 8-22, 2015	43



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Oyunsuren Damdinsuren (Oyuna), Saruul Ganerdene, Asem Meyramkhan, Baasankhuu Ganbaatar (Baska), Battogtokh Javzandolgor (Basha)	Mongolica Hotel

Courses and Facilitators

Week 1 (August 9-13)		
Course 1 Conflict and Peace Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Francis Daehoon Lee Kyoko Okumoto 	Course 2 Theory and Practice of Peace Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kathy Matsui Cheryl Woelk 	Course 3 Peacebuilding and Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wendy Kroeker
Week 2 (August 17-21)		
Course 4 Applied Theatre in Peacebuilding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kyoko Okumoto Babu Ayindo 	Course 5 Restorative Justice: A New Lens for Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jae Young Lee Hiro Katano 	Course 6 Conflict Transformation in Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hong Soek Kim Kathy Matsui





Field trip (August 14-16)

The NARPI field trip in Mongolia - three days full of visits and learning - gave field trip participants an understanding of Mongolian history, culture, current issues, and NGO efforts.

On the first day we visited a wide variety of sites. Zaisan Memorial was constructed to honor Mongolian and Soviet soldiers who died in World War II. We saw paintings showing the history of cooperation between Mongolia and USSR, including a scene of the defeat of the Japanese Army at the Mongolian border in 1939.

At the Fresh Water and Nature Conservation Center, we learned both about the rich natural environment of Mongolia, and also the ways that mining and pollution are threatening that environment.

NGO visits to Amnesty International Mongolia and Monfemnet informed NARPI participants about human rights and social and environmental issues that the people of Mongolia are working through.

On the second day of the field trip, we visited two starkly contrasting sites. First we walked through the enormous Chinggis Khan Statue Complex, where we felt the pride Mongolians hold for the founder of the Mongol Empire. In the afternoon, we visited a nomadic family, who welcomed us into their ger in small groups, serving fresh horse milk and homemade curds and cheese. Outside, field trip participants soaked in the beauty of the surrounding grasses and mountains; some took turns riding the family's horses.

The third day we visited two sites in remembrance of the victims of the Stalinist repressions in Mongolia, from 1937-1952. At the Victims

of Political Persecution Memorial Museum, we learned the history of the repressions and how many of the intellectuals, the nationalists, the wealthy, and especially those practicing Buddhist Monasticism were targeted for being anti-Soviet and were executed. We also visited the Gandan Monastery, where we remembered the attempted erasure of Buddhism in Mongolia.







Quotes

“NARPI is such an amazing place where I can learn something new and open a door to a completely new field where I learn how to listen, how to communicate, and how to reflect. The skills we learn go beyond our classroom study. We can use it in our work and life. NARPI is a home where people from different corners of the world and people of different ages can gather together, meet new friends and greet old friends.”

– Hongyan (Anne) Zhang

“NARPI is a “safe space”. Participants can talk about any issue that may feel awkward to discuss in our daily lives. This is so significant. The biggest reason that I repeatedly attend NARPI is the “safe space for discussion” that NARPI offers, which can be very very difficult to find.”

– Ryozo Teruoka

“The first day of the first session, we began with a small group discussion. I felt so happy and safe. I had never before experienced a community where I could raise any kind of issue or question without worrying about being marginalized. The people I have met, and the heart-to-heart connections I have made are indescribable. They mean so much to me. I experience what peace is in NARPI.”

– Hannah Kim

“This was the first time for me to join NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training. Before coming to Mongolia, I was so nervous because honestly I had no confidence to follow lectures in English. It was all a big adventure for me. What I learned the most through NARPI was, “conflict can be a gift to make a better world.” I learned that conflict is natural in our daily lives and that it provides us with a good opportunity to think about how to better our society. I would like to study more about peace

and conflict at my university next semester. Although sometimes I could not follow lectures because of my English ability, thanks to the support of my friends and facilitators I could understand well. If anyone is interested in NARPI, I strongly recommend you all to join!”

– Shizuka Iwabuchi

Highlights

For many people at the 2015 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training, it was the first time ever to visit Mongolia. The local hosting team welcomed us with great hospitality, and the participants from Mongolia joined in the effort to welcome international participants and make this a meaningful learning experience for everyone.

The natural environment surrounding the NARPI venue, Mongolica Hotel, was a big highlight for this year’s training. On the evening after the first day of courses, we took a group walk to explore the countryside. The green grass, flowing stream, roaming cattle and horses, and clean, cool air refreshed our minds. Several NARPI participants enjoyed hiking the mountains behind the venue after classes or during rest and reflection afternoons.

Learning about and observing the traditional nomadic lifestyle in Mongolia was another highlight. Walking on land that could not belong to any individual was a special experience. The food was also memorable. Delicious meat covered most of the plate at each meal, except for those who had requested vegetarian options.

The first Culture and Talent Night in Week 1 was planned by the local hosting team, along with participants from Mongolia. We heard the music of the morin khuur and watched many performances of traditional dance.

It was clear that many similarities exist in Northeast Asia, in traditional dress, music and dance.

One of the 2015 Summer Peacebuilding Training Participants, Yeoreum Song, decided to join the NARPI Admin Team starting in January 2016, and helped to plan the next two trainings in 2016 and 2017.





Steering Committee	Kyoko Okumoto (Chair), Akiko Ishihara, Atsuhiko (Hiro) Katano, Jae Young Lee, Jason Tower, Kai jung (Karen) Cheng, Kathy Matsui, Liu Cheng, Meri Joyce, Oyunsuren (Oyuna) Damdinsuren, Wang Ying
Advisory Committee	Christine Vertucci, Sri Mayasandra
Admin Team	Jae Young Lee (Executive Director), Moe Sasaki, Karen Spicher
Other Interns/Volunteers	Cheryl Woelk



6

2016 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Jinshan and Taipei	August 7-21, 2016	51



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Manting Huang, Emily Wang, Chiang Ying-mei (May), Chen Chien-Fu	Jinshan Youth Activity Center, Taipei Teachers Hostel, 228 Memorial Museum, Taipei Bar Association, Guling Street Avant-Garde Theatre

Courses and Facilitators

Week 1 (August 8-12)			
Course 1 Conflict and Peace Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoko Okumoto • Special resources from Trainer's Training 	Course 2 Theory and Practice of Peace Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kathy Matsui • Cheryl Woelk 	Course 3 Restorative Justice: A New Lens for Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jae Young Lee • Hiro Katano 	Course 4 Trainer's Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wendy Kroeker
Week 2 (August 16-20)			
Course 5 Nonviolent Struggle for Social Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoko Okumoto • Chi Kwan Ho 	Course 6 Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aya Kasai • Tommy Lee Woon 	Course 7 Conflict Transformation in Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hong Soek Kim • Kathy Matsui 	







Field trip

The three-day field trip in Taipei provided a deeper understanding of Taiwan's history.

Upon our arrival in Taipei, we moved our bags to the Taipei Teachers Hostel and then walked to the Taipei Bar Association to begin our field trip in their conference room. We first heard from Jiazhen Wu, a representative from the Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty (TAEDP), who shared about the struggle of human rights NGOs in Taiwan against the death penalty policy.

Throughout the rest of the field trip, too, "human rights" was a key phrase that appeared often in both Taiwanese history and current NGO work. Along with democracy and freedom, respecting human rights is one of the main values of Taiwanese society.

On the evening of the first day, we listened to a detailed account of Taiwan's history by Professor Chou Wan-yao of National Taiwan University.

On Day 2, we visited two museums that gave us a first-hand experience of the modern history of Taiwan. First we visited the 228 Memorial Museum. Through an outstanding documentary and the detailed museum accounts, we learned about the story of a clash between soldiers sent from Mainland China after the Japanese Imperial Army left Taiwan, and the people living in Taiwan. It started with an argument about contraband cigarettes on February 27, 1947, during which one officer shot and killed a bystander. Violence escalated quickly, and the troops from Mainland China under Chiang Kai-shek started a widespread massacre in an attempt to suppress the uprising. The following era of



suppression of any political dissidents was called the “White Terror,” and it lasted until July 15, 1987.

We also visited the Jing-Mei Human Rights Memorial and Cultural Park. This memorial was the site of the Jingmei Military Detention Centre, where accused political dissidents were held and tried in military courts during the White Terror period. There, we were honored to meet three former political prisoners - Guo Zhen-Chun, Tsai Kun-Lin, and Chen Cin-Sheng - who shared their personal stories and also gave us a tour of the memorial. It was a deep honor to meet these individuals who had suffered under the most violent faces of war, including imprisonment and torture, and who live with a passion to ensure that the next generations in Taiwan will protect human rights.

Day 3 of the field trip included a visit to the National Palace Museum and free time for shopping and sightseeing.

Overall, we were reminded of many important aspects of peacebuilding in Northeast Asia during the 2016 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training in Taiwan. We rediscovered that we are all influenced by the same history of our parents’ and grandparents’ generations. We have also realized that the mission of our generation is to find ways to respond differently and creatively to this history of past generations.





Quotes

“There are very few people in the world who know why we’re meeting here together in this basement, but we are the creative minority who will bring change in our communities and our region.”

– Jae Young Lee, at Week 1 Opening Ceremony

“As global citizens in Northeast Asia, we are linked together. We care about each other. We are part of each other. That’s why we are here together.”

– Chiang Ying-Mei (May), at Week 1 Opening Ceremony

“I loved the way Wendy presented our course. She consistently strived to show how adults learn, like to be treated, and feel. I received lots of new ideas, strategies and feedback.”

– Gail Okuma, regarding the course *Trainer’s Training*

“I could find a new way of solution about my trauma or bad memories. I realized what I should change and what I don’t need to change about myself. This course is useful, valuable and helpful for me to live my life as the real me.”

– Rika Nakashima, regarding the course

Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma

Highlights

The 2016 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training took place in two vastly different parts of Taiwan: in Jinshan (along the northern coast) and in Taipei.

Week 1 courses were held at the Jinshan Youth Activity Center in Jinshan, New Taipei City. In the past, this facility was a venue for youth military camps, so it was a symbolic gathering space for a group of peacebuilders from the region. It was in this quiet and scenic area that we built a sense of community and connectedness.

Chiang Ying-mei (May), a retired schoolteacher who is committed to educating people about the harmful effects of the nuclear power plants in the Jinshan area, taught us about both the beauty and the struggle of the area. Walking by the beach and through the local Night Market with new friends provided good exercise and also a deeper sense of connection to Jinshan. We watched a documentary called “Calm Down Grandpa” to learn about the local anti-nuclear movement. May introduced us to Xu Fu Xiong, one of the grandfathers featured in the documentary who lives in the area where a power plant was built and who has been a leader of the anti-nuclear movement for the past 30 years. This energetic and humorous grandfather provided a refreshing example of being a peacebuilder.

After a meaningful week in Jinshan, we boarded two buses and moved to the busy center of Taipei city, where we stayed for the field trip and Week 2 courses. Our accommodations were at the Taipei Teachers Hostel; though it was harder to connect as a whole group in this venue, the endless opportunities for small groups brought great excitement. In downtown Taipei, full of cars and motor scooters, participants enjoyed exploring the restaurants, bubble tea stands, night markets, and tourist attractions.

Week 2 courses were held at three different venues near the Taipei Teachers Hostel. Two of these, the 228 Memorial Museum and Taipei Bar Association, provided space at no cost, as co-hosts of the 2016 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training.

With few NARPI connections in Taiwan, it could have been an enormous challenge to plan the training. But thanks to two former NARPI

participants, the dream became a possibility. Manting Huang (2011-2013), served as the local coordinator and planned details of venue and field trip in advance. Emily Wang (2011 and 2014), joined as the local coordinator during the entire training.

The 2016 Summer Peacebuilding Training in Taiwan was a milestone for NARPI overall, as it marked the completion of a rotation to all parts of the region (except eastern Russia, where we still need to build strong partnerships).







Steering Committee

Kyoko Okumoto (Chair), Akiko Ishihara, Hiro Katano, Jae Young Lee, Jason Tower, Kai jung Cheng, Kathy Matsui, Liu Cheng, Meri Joyce, Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Wang Ying

Advisory Committee

Christine Vertucci, Sri Mayasandra

While in Taipei, the Steering Committee agreed that Kyoko Okumoto would continue in the role of Chair for another three-year term (January 2017-December 2019) and designated Hiro Katano and Oyunsuren Damdinsuren as Co-Vice Chairs. The Steering Committee also decided that Jae Young Lee would continue as Executive Director for another three-year term.

Admin Team

Jae Young Lee (Executive Director), Yeoreum Song, Karen Spicher

Other Interns/Volunteers

Aya Kasai, Hong Soek Kim, Cheryl Woelk, Yaonan



7

2017 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Okinawa	August 6-20, 2017	53



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Nobuya Fukuda	Nago Youth Center, Okinawa International Youth Hostel

Courses and Facilitators

Week 1 (August 7-11)		
Course 1 Conflict and Peace Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoko Okumoto • Oyunsuren Damdinsuren 	Course 2 Theory and Practice of Peace Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheryl Woelk • Kathy Matsui 	Course 3 Identity-Based Conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ryoza Teruoka • Kyungmook Kim
Week 2 (August 15-19)		
Course 4 Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aya Kasai • Tommy Lee Woon 	Course 5 Restorative Justice: Rebuilding Identity, Community and History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiro Katano • Jae Young Lee 	Course 6 Nonviolent Response to Militarization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syd Wang • Yutaka Ohata • Kyoko Okumoto (Organizer)





Field trip (August 12-14)

The day before the field trip started, we moved from the isolated mountain-top Nago Youth Center to the more urban Okinawa International Youth Hostel in Naha. Upon our arrival we gathered for an engaging introduction to Okinawa history by Masaichiro Nashiro.

During the field trip we experienced invaluable first-hand learning through three full days of stories, sites, and history. The theme of the first day was “Feel the present,” with a focus on the presence of U.S. military bases in Okinawa. The second day focused on history, specifically the Battle of Okinawa - “Touch the past.” And the third day was more forward-looking - “Imagine the future.”

On Day 1, we visited the Sakima Art Museum near the Marine Corps Air Station Futenma in Ginowan. The museum was built on a piece of land that was formerly part of the air base. While at the Sakima Art Museum, we wandered about the gallery soaking in the beauty and tragedy of the pieces, which aim to present both the war history and the current culture of Okinawa, through paintings and photography.

We then traveled by bus toward Camp Schwab—a United States Marine Corps camp—located in northeastern Okinawa. On the way from Naha to Nago, our guide, Gen Kitaueda, pointed out how much of the land of Okinawa has been taken for military bases, and he shared about problems that have resulted from the presence of the bases, such as military accidents, crime, and economic dependence on the bases. The buses stopped near Camp Schwab, and we walked to the front gates of the base. We passed by many activist tents built across the main road from the base. The tents were mostly empty due to a large rally

happening in Naha, protesting the expansion of Camp Schwab and the new construction of a base at Henoko. Gen Kitaueda told us about the activists who usually fill those tents and their daily protest against the construction efforts to expand the base.

Our group then split into two groups and heard from two individuals deeply connected to the base issue who hold differing views. One was Akihiro Iida, who supports the construction of the Henoko base under certain conditions; the other was Hajime Kanai, who does not support the proposal, or even the presence of military bases in Okinawa. It was a great gift for us to hear from both of these perspectives. Different perspectives on the base issue have caused deep division in communities in Okinawa.

On the second day of the field trip we visited the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum where we learned more about the Battle of Okinawa. We saw the Cornerstone of Peace, which has over 240,000 names engraved on it - all of the known victims who died in Okinawa during the Battle of Okinawa (from Japan, the USA, the UK, the Korean Peninsula, and Taiwan).

While we were there we also heard from four survivors of the Battle. They shared their memories and experience as children during the time of the war, and the impact it has had on them to this day. One gentleman shared his childhood experience of hiding in a cave with thousands of other villagers as soldiers searched through the wreckage of destroyed homes and buildings.

On the second day of the field trip we also visited Abuchira Gama, a

natural cave in the southern Okinawa area where soldiers and civilians hid and high school students tended to the wounded during the Battle of Okinawa. While the cave has a heavy past, these days it has become a peace education site for students and others.

After returning to Okinawa International Youth Hostel on the night of Day 2, we enjoyed an Okinawan Culture Night planned by Nobuya, with several local resource people who shared traditional music, dance and karate.









Quotes

“Learning took place not only sitting and listening to the lecture, but it also happens from sharing each participant’s stories. Each individual’s story was so powerful in understanding what is peace and how to make peace in the communities we belong.”
– Hyojin Jang

“One of the impressive experiences in NARPI was going round in the Abuchira Caves. I could imagine easily how Okinawan soldiers lived during the war. And I could identify with their feeling a little. At the same time, I felt that I have to learn their hardships, feeling and history.”

– Daichi Miyamoto

“I heard from a person who was pro (U.S. military) base. It was helpful to understand the Okinawa base issue, especially Henoko. And it’s really connected to nonviolent class. I’m really happy and glad to take the nonviolent course.”

– Eri Somoto

“The facilitators not being “teachers” in a traditional way is really impacting. Of course, it’s always the camaraderie among the participants that seem to make an impact. The culture of NARPI is strong!”

– Jenny Deibert

Highlights

The time and care that Nobuya Fukuda, a NARPI 2016 participant, put into his role as local host of the 2017 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training, made the training a memorable experience for everyone. Nobuya decided to host NARPI because he wanted to “step up” to do something for peace in Okinawa. He worked tirelessly to plan details for venues and the field trip, and also to coordinate the contributions of over 30 local resource people who helped us understand the history, culture,

and current struggles in Okinawa by sharing during NARPI courses, evening events and field trip sessions.

Nobuya, who is originally from mainland Japan, made an effort to share the voices of the Ryukyuan people, the indigenous people of Okinawa. At an evening session on August 8, Airi Hiranaka, Shinako Oyakawa, and Chikako Toguchi joined us to share about their activities to preserve Okinawan history, culture and language. They also shared about the Ryukyu independence movement.

The venue for both Week 1 and 2 courses was Nago Youth Center in Nago, Okinawa. Nago, a city in the northern part of Okinawa, is the site of Camp Schwab, a U.S. Marine Corps base. Currently, construction efforts are underway to expand the base in preparation for the proposed relocation of another base - Air Station Futenma. Because of this context, Nago is a representation of the expanding militarism in Northeast Asia, and it was a symbolic place for NARPI to hold its annual training. In this place we encountered both the remarkable beauty of Okinawa and the legacy of oppression from mainland Japan and the U.S.

Nago Youth Center is located at the top of a beautiful mountain, quite isolated from the city below. The Center is used by local education groups for such activities as sports camps or summer camps. In this special space where we shared three meals a day, full days of courses, evening activities, and even common showers, it did not take long for friendships to grow. Both during courses and outside of courses, sharing our ideas and talking about our differences, helped to create a small Northeast Asia peace community.

Enjoying the cuisine of Okinawa was also a highlight. The food at Nago Youth Center was wonderful, and we experienced many local dishes including Okinawa soba and taco rice. During the field trip, we experienced more traditional dishes at several special restaurants.







Steering Committee	Kyoko Okumoto (Chair), Jae Young Lee, Akiko Ishihara, Hiro Katano, Kathy Matsui, Liu Cheng, Meri Joyce, Jason Tower, Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Wang Ying
Advisory Committee	Christine Vertucci, Sri Mayasandra
Admin Team	Jae Young Lee (Executive Director), Yeoreum Song, Karen Spicher, Austin Headrick
Other Interns/Volunteers	Stacy Hughes, Hongsoek Kim, Cheryl Woelk



8

2018 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Jeju Island	August 8-22, 2018	51



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Inhee (Ini) Jang (local host), Kaia Vereide, Emily Wang	Booyoung Youth Center

Courses and Facilitators/Special Resources

Week 1 (August 16-20)		
Course 1 Conflict and Peace Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoko Okumoto • Hong Soek Kim (Special Resource) 	Course 2 Restorative Justice Paradigm and Its Practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiro Katano • Jae Young Lee (Special Resource) 	Course 3 Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aya Kasai • Tommy Lee Woon (Special Resource), joining virtually
Week 2 (August 21-23)		
Course 4 Theory and Practice of Peace Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheryl Woelk • Kathy Matsui 	Course 5 Peacebuilding Beyond Nationalism and Militarization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ryozo Teruoka • Kang-ho Song (Special Resource) 	Course 6 Arts, Media and Peacebuilding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoko Okumoto • Gayeon Kim (Special Resource)





Opening Ceremony/Plenary speakers

Bishop Peter U-il Kang, Aya Kasai, Jae Young Lee, Chiang Ying-Mei (May), Song Kang-ho, Liu Cheng, Hongsoek Kim, Wang Yu-Hsuan (Emily)

Field trip (August 14-16)

The Jeju Island field trip was also three days long, with one day focusing on different aspects of peace issues in the local context: past, present, and future.

On the first day of the field trip we visited Aldreu Airfield, a former Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service and United States Air Force base on southern Jeju Island. From Emily Wang and Oum Mun-hee (Myeolchi),

we learned how Jeju civilians were forced to construct Alddreu Airfield during the time of Japanese colonization. It was then used by the Japanese military to send bomber planes to Nanjing and other cities in China during the Asia-Pacific War.

Myeolchi also shared with us the history of Jeju civilians who, soon after the end of the Asia-Pacific war and the independence of Korea, were accused of being “communists” by the Korean government. The military ordered mass killings of thousands of civilians, hundreds of which took place at Seodal Oreum near Alddreu Airfield. This tragedy, which took place between 1948-54, became known as the 4.3 Massacre.

In the afternoon we visited the 4.3 Memorial Hall, located in Bukchon village, a seaside village in the northeast of Jeju Island that was the site of one of the largest massacres. There the field trip participants divided into two groups and walked through the community, along with guides who showed us sites where the killings took place, as well as grave sites of all generations of people, including children, who were killed in the massacre.

On Day 2 we visited Gangjeong Village, the site of the Republic of Korea Jeju Naval Base. The schedule for the day was impeccably organized by Kaia Vereide, former member of the NARPI admin team. In the morning we toured Gangjeong village in three separate groups. At noon, we gathered near the entrance of the naval base where activists gather every day to dance and sing in protest of the base. In the afternoon we again divided into small groups and rotated through various stations around the center of Gangjeong village, to listen to members of Gangjeong village share about their experiences prior to, during and

since the construction of the base, which officially opened in February 2016.

Our day in Gangjeong concluded with a performance by the Gangjeong Peace Choir, and a lively monodrama by Go Bomi & Neo-yeong Na-yeong Theater Troupe about the folklore of Gangjeong.

On Day 3 we went to Dongbaek Garden—an ecological tourist center seeking to prevent the forested wetland area in Seon-heul Village from being developed. As it rained, we walked through the beautiful forest while learning about the various species and resources that have been preserved thanks to the community’s hard work. At the end of our visit, we gathered in the kitchen to make a traditional Korean soup, *kalguksu*. In small groups, with dough made from acorns gathered in the forest, we took turns rolling and cutting the dough into noodles then cooked them in broth for our lunch.

The visit to Dongbaek Garden offered a beautiful model of how Jeju citizens can come together to protect their land not just from environmental destruction, but also from the force of militarization that so many islands suffer from – and a model of how people can work together to create healthy, safe communities to provide healing from the painful history of Jeju.







Quotes

“Meeting face to face and getting to know each other as Northeast Asians is so worthwhile for peacebuilding in our region.” – Michiko Iki

“I could spend a peaceful, safe and inspired time which I seldom experience.” – Jeram Kang

“The field trip was very helpful. I appreciate a lot that I can listen to local guides of 4.3 and struggle in Gangjeong even though I can’t understand Korean.” – Yu-Hsiang Huang

“NARPI provides us with a harmonious space to get rid of the noisy world, and also presents us with the real world.” – Liu Shuangshuang

“What I learned from participating in NARPI is that I do not know the relationship between my country and neighboring countries. By participating in NARPI I was able to know the history of Japan and Korea. I think it is necessary to think about how young people are interested in the relations and history with neighboring countries.” – Daichi Ishii

Highlights

The location of the 2018 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training - the Jungmun area of Jeju Island - was full of natural beauty. One afternoon in both weeks of courses was set aside for rest and reflection. NARPI participants enjoyed visits to the Jungmun beach, the Jungmun River, and the nearby waterfalls.

Bishop Peter U-il Kang of the Jeju Diocese joined us at both the Week 1 Opening Ceremony and the field trip pre-session. His eloquent, detailed explanation of the history of Jeju Island, Korea, and the whole region enabled us to understand the cycle of violence that has been perpetuated in Jeju, often falsely in the name of justice and peace.

The tragic history of Jeju Island is still not well known in this region or in the world. For many NARPI participants, it was the first time to hear how Jeju was used as an air base to attack Nanjing during the Asia-Pacific War. It was also the first time, for many, to learn about the 4.3 Massacre of civilians in Jeju soon after Korea gained independence. And for most new NARPI participants, it was the first time to hear about the naval base in Jeju, recently constructed in a strategic line of military bases that can be used by the U.S. to surround China. The context of historical tragedy and continued militarization in Jeju Island held a meaningful space for reflection and discussion about peace in the Northeast Asia region.

Early in the summer of 2018, over 550 refugees from the war in Yemen came to Jeju Island, seeking asylum. Three participants from Yemen joined NARPI during Week 1. Jamal Al-Nasiri shared his story during an evening session, and another Yemeni participant taught an Arabic language class. This was a powerful opportunity to learn from each other's experiences and deepen our commitment to peacebuilding.

One new tradition that began in 2018 were the morning plenary sessions, held four times in each week. Plenary speakers living and working in Jeju helped to deepen our understanding of local issues of peace and conflict. Other speakers were people from the Steering Committee or facilitator groups, who shared about their own journey in becoming peacebuilders.

Another highlight of this year's training was participating in "One Hundred Bows" early in the morning. "One Hundred Bows" is one of the daily efforts of local activists to share a strong message of peace at the entrance of the naval base in Gangjeong Village. Several mornings during the NARPI training, Kaia Vereide organized opportunities for NARPI participants to join this memorable ceremony.

During the time of the NARPI training in Jeju, one of the growing local peace movements was the opposition to the plans for construction of a second airport in Jeju Island. This second airport, in addition to destroying acres of forests and increasing problems of over-tourism, would also be used by the Air Force, adding to the militarization of Jeju Island. During Week 2, Chan/aRiverDrop, a local activist, joined us to share about the harm this airport would cause to the environment and peace of Jeju.







Steering Committee	Kyoko Okumoto (Chair), Jae Young Lee, Akiko Ishihara, Atsuhiko (Hiro) Katano, Chiang Ying-mei (May), Kathy Matsui, Liu Cheng, Hong Soek (Scott) Kim, Meri Joyce, Jason Tower, Oyunsuren (Oyuna) Damdinsuren, Wang Ying
Advisory Committee	Christine Vertucci, Sri Mayasandra
Admin Team	Jae Young Lee (Executive Director), Austin Headrick, Karen Spicher
Other Interns/Volunteers	Jeram Kang, Jungjoo Park, Minkyu No, Charlotte White, Cheryl Woelk

9

2019 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training

Place	Dates	Number of participants
Nanjing	August 8-22, 2019	95



Local Hosting Team	Venues
Liu Cheng, Wang Chenlu (Miuli)	Nanjing University Make Place, Nanjing University International Conference Center

Courses and Facilitators/Special Resources

Week 1 (August 9-13)			
Course 1 Conflict and Peace Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiro Katano Gayeon Kim (Special Resource) 	Course 2 Theory and Practice of Peace Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheryl Woelk Kathy Matsui 	Course 3 Diverse Approaches to Peacebuilding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aya Kasai Kyoko Okumoto Jae Young Lee Participants from Trainer's Training 	Course 4 Trainer's Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kyoko Okumoto Jae Young Lee
Week 2 (August 17-21)			
Course 5 Restorative Justice for Historical Harms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiro Katano Jae Young Lee (Special Resource) 	Course 6 Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tommy Lee Woon Aya Kasai (Special Resource) 	Course 7 Space and Facilities for Peacebuilding: The Roles of the Arts, Education and Exhibition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ryozo Teruoka Kyoko Okumoto (Special Resource) 	Course 8 Community-Based Conflict Transformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hong Soek Kim Wang Ying (Special Resource)



Opening Ceremony/Plenary speakers

Liu Cheng, Kathy Matsui, Soon-Won Kang, Zhu Feng, Jae Young Lee, Wang Ying, Tommy Lee Woon, Jomart Ormonbekov

Field trip (August 14-16)

On the first day of the field trip we visited the Private Anti-War Museum and Comfort Women Museum. This year was the largest field trip group ever, with 115 people, so we divided into two groups. Group A visited the Anti-War Museum in the morning, while Group B visited the Comfort Women Museum, and in the afternoon, we switched. Wu Xianbin, the private museum's owner who is also a Nanjing-based businessperson, gave us a museum tour and shared that as a citizen of Nanjing, he wanted to build a private museum to remember the history of the Nanjing Massacre. His father told him about the Nanjing Massacre in his childhood, and throughout his life he continued to research what had happened and collect artifacts.

The Comfort Women Museum in Nanjing was founded on the former site of a "comfort station" on Liji Lane, Nanjing, and it opened in December 2015. After a brief tour, participants were able to walk through the exhibits in their own time. We witnessed the life of "Comfort Women" at that time by seeing the rooms where they lived and things they used there. Art was also a powerful tool to express their sorrow. There were many photos, videos and statues giving historical witness and expressing the suffering of victims from all over Asia and beyond.

At the end of Day 1, we gathered at Nanjing University Make Place for debriefing, to share and reflect on what we had seen and learned. This time enabled us to listen to others' perspectives, as well.

On Day 2 we visited the Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall. This coincided with August 15, the anniversary of Japan's surrender to end the Asia-Pacific War in 1945. NARPI participants had a special opportunity to join the end of the war ceremony. After bowing and placing flowers to remember the victims of the war, we wrote our hopes for peace in our own languages.

In the afternoon, after touring the museum, we gathered to listen to Ge Daorong (葛道荣) and Ruan Dingdong (阮定东), survivors of the Nanjing Massacre. The Nanjing Massacre Memorial Museum invited them to speak about their personal memories during the time of the war. 92-year old Ge Daorong shared the stories of his uncles who were killed in the massacre, and his own story of being beaten by Japanese soldiers in his childhood. It was humbling to realize that next time NARPI visits Nanjing, it may not be possible to meet with survivors.

In the evening, we went sightseeing at the Confucius Temple. Wandering around the market area and the river, we experienced Nanjing as a modern urban city. We enjoyed the colorful display of lights and the performance taking place on the boat.

On the morning of the third day, we visited the Mei Yuan Community Center. Mei Yuan was the center of the old downtown Nanjing, and old buildings from the 1940s are still there. With the help of young artists and educators, the buildings have been restored and developed, and new projects (art, theatre, medical services, community mediation center, etc.) have been initiated for both the residents and visitors to the area. Visiting Mei Yuan Community Center gave us an understanding of how people are restoring a sense of community and building healthy

relationships in Mainland China today.

After the visit to Mei Yuan, participants enjoyed an afternoon of free time for sightseeing or shopping in small groups.





Quotes

“Peace is not something abstract that is beyond us. Each of us needs to become a little piece of peace.” – Liu Cheng, during the Week 1 Opening Ceremony

“Despite its sad history, peace is becoming the central character of Nanjing City. We hope that NARPI can be one of the stepping stones for transformation of this city from a painful place into a hopeful one.”

– Jae Young Lee

“NARPI training helps me have a better and more precise understanding of the true meaning of peace and what can we do to make peace as a normal people.”

– Wang Yiwei

“I learned a lot of practical skills of peace education and dialogue.”

– Soon-Won Kang

“The visit to Nanjing Massacre Museum was great and to listen to the survivors was a good opportunity.”

– Hideo Takeichi

Highlights

2019 was the largest NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training to date, with 95 participants. During the field trip, including local volunteers, facilitators and family members, the group reached 115 people. Of the 95 participants, 58 were university students from China. Every summer, Nanjing University hosts a group of students from nine leading universities in China (known as C9) for a summer program. This year, the C9 participants joined one NARPI course and the field trip.

NARPI courses were held at Nanjing University Make Place, a space filled with creative and innovative energy, including rooms for creating

robots and using 3D printers. In this special space, we experienced plenary sessions, full days of courses and evening activities. Our friendships deepened and we became a Northeast Asia peace community sharing our ideas and learning from each other's cultures and differences.

In 2018, NARPI began a new tradition – holding group plenary sessions four mornings each week. In 2019 also, a diverse group of people connected to NARPI shared their experiences and knowledge in these 45-minute morning gatherings of all NARPI participants. Many of the plenary speakers were closely connected to the NARPI family and shared about their personal journeys into the field of peacebuilding. There were also two speakers with more distant connections to NARPI who came from Beijing to share with the NARPI group: Zhu Feng and Jomart Ormonbekov.

Zhu Feng, Director of International Relations at Nanjing University, is a well-known writer and speaker on the topic of Mainland China's foreign affairs and security, as well as security in Northeast Asia. He spoke during the Week 1 plenary on August 12, presenting a lecture entitled “China and the World: How to look at the country precisely.” His comments focused especially on the military and diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

Jomart Ormonbekov, originally from Kyrgyzstan, is currently based in Beijing as the Liaison Officer for the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA). He shared about his journey into UN work and also the field of peacebuilding, and then shared about the peace efforts of the UN in Northeast Asia.

Even though many people share their time and efforts to help NARPI trainings to continue, we struggle to meet our budget needs each year. This year we made t-shirts for the first time ever, showing the NARPI logo and NARPI's belief that "We should all do something for peace." In addition to selling the t-shirts to people who joined NARPI, we also gave them as gifts to local resource people.

Suyeon Kang, a 2019 NARPI Summer Training participant, decided to join the NARPI admin team after her experience in Nanjing.



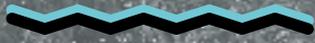




Steering Committee	Kyoko Okumoto (Chair), Jae Young Lee, Akiko Ishihara, Atsuhiro (Hiro) Katano, Chiang Ying-mei (May), Kathy Matsui, Liu Cheng, Hong Soek (Scott) Kim, Meri Joyce, Jason Tower, Oyunsuren (Oyuna) Damdinsuren, Wang Ying
Advisory Committee	Christine Vertucci

While in Nanjing, the Steering Committee chose new leadership for the next three-year term (January 2020-December 2022): Hiro Katano as Chair; Hong Soek Kim and Kyoko Okumoto as Co-Vice Chairs.

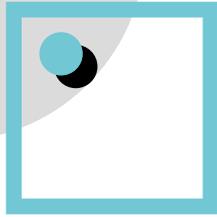
Admin Team	Jae Young Lee (Executive Director), Austin Headrick, Karen Spicher
Other Interns/Volunteers	Wang Yuzhou, Yue Run (Chloe)



CHAPTER
3

Course
Contents





Course Contents

NARPI has provided at least six different courses each year, taking into consideration the needs of the local context and timing for each training. This chapter introduces several of the key pillar courses that have been provided repeatedly throughout the decade.

1. Conflict and Peace Framework

Written by Hiro Katano, Kyoko Okumoto and Karen Spicher

Conflict and Peace Framework is the current name of an introductory course that has been offered at the NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training since the first training in 2011. The original name was *Understanding Conflict and Peace* (2011), then *Critical Understanding of Conflict and Peace Issues* (2012), and finally *Conflict and Peace Framework* (2013-2019).

This course is designed to serve as an introduction to peace and conflict studies for people who are new to the field. The main terms explored throughout the course are conflict, peace, and violence. Participants work not only on defining these terms, but also on applying them to different contexts in the region with specific cases.

In the course, participants engage in various forms of active learning,

making many connections. Games and ice-breaking activities connect intellectual and fun elements of learning. Art-based approaches connect abstract concepts and visual/somatic expressions. Role plays connect rational and emotional aspects of our identities. A variety of sharing activities connect gifts and experiences each participant may bring to the class.

Conflict and Peace Framework has been co-facilitated by many people over the first 10 years of NARPI – Wendy Kroeker, Jujin Chung, Francis Daehoon Lee, Kyoko Okumoto, Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Hong Soek Kim, Hiro Katano and Gayeon Kim.

Depending on the group of participants each year, the facilitators and special resource persons have had a different experience in this course during each iteration. The most outstanding experiences have been when the participants come from many parts of Northeast Asia, bringing a variety of life experiences to share and analyze.

One popular activity often used in this course is body expression, called either “tableau” or “human sculpture.” The participants are divided into small groups and assigned to express what peace, violence, and conflict mean to them as a group, using their bodies. Or, the facilitator creates a particular “artwork” with a few volunteer participants, and others are asked to share what they see and how they interpret it. This is a combination of imagination and bodily expression, and the class sharing as part of this activity is always rich in insight.

Conflict and Peace Framework is an important core course for NARPI because many people in Northeast Asia have never had the opportunity

of an introduction to conflict and peace before. They have experienced and witnessed countless conflicts at interpersonal, societal, national, regional, and global levels, as well as many forms of violence – such as direct, structural, and cultural. But they have not had the chance to explore definitions for these words. Simply working to understand the terms conflict, violence, negative peace, positive peace, and conflict transformation brings a new awareness for many NARPI participants, enabling them to explore new questions and ideas.

On one occasion, this class included a storytelling circle with participants playing roles in a fictional setting of Northeast Asian historical conflict. Each participant was encouraged to take a role that she/he feels very hard to empathize with. A participant from Nanjing played the role of a Japanese soldier and gave the feedback that she was led to realize the human side of the soldiers, who had ordinary life contexts and families back home. Another participant from Jeju, who played the prime minister of Japan, shared that the activity helped her to make more effort to understand, even though it was still difficult. It also encouraged a Japanese participant to openly ask for collective forgiveness.

In addition to the content, participants are often moved by the methods used in the course. Generally speaking, Northeast Asians are very familiar with lecture-style learning, so the active and participatory model of *Conflict and Peace Framework* is memorable for many first-time NARPI participants.







2. Theory and Practice of Peace Education

Written by Cheryl Woelk and Kathy Matsui

Cheryl: Hi Kathy! I'm excited to tell the story of NARPI's *Theory and Practice of Peace Education* course. Can we do it together?

Kathy: Sure! That sounds fun. Where should we start?

Cheryl: Why not with the origin story of *Theory and Practice of Peace Education* at NARPI?

Kathy: Well, it goes like this. People who lived in countries of Northeast Asia suffered from a war that went on for years. People were hurt from

the violence that killed their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, friends and many more loved ones. They did not want this to be repeated throughout history. Thinking about how everyone, young and old, could prevent this from happening again, people of the different Northeast Asian countries gathered from far and wide to consider building peace. What emerged was learning. They agreed they needed to learn how to teach foundational knowledge and skills for practicing peace. When those who learned how to practice peace returned to their respective countries, they applied their learning and taught their people how to practice peace. Peacebuilding was spread throughout the lands. So it happened that Peace Education became the basic process for Peacebuilding that should be offered until peace prevailed in the region.

Cheryl: What an incredible story! It's a good thing that NARPI has this class!

Kathy: It sure is! Why don't you tell the story of the repeating participants?

Cheryl: For sure! There once was a Peace Education course at NARPI that had participants engage deeply with the course content and each other. They made a lot of progress, went back to their home countries, but found that they wanted more. So, they came back! When they returned, they had even deeper insight, reflection and teaching to share. Year after year, returning participants added their knowledge and reflection to the wealth of experience that the facilitators gathered and shared broadly with everyone who came to take it back to their towns and villages.

Kathy: And don't forget the magic that happened when participants

used what they had learned and conducted Peacebuilding activities in their local environment, like the story of the Chinese junior high school teacher who returned home from NARPI, applied activities learned from Peace Education in her classroom and even started a pen pal program with junior high school students in Japan!

Cheryl: Right. The participants learned the magic of Peacebuilding brought from all over the world to NARPI. As a facilitator, I felt like I was a practicing magician in the Peace Education class: the magic of experiential learning. We, facilitators, waved our wands to invite participants to create spaces of welcome, curiosity and creativity and did they respond! Role-plays, games, artwork, reflection, simulations, and other interactive activities emerged through which facilitators and participants practiced the challenge and joy of working through real, constructed or imagined conflicts, acquiring skills and communicating and building deep relationships with others.

Kathy: Yes! The learning through these activities was rich and deep for all. For me, I felt like I was in the story of the good Samaritan. In conflict, we often dehumanize even our neighbours as enemies and encourage divided societies, but NARPI's Peace Education course worked to develop citizens to perceive the true problem, looking at the deed committed instead of attacking people themselves. Only this can overcome the wall of hatred and exclusion and empower people to work together for peace.

Cheryl: Just like a good Samaritan! Kathy, do you remember the time Ban Ki Moon came to NARPI?

Kathy: Ha, ha! That's right! In one session in Seoul, there was a scene where the participants played the role of peace activists and wrote a proposal to the then UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki Moon, outlining the criteria nations should pledge to adopt to achieve a peaceful society. One participant played the role of Ban Ki Moon. The activity was uploaded to SNS and those who read it thought that Ban Ki Moon actually visited our program, and we received many comments congratulating the event!

Cheryl: Oops! It did get attention, though! But really, there is a superpower that Peace Education participants return home with.

Kathy: True. Participants from the course are transformed into superheroes with new knowledge to share and skills to practice that empower them to continue the legacy of building peace in their community and region. Like one superhero participant who, in the beginning, stated that he had never learned about discrimination and was not aware that such issues even existed in his country. But by the end of an activity exploring discrimination in different contexts, he was inspired and transformed with the hope to do research on this matter and practice ways to eradicate discrimination in his country.

Cheryl: Amazing! Of course, even superheroes with superpowers need community.

Kathy: Definitely. And NARPI can be a part of that for participants. I hope all can find regional and local mentors to help them analyze problems, find ways to resolve them and make changes constructively.

Cheryl: Kathy, I love facilitating this class with you and I've learned so

much from our work together! I hope we can keep weaving stories of peace and education :)

Kathy: Cheryl, I do, too! I truly enjoy working with you and I have also learned much from you. Yes, I do hope we can keep the stories going!

Note: Theory and Practice of Peace Education has been offered every year at the Summer Peacebuilding Training. In 2011, Kathy Matsui and Loreta Castro co-facilitated the course; in 2014, Kathy Matsui and Sri Mayasandra co-facilitated. From 2012-2013 and 2015-2019, Cheryl Woelk and Kathy Matsui co-facilitated this introductory course.





3. Restorative Justice

Written by Hiro Katano and Jae Young Lee

This course provides a basic knowledge of Restorative Justice (RJ) and how it is practiced in various areas of society. RJ is a justice paradigm which aims to achieve justice that involves those who have a stake in wrongdoing to collectively identify and address harms, needs and obligations in order to heal and put things as right as possible.^o This course also explores the possibility of applying the RJ paradigm to the historical conflict in the Northeast Asian region.

^o Zehr, Howard, *The Little Book of Restorative Justice: Revised & Updated*, Good Books, 2015; p.50.

The course has been offered throughout the years with slightly different titles, reflecting RJ's applicability to various fields: *A Framework for Restorative Justice* (2011), *Community-Based Restorative Justice for Schools* (2012), *Restorative Justice: Aiming for Healing and Reconciliation* (2013), *Restorative Approach to Historical Conflict* (2014), *Restorative Justice: A New Lens for Justice* (2015-6), *Restorative Justice: Rebuilding Identity, Community, and History* (2017), *Restorative Justice Paradigm and Its Practice* (2018), and *Restorative Justice for Historical Harms* (2019).

This course consists of lectures, discussions, role plays and various activities which aim to provide a better understanding of RJ concepts and practice. This course also occasionally invites local resource people to hear their work and stories related to the RJ theme. Moreover, course participants are encouraged to make specific action plans to apply what they learn in this course to their communities and societies back home after the training. The co-facilitators who organized the course for the past 10 years are Jae Young Lee, Carl Stauffer, Howard Zehr, Hiro Katano and Wendy Kroeker.

This course has been blessed by a wide variety of participants. Every year, the class involved not only students but also professionals such as nurses, school teachers, nonprofit staff, counsellors, journalists, professors, administrators, mediators, pastors, activists, and so on. The diversity of participants is a great resource for the class as we address issues such as school bullying, violence in hospitals, abuse on campus and in the workplace, as well as issues relating to the criminal justice system.

We are glad that this course has been enriched by the guest speakers who shared their personal life stories of harm and restoration. In Hiroshima, Ko Jungwon shared his life experience having lost several members of his family to murder, and his offering of forgiveness to the offender serving a life sentence. Dr. Wang Xuefu reflected on a culture-sensitive and trauma-informed approach at his Zhi Mian Counselling Center in Nanjing. In Ulaanbaatar, we heard Erdene Ochir telling his experience of imprisonment for seven years on a false charge.

While the concept of restorative justice is still new and not largely popular in Northeast Asia, a great portion of restorative notions and values, such as the interconnectedness of our world and the emphasis on community, is commonly shared in the region. As a result of rushed modernization, our region has inherited both some of the benefits and challenges of the Western justice system. As in the West, voices are being raised of the need to revisit our history of colonialism and reaffirm indigenous cultures in our region. We believe that a restorative approach to historical harms, as well as to our daily conflicts, is integral to our commitment to sustainable peace in Northeast Asia.

Through the restorative justice course in NARPI, many participants who have never heard of the term can learn a new way of seeing justice, and how peacebuilding can also take serious measures in bringing about justice with reconciliation. Through this course, we believe that the understanding and practice of RJ can gradually spread throughout Northeast Asia.





4. Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma

Written by Tommy Lee Woon and Aya Kasai

Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma, designed and facilitated by Tommy Lee Woon and Aya Kasai, has been offered annually from 2016 to 2019.

Previously, other NARPI *trauma courses* were *Trauma Awareness and Healing* (2011-2013) and *Psycho-social Trauma: Awareness and Response* (2014). These courses were facilitated by Al Fuentes, Jungki Seo and Hyunjung Choi.

Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma was designed to help participants explore the hidden social-emotional disorders^o and traumas^{oo} in the body that interfere with creating lasting peace. The course focuses on teaching body awareness to enable participants to personally explore the ways hidden disorders and traumas exist biologically and undermine peaceful relationships and peacemaking. By learning and practicing body awareness, participants are able to directly experience and understand the high cost of hidden and inherited emotions, triggers, and alarms that block peacebuilding. The course also shows how unconscious emotions, triggers, and alarms can create long-lasting wounds and memories that are like ghosts in our bodies, producing haunting alienation and separation of people across generations. We also teach how awareness of these unconscious obstacles can help them be

^o Disorder is a term used here to describe the individual and collective disturbances in the mind and body that drive perpetration of the bias, bigotry, and hate that create soft and hard violence.

^{oo} Trauma is a term used here to describe the individual and collective suffering created by overwhelming events leaving the mind and body disorganized with physical and mental health problems.

overcome. Understanding how these disorders and trauma living across time can be uprooted optimizes lasting peacemaking.

The course uses highly interactive, experiential learning to immediately expose and illustrate how history lives in our bodies. Participants learn to practice somatic inquiry – asking what happens in their bodies – throughout all of the course’s interactive activities, beginning with introductions and closing with writing and sharing 6-word stories. Participants experience and draw lessons through body talks – noticing personal and group reactions in their bodies – throughout the 5 days of activities. Invited to explore their own bodies’ reactions, especially those addressing thorny emotional historical issues, participants acquire an experiential understanding of the way generational disorders and traumas exist in the body, affect thoughts and behavior, and perpetually disrupt relationships. We also present short lectures on understanding the science of disorders and trauma in the body and how it can be applied to treat generational disorders and traumas.

The facilitators use guided meta-somatic – highly body conscious – meditations, playful expressive arts activities, role plays, and making art to illustrate how it’s possible for participants, who may still carry unresolved pain and shame about their ancestors who fought each other as enemies, to meet and constructively reckon and heal the wounds of our history. This is done by emphasizing relationship centered integrative learning – the blending of interactive activities to offer lessons for using body awareness to create relational resilience among strangers. From this, they experience and test the wisdom, sciences, and art of integrative work to address generational disorders and traumas. Through

these embodied learning experiences, participants discover they can build relationships with strangers from other countries and discover hopeful ways to embrace, practice, and manage difficult but necessary reckonings with thorny historical conflicts, events, and emotions. Also, through these activities, they learn it’s possible to heal our ancestors’ histories and our inherited disorders and wounds, together. And when they discover this, they can begin to imagine the possibility of healing the future by design. Healing the future by design refers to creating, automating, and normalizing a lasting peace to create an inheritance of lasting peace on the planet for all future generations.

Tommy Lee Woon and Aya Kasai designed and tuned templates of this workshop over 10 years ago, testing them over time at Stanford University. Facilitating this workshop has always been an annual summer highlight for both of them. Just seeing people who are descendants of different Asian nationalities and ethnicities, eagerly coming together and volunteering time to learn about optimizing lasting peacebuilding has been extremely rewarding.

Violence and war destroy relationships – relationships with others and in ourselves. At NARPI, we see relationships being repaired and rebuilt one person at a time. A favorite memory was hearing a young Korean say at the closing of this course that he never expected to have a Japanese friend, but he looked at the Japanese person sitting next to him and happily told us all that he made his first Japanese friend. Also, for one Japanese participant it was the first time ever to hear directly from Koreans about their experiences. This became the beginning moment of her journey to explore the meaning of her own national identity and

relationship with Korean people, culture, and history.

We believe this course is extremely valuable because it touches the heart of peacebuilding. Our intention has been to share awareness of the ways teaching people to come home to our essential goodness is possible. We believe our essential self at birth is to live in peace because we are born seeing and feeling that no one is a stranger. All babies see and feel this until we experience or witness unforgettable harm. Learning to heal and end the generational disorders and traumas to restore the inherent humanity in our minds, hearts, and bodies when we were born – to see and feel no strangers^o – is a way to optimize our ability to build lasting peace.



o *Optimizing Peacemaking by Ending Generational Trauma* was an introductory workshop to expose the way creating lasting peace is possible when optimized through learning somatic literacy. Ultimately, sustained work through a labor of love to build capacity to heal, reckon, and repair is required for personal and social transformation. Tommy Lee Woon with support from Aya Kasai and others are working on a long-term meditation program, *Breaths Together for a Change: Seeing and Feeling No Stranger*, which can be another possible resource for the NARPI family in the future.

Seeing no strangers is a concept promoted by the Sikh faith, something Tommy learned from Valarie Kaur and her writing on *Seeing No Stranger: A Memoir and Manifesto of Revolutionary Love* (One World, 2020)





5. Arts-Based Approach in Peacebuilding

Written by Kyoko Okumoto

Throughout the first years of NARPI, the following courses have focused on various arts-based approaches in peacebuilding: *Historical and Cultural Stories of Peace* (2011, 2012); *Arts and Stories for Peacebuilding: Presenting Our Histories Justly* (2014); *Applied Theatre in Peacebuilding* (2015); *Arts, Media and Peacebuilding* (2018); and *Space and Facilities for Peacebuilding: The Roles of the Arts, Education and Exhibition* (2019).

These six courses were co-facilitated by Kyoko Okumoto, who also co-facilitates *Arts Approaches to Community-Based Peacebuilding* at the Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute. The facilitators who have worked alongside Kyoko to create and facilitate NARPI arts-based courses are: Hiro Katano, Babu Ayindo, Gayeon Kim and Ryozo Teruoka.

The course is designed with the conviction that all humans possess imagination and creativity which endow every person with a capacity to transform self, relation and society. In addition to critically reviewing the philosophical and theoretical frameworks that inform arts-based approaches in peacebuilding, the course draws from a variety of cultures and experiences to enrich skills and processes in warming up to one's spontaneity and creativity. It explores real life stories of conflict through applied theatre methods and other arts methods. Arts-based approaches connect abstract concepts and somatic expressions. Images, role plays and visualisations connect rational and emotional aspects of our identity as an individual, an active citizen in society and country, and a member of the region.

Participants and facilitators together suggest strategies in co-creating

with communities in visual and performing arts, and enhance facilitation skills of arts-based approaches in peacebuilding. Like other courses at NARPI, participants engage in various forms of active learning, using their mind, heart and body to build new relations and discover their peacebuilding capacity.

As one of the facilitators of this course, the most fascinating part has been the opportunities to learn from co-facilitators and participants. They all have brought with them knowledge and wisdom, and moreover, experience-based activities and methods so that all in the room could share them, and could deepen and widen the capacity of relation-building. We together learn more about the organism and potentiality of our own transformation and further develop the learnings for others and for society.

Often in the arts course, we conduct a group activity called "Lukasa" in which participants use their hands, materials such as clay, yarn, coloured-papers and pencils, crayons, scissors and glue. They sometimes bring natural objects like stones, sand, tree leaves and flowers from outside. With creativity, they jointly produce a three-dimensional collective craft on a big sheet of paper. Although description of the full "trick" of the learning is avoided intentionally here in this book, the key of the activity is to collaborate within the group and create attachment to the product. Then, participants go through a strong emotional process and learn many aspects of violence and building peace through the concept of conflict transformation.

One time, a participant was having difficulty, complaining that the NARPI training is full of English which he is not so familiar with. He was

exhausted from speaking and hearing the language for many days already. However, as soon as we started the “Lukasa” workshop, he changed. He became the most talkative person in the group, and he was drawn into the process by using his hands. Telling stories from his own experiences, he started to create beautiful pieces on the sheet along the process of the activity.

As this example shows, this course has a unique role in NARPI training. Through using their hands, imagination and creativity, participants practically experience the process of peacebuilding by building trust and solidarity. The arts-based approach enables them to easily get involved with such experiences, and lets them discover who they are (including negative aspects of self) and who they will be (embracing negatives as well). Many of them come to realise that they want to be a committed member of regional peacebuilding efforts, and to learn how to transform themselves – as citizen artists.

Finally, it has to be stated clearly that all other NARPI courses (can) engage with arts elements in some forms. This is actually what has been already happening, because the arts approach is not just a specifically separated method, but it has to be incorporated with other topics, issues and methods so that each learning will be obviously richer as a whole.





6. Community-Based Conflict Transformation

Written by Hong Soek Kim

In 2015, the first *Conflict Transformation in Organizations* course was held at the NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training in Mongolia. The same course was provided in Taiwan in 2016, and in 2019, the course title was changed to *Community-Based Conflict Transformation*.

The purpose of this course is to develop healthy cultures of organizations through understanding dynamics and developing conflict resolution processes in organizations and communities. In order to achieve this goal, participants explore conflict resolution theories, organizational

behavior, leadership and system theories. Participants are also encouraged to bring their own perspectives and knowledge of organizations and communities. Furthermore, as a group, participants explore unique aspects of Northeast Asian organizations and try to develop conflict resolution systems in a regional context.

In 2019, the name of this course was changed to *Community-Based Conflict Transformation*, to include community levels of peacebuilding as well as organizational levels. Participants explored the ideas of group dynamics, collaboration and conflict transformation approaches on the community level. They also analyzed their own conflict issues in contexts such as university classes, workplaces and communities.

The first two years, I co-facilitated this course with Kathy Matsui, and in 2019, with Wang Ying. I learned so much from Kathy and Wang Ying and it was a wonderful experience to work with them.

In the 2019 class, participants came from all over Northeast Asia. As a result, the class began with some cultural misunderstandings and bias. However, participants became like a family by the end of our course. It was a pleasure to see people from throughout different parts of Northeast Asia become truly connected with each other through the NARPI experience.

Every peacebuilding movement starts in a small group first. Therefore, it is important to know how to build healthy organizations and communities. In this course, participants learn how to change their own organizations and communities, to become more peaceful and have a healthier group dynamic.





7. Identity-Based Conflict, Nationalism and Militarization

Written by Ryoza Teruoka

I enjoyed the privilege of co-facilitating three NARPI courses: *Identity-Based Conflict* in Okinawa with Kyungmook Kim in 2017, *Peacebuilding Beyond Nationalism and Militarization* in Jeju with Kang Ho Song in 2018, and *Space and Facilities for Peacebuilding: the roles of the arts, education and exhibition* in Nanjing in 2019 with Kyoko Okumoto.

A fourth course also connected with these themes was *Nonviolent Response to Militarisation*, facilitated by Yutaka Ohata, Syd Wang and Kyoko Okumoto (organizer).

Unlike the core courses of NARPI, these courses came with a different name and focus every year. In spite of consistently different names, there is one common element among these four courses - that is, "collectiveness". In the context of Northeast Asia, collectiveness often appears as nationalism, chauvinism, ethnocentrism and racism, which are quite peaceless phenomena.

Peacebuilders tend to look down on those collective identities, saying things like "Nationalism? Chauvinism? Absurd! We all are global citizens, let's build a peaceful society together." That's a beautiful idea and those are beautiful words. But reality doesn't work like that. We cannot all be free from our collective identities no matter how much we want to; humans have been a group-living species since even before bipedalism began.

On one hand, the identity of a nation has not only a negative side but also a positive side. For instance, the identity of a nation is fundamentally about a sense of community; that is, "us", so that the identity of a nation

generates social common good and social justice. On the other hand, national identity also has an affinity for chauvinism, ethnocentrism and racism.

What is the ongoing reality of Northeast Asia (and the reality worldwide)? Very unfortunately, our world is full of racism and chauvinism. Any kind of nation involves varied prejudice, senses of discrimination and antagonism, rooted in the collective memory of pain, either as victimized or victimizing. Those embedded prejudices, discrimination and antagonism are great organs to mobilize people into direct violence, which can be triggered by futile incidents, rumors, fake news, etc.

In order to eliminate such violence and build Northeast Asia with coexistence, we have to face negative collectiveness such as history, as either victims or victimizers. That is the fundamental idea of these courses.

Each of these courses mainly used a participatory approach with a small part of essential lectures. We gradually sought collective identities with each other, as well as finding out what kind of stereotypes we (Northeast Asians) have of each other. Those are the path to collective identity-linked violence such as racism. Then, we faced negative realities linked to this collectiveness. In 2017 in Okinawa and 2018 in Jeju, we mainly focused on ongoing peaceless realities such as hate speech and military bases. In 2019 in Nanjing, we mainly focused on peaceless realities linked to collective memory (history).

After digging into collectiveness-linked peacelessness in our real world, in Okinawa and in Jeju, participants came up with proposals to ease the

existing racism, chauvinism, antagonism and militarization in Northeast Asia. In Nanjing, participants made a promotional video for a future Northeast Asia of coexistence which included a human flip book, clay animation and rap music.

Based on the common idea, there was a common process among the four courses. The first aspect of this is starting each course with an identity mapping self-introduction at the very beginning. Each participant made an identity map showing the social/cultural groups they belong to. They then introduced themselves using the map. When participants introduced themselves to each other in Jeju, a participant who is from a Korean minority group in Japan introduced her rich collective identity background. Questions from other participants were endless. Even most of the participants from Japan had never given any thought to minorities in Japan. Her self-introduction made us notice that nationality or ethnicity is not an axiom.

In order to face the harsh reality of Northeast Asia, relativization of collective identity is necessary. This formed the second common process of the four courses, as participants made groups according to their national/regional origin and made comedy based upon their nation/region.

In Nanjing, participants taught each other contemporary history according to what they had been taught in high school. After this mutual history teaching, we had discussion time. One participant shared his thought that “we are taught history based on a national point of view. But why should history be national? Schools should teach the history of relations and history of communication, more than national history. Then that can change our mind-set toward peace.”





CHAPTER

4

The Growing
NARPI Tree:
NARPI's
Development
and Impact





The Growing NARPI Tree - NARPI's Development and Impact

This chapter introduces peacebuilding activities conducted by NARPI Steering Committee members and other NARPI participants in different parts of the region. Some activities have been influenced by a connection to NARPI; some have developed as a response to NARPI. These stories were collected in 2020.

NARPI and Nanjing for Peace

Written by Liu Cheng

Nanjing is known as the only international city for peace in China, and Nanjing University is regarded as the center of Peace Studies in the country. NARPI has made special contributions to peacebuilding in Nanjing. The establishment of the relationship between Nanjing University and NARPI is mainly attributed to Professor Kyoko Okumoto, who participated in conferences for Peace Studies organized by Professor Liu Cheng of Nanjing University three times, introduced NARPI in detail at these conferences, and strongly recommended that Liu Cheng participate in the 2013 NARPI summer peacebuilding training. From this, Liu Cheng got to know Jae Young, Karen and other NARPI volunteers, as well as relevant course contents. Liu Cheng then decided to become a member of the NARPI family and make his own contribution to the development of

the institute.

One of the most important yet difficult parts of this cooperation was holding the NARPI summer peacebuilding training at Nanjing University in 2014. As an important official university in China, Nanjing University had to cooperate with an international NGO to set up this international summer school. Furthermore, the courses it teaches are not traditional subjects, which is extremely rare in Chinese universities. This meant that both difficulties and assistance were inevitable. Fortunately, we have overcome these many difficulties, successfully held the programme and laid a foundation for future cooperation. It is through the support of NARPI that Nanjing University was awarded the UNESCO Chair of Peace Studies in 2017. In the same year, Nanjing successfully applied to join the International Cities of Peace. Now peace has become an important identity and work for the city of Nanjing. It is in this context that NARPI was again held at Nanjing University in 2019. The 2019 NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training welcomed the largest number of NARPI participants in ten years. 59 undergraduates from nine leading universities (C9) in China participated in the course training. This was the first time for these future leaders to participate in courses for peace. There was a very good response, and this is sure to have a profound impact on China's peacebuilding in the future.

Through NARPI activities, young people from different countries in Northeast Asia have come to gain a comprehensive understanding of China, especially Nanjing. Young people in China, especially college students, have deepened their understanding of the culture of peace, especially of mutual understanding between Chinese and Japanese young

people. On this basis, the *Dialogue between Peace Studies Scholars in China and Japan* was held three times in Beijing, Nanjing and Osaka in 2015, 2017 and 2019. This is of great significance for Nanjing, a city that has suffered from war. At present, Nanjing is further strengthening the construction of a peaceful city. It is now preparing for the Nanjing Peace Forum^o, which will be built into a national platform for China to promote the culture of peace, including peace research, education and activities in China, Northeast Asia and the world. Through this process, the cooperation between NARPI and Nanjing will become even closer, and benefits for peace will be even more prominent in the future.

^o This piece was written before the 2020 Nanjing Peace Forum was successfully held, both online and offline, on October 24-25.



My Wonderful Journey with NARPI

Written by Oyunsuren (Oyuna) Damdinsuren

Since 2010 I have been serving as a Steering Committee member of NARPI and participating in its Summer Peacebuilding Training as a participant, course documenter and language supporter, as well as a co-facilitator. As a SC member I have recruited around 40 Mongolian participants for NARPI trainings so far, most of whom were my students, colleagues and friends. Though peacebuilding is not a completely new term for them, learning about peace with people from other Northeast Asian countries and sharing their stories in a safe and supportive environment enabled them to understand how important it is to arm people not with weapons or ideology, but with tolerance, mutual understanding, and peacebuilding skills. That is why NARPI is helping to bridge the gap between the people who once fought wars against each other like Japan, Korea, China, and Mongolia.

I have fond memories of many unforgettable, inspiring, life-changing, joyful and even sad stories about the first decade of NARPI's history. One of them is that in 2015 our team successfully hosted the 5th NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training for the first time in Mongolia. Despite the sudden change of our planned venue and some minor setbacks, everything went well. Participants and facilitators from all over the region and also from the US and Canada, enjoyed Mongolia's beautiful nature and unique nomadic culture.

Thanks to NARPI, I have become friends with many wonderful people, and learned much of their cultures, personal stories and rich experiences in peacebuilding. Our field trips to the House of Sharing in Gwangju,

Gyeonggi-do; the Nanjing Massacre Memorial Museum; the Memorial Museum of the Victims of Political Repression in Ulaanbaatar; the Jing-Mei Human Rights Memorial; and the Cultural Park Peace Memorial Museum in Okinawa remind us of the atrocities of wars and violent conflicts, that must NEVER AGAIN be repeated.

Without NARPI I would not have been bold enough to start teaching my Conflict Resolution class in English, the first course offered in English at my university, in 2015. The 2016 NARPI Trainers' Training course further helped me improve my course design and teaching methodology. I am also grateful to the NARPI SC members for supporting and attending the first peace studies conference in my country under the theme of "Peace Studies in the XXI Century and Mongolia," which was held in October 2014 and hosted by the School of International Relations and Public Administration at the National University of Mongolia.

I hope NARPI will continue to inspire more and more peace-loving people from Northeast Asia to build a better and connected future, and will grow into a strong and reputable international organization.



Seeking an Alternative Way to Make Peace

Written by Nobuya Fukuda

I started to manage a small group for Peacebuilding in 2014. One of the reasons is that my body, not my mind, told me that "we need an alternative way to make peace in Okinawa". I heard this voice while I was in front of the gates of a U.S. base, where people gather to express their strong will to prevent construction of a helipad and a new base for the U.S. military. I did want to join the protest there, and I did so several times. However, when I witnessed an elderly person cursing a young police officer not for standing for citizens but for the government, my body strongly appealed to me to get out of there. I felt deeply saddened, because both were Okinawan. One of the young police officers tried to hide his tears when a woman said to him, "Are you really Okinawan? Why don't you protect us from the violence of the government?" It was almost hell for me even though no one shed blood.

Soon after, I organized a small platform named Positive Campaign Okinawa in 2014. With the slogan "Replace conflict with dialogue," we organized talk events and group work. Some people were skeptical about what we were doing because most of our activities were designed to provide a first step for dialogue between people who have different perspectives on social and political issues such as the new U.S. military base construction in Okinawa. So the encounter with NARPI in 2016 reassured me so, so, so much. I noticed that there could be various ways to build peace. I met various people dedicating themselves to peacebuilding. Even talking about peace, their faces were bright and energetic. The experience through NARPI encouraged me greatly.

After participating in NARPI, I visited Peace Building in Korea several times and learned the importance of relationships amongst people in daily life, and of a sense of community. The path to a peaceful world is not flat, as you know. It has a series of ups and downs. Some demons may be waiting for us on the corners. When we are facing serious circumstances, our faces need to smile. When we are struggling with tough issues, our feelings should be relaxed. NARPI makes me realize every time what is essential for peacebuilding.



Peace Trainings in Japanese Language

Written by Kyoko Okumoto

When promoting NARPI at home, oftentimes people ask us if there would be any peace trainings conducted in Japanese language. They say they hesitate to join NARPI because of the linguistic challenge. It is also a challenge for many people to join a full length training because it is hard to take many days off from work for such a training; it is simply not part of our culture and the workstyle does not support it. Therefore, the time of the training is limiting. People find it easier to take a weekend off, at least.

This article focuses on some peace training activities that have been held in Japanese language. All the Steering Committee members based in Japan are facilitators/trainers, and we often organise a variety of projects and events separately, or together.

For example, Kathy Matsui has organised many workshops with the World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP) in the past several years. Akiko Ishihara holds learning opportunities for people who are involved with disasters in Fukushima and Minamata. Atsuhiko Katano conducts trainings with Mennonite groups in Japan. Meri Joyce works with Peace Boat, including as part of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC).

The Peace Studies Association of Japan (PSAJ) is an academic community of peace studies and research, and it has a project committee on peace education, of which the heads have been NARPI peace trainers: NARPI Steering Committee member and facilitator, Kyoko Okumoto (2014-15 as the head), NARPI facilitator, Ryoza Teruoka (2016-17), and 2018 NARPI

participant, Yuko Takabe (2018-the present). Kathy Matsui and Aya Kasai (NARPI facilitators) are core members of this group too. This Peace Education Project Committee has been conducting peace trainings in “NARPI style” in different parts of Japan when PSAJ conferences are held twice a year.

Growing from these activities, “Yaritoring (やとり⇔とりにng)” is another new branch of peace education/training project that has been holding an annual weekend workshop in different parts of Japan. It tries to have both an on-site field trip and peace trainings facilitated mainly by Kyoko, Ryozo and Yuko.

The first trial was in Shimonoseki (September, 2018) where Jun Nakai (participant in 2017 and 2019) hosted, and invited Atsuhiko Katano as a special resource on restorative justice. Shimonoseki is one of the closest cities to the Korean Peninsula, and is therefore a location of a Zainichi Korean community since the Japanese colonial time.

The second event was held in Kawasaki (July, 2019) where Ryozo hosted using his network. Again, learning about the Zainichi Korean community which has been struggling, surviving and fighting against racism was a precious opportunity.

The third such event was upcoming in Osaka (December, 2020) where Kyoko and Rie Kwak (participant in 2017 and 2018) would have been hosting together, if COVID-19 was not spreading. Osaka is also famous for its Zainichi Korean community and its growing social activism through three to five generations now. We are hoping to have this learning opportunity when the situation is settled down gradually.

“Yaritoring” considers, so far, that Zainichi Korean and related issues are most crucial to understand Japan’s past of aggression, and its present filled with structural and cultural violence. Visiting the actual residents and activists on-site and hearing their voices are the core part of the learnings. The peace training provides further depth to them too. Using NARPI methods/styles, the on-site knowledge becomes more real to participants and facilitators and we hope that we start trying to overcome the situation, by transforming the historical conflict.

Cultivating a Peacebuilding Culture in Japan

Written by Akiko Ishihara

When NARPI started its first summer peacebuilding training in 2011, I was a graduate student at Eastern Mennonite University, which runs the Summer Peacebuilding Institute, one of the models for NARPI's summer training. As I came back to Japan in 2012 with a dream to start a Japan Peacebuilding Institute, NARPI was a senior sibling model of my dream! Since returning to Japan, I have devoted myself to peacebuilding intervention activities with people affected by the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant disaster, as well as developing a graduate program in conflict transformation at Kumamoto University, where I work.

In the areas affected by the Fukushima nuclear disaster, people have been suffering from divisions in human relationships caused by tremendous trauma and fears, and from the structural violence of the power balances in global nuclear politics and related industries. Applying restorative justice, trauma healing, and non-violent social actions, I created a transformative tour inviting Fukushima community leaders to the city of Minamata, which has a strong experience of justice and reconciliation after the Minamata environmental mercury pollution. After the Minamata tour, one of the Fukushima leaders visited the Korean Peacebuilding Institute with me. I was so impressed by her spiritual resonance with a survivor of Japanese military sexual slavery, and with supporters of the victims of the Sewol sinking.

For peacebuilding training and education in Japan, our university has sent several graduate students to NARPI as a part of their graduate education, and will continue to do so. However, many Japanese who

are interested in peacebuilding training cannot attend NARPI because of the language barrier. For them, we have offered some peacebuilding trainings in Japanese in Kumamoto and in other affected areas by disasters and violence such as Fukushima and Minamata. I also enjoy offering peacebuilding training with other NGOs with a peace mission, such as the World Conference of Religions for Peace, Japan, and the Asian Rural Institute, one of the oldest NGOs in Japan, whose original mission is to contribute to and serve people in areas Japan invaded in the Asia-Pacific War by offering agriculture and community leadership training. Some of these projects are in collaboration with Japan-based NARPI steering committee members and participants. I am planning to publish a textbook of peacebuilding training and intervention in Japanese with some Japanese-speaking peacebuilders and peace scholars, and have also been working in conflict transformation and reconciliation with health-related issues including dementia and COVID-19 cases.

NARPI helps us to cultivate human networks of peacebuilders even domestically within Japan, as well as Northeast Asia. We would like to further cultivate a peacebuilding culture in Japan, hoping that this culture can contribute to peace both in Northeast Asia and in the world.

Northeast Asia Youth Peace Camp: Peacebuilding Efforts in Nanchong

Written by Wang Ying

When Jae, the founder and director of NARPI, came to my city Nanchong to network and prepare for the start of NARPI around 2007, I had just returned from a one-year service program in the U.S. After spending one year with a Mennonite church in the U.S., I had learned what peacebuilding is, and I was enthusiastic to do something for peace. After hearing Jae's idea and dream for NARPI, I was inspired with the idea of having youth in Northeast Asia get together for a summer camp. That was the starting point of the 10-year program called the "Northeast Asia Youth Peace Camp". Ever since the beginning, Peace Camp shared many resources, especially human resources, with NARPI and was supported by NARPI in many ways. Peace Camp counselors



who received training from NARPI could lead "peacebuilding sessions" during the camp with a better understanding of the field. Some peace camp participants also grew up to join NARPI, and then eventually became camp counselors.

Besides Peace Camp, NARPI helped me to network with peacebuilders in the region throughout these years. As a steering committee member of NARPI, I got to work with peacebuilders from the region and build strong relationships with them as well. By hearing and observing what they are doing for peace, I was encouraged and refreshed when doing my own work locally.

NARPI also strengthened me and my organization in many ways. Since the beginning, we've sent as many staff as we can to get training at



NARPI. They all came back with a better understanding of the work we are doing. For the first few years serving in NARPI, I was an eager learner as well. I would sit in classes and learn as a participant, which evoked my interest in continuing my academic study at EMU's peacebuilding and conflict transformation program. With a strong interest in RJ, I started to initiate a school RJ program in Nanchong after returning from EMU last year.

NARPI:

The Place that Reminds Me of My Soul and Hope in Peace Work

Written by Moe Sasaki

In 2012, NARPI held a Northeast Asia youth dialogue program in collaboration with Peace Boat. We spent a week of dialogue on international waters where we discussed the difficult conflicts that our countries faced. I was one of the guests called from Japan, attending along with students from China, Hong Kong, South Korea and we shared our time with the Japanese passengers. During our final presentations, one of the Korean girls presented on her topic, the "Comfort Women". I remember feeling very protective of her, worried about the reactions the passengers might have. She presented beautifully, but after her presentation, there was a moment of tense silence, until an elderly Japanese man in his 80s stood up and started shouting at her. I remember freezing in horror. I wanted this time to be a safe space where we could have dialogue across generations and nations, but perhaps this was too great a hope.

But something was different. Listening closely, we realized the man's voice shook, not with anger but from tears. He was sharing a story about his elder brother who was sent to Korea as a soldier. He shared how he clung to his brother's legs and begged him not to go, and how he prayed for his safe return. I do not know how long he waited, but finally the war ended, and his brother was put on a boat and sent back. Unfortunately, that boat sank, and lives were lost. Miraculously however, his brother was saved when Korean fishermen found the drowning soldiers at sea, rescued them, and carried them to Japan. That night I found myself translating between this elderly Japanese man, the young Korean girl

and many Japanese youth who gathered for hours to listen and share.

It has been nine years since this experience, and I still remember it clearly. I remember thinking, these are the spaces I want to create. This is the sharing that will change hearts and minds. After graduating university, I joined NARPI's 2014 Nanjing Summer Peacebuilding Training and soon after took on the role as admin staff where I worked with the NARPI team to organize the 2015 Mongolia Summer Peacebuilding Training. Even after leaving the admin post, NARPI has been deeply intertwined with my peacebuilding work. I now have the joy of holding my own peacebuilding training in Japan through my company, IC Net Limited, a Japanese development consulting company, with the counsel and guidance of Kyoko Okumoto. Kyoko and I were even able to carry out our first Rwanda Peacebuilding Study Tour in 2019, an amazing experience where we learnt from the people who are walking the path of reconciliation after the 1994 Rwanda genocide. I now also find myself working and volunteering with organizations such as the Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute, the United Network of Young Peacebuilders, Peace Boat, and the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs as a trainer and facilitator in peacebuilding. All of these connections and opportunities were made possible through the friendships that were formed in and through NARPI.

My own winding path as a peacebuilder flows beside NARPI's path as a growing peacebuilding institute in Northeast Asia. I started with a simple hope to nurture peace with the Northeast Asian friends I had around me and through continuing dialogues and building relations with fellow peace-loving sisters and brothers, I now find myself in a position where I

can build new streams of peace dialogue in new pastures (often with the support of my friends that NARPI connected me with!).

Throughout my journey in peace building, NARPI has been the place that reminds me of my soul and my hope in peace work. My soul is that of a peace activist not afraid to face difficult topics, and my hope is that it is the power of everyday people who have the compassion and strength to come together again and create lasting peace.



My Journey with NARPI and Peacebuilding in Jeju

Written by Kaia Vereide

NARPI has played an important role in my life journey. During the nearly two years that I spent working with the NARPI admin team in Deokso (2013-14), I formed a base of relationships with people working for peace in Northeast Asia. I, like many others, consider NARPI as a family. NARPI has been a safe place to learn, to grow, and to meet people who have been inspiring role models, encouraging teachers, and dear friends. Through NARPI, I made connections with people working in the anti-base movement in Gangjeong Village on Jeju Island, South Korea, and now I have been living in Gangjeong for over four years, learning from and joining in the peace movement here. Part of my role has been to support international solidarity activities, building connections with other peace





movements. Participating in NARPI in Taiwan, Okinawa and Nanjing were good opportunities to build connections with fellow peacebuilders. When NARPI came to Jeju in 2018, I hosted the second day of the field trip in Gangjeong Village. I shared the history of the struggle against the navy base and arranged tours and meetings with several local villagers and activists.

I have also been able to put what I have learned in NARPI courses into practice in my peacebuilding activities. Documenting *Non-Violent Communication and Facilitation* encouraged me to continue learning and practicing facilitation and made it easier to understand a Korean language NVC course last year. Attending *Conflict Transformation in Organizations* gave me a vocabulary and frame to understand conflicts I have experienced. *Arts, Media and Peacebuilding* was a good opportunity

to reflect on my art and journalism activities in Gangjeong. *Trainer's Training* provided space to practice sharing these skills and experiences with new participants. I have been learning and growing with NARPI for seven years, and I hope and expect that NARPI will also continue to grow, develop, and mature in the years to come.

I'd like to share the story of one particular peacebuilding effort in which NARPI played an important role. After joining the 2014 NARPI training in Nanjing, Emily Wang learned more about how Alddreu Airfield on Jeju Island was used by the Japanese military to arm and refuel the planes that bombed Nanjing in 1937, leading up to the Nanjing massacre. She partnered with other activists and historians in Jeju to host a memorial for the Nanjing massacre at Alddreu Airfield, which has continued to be held each December 13 since 2014. It brings together people from all over Jeju Island who are working to prevent Jeju from being re-militarized and used for such a tragedy ever again. I shared this story at the 2019 NARPI training in Nanjing and was glad to host three graduate students from Nanjing University at the memorial service in December 2019. I translated the remarks of 2017 NARPI participant Pei Yang at the ceremony; she shared, "I think learning the historical relics of Jeju and the historical memory of Nanjing, now we can understand the significance of peace more profoundly. We are standing on a new starting point; we are not only advocates of world peace, but also active actors in the pursuit of a harmonious world."



Hope of Peace and Just Solidarity of Northeast Asian People

Written by Dabin Jung

I work for peace and human rights at the Advocacy Center of the Society of Jesus in a Korean Province. Previously, I have participated in various peace education programs, and sometimes have also myself facilitated peace education for teenagers. However, I felt that opportunities to learn the methodology of peace education in Korea were quite limited. I've known of NARPI for years, but I was finally able to participate in Nanjing last summer. The best thing about NARPI was that I was able to meet really great people. I wanted to learn more about peace education and conflict transition in depth, so I asked Aya Kasai, who taught our class, which school she learned at. Aya told me, "NARPI is my school." I thought this was a joke. But when I look back, it really is. NARPI is a very special school as well as a classroom, that breathed vividly to me.

The most impressive thing was that NARPI gave us a safe space that moved our minds, and we were able to learn through experience. Especially through the program held in Nanjing, I could feel how deeply we are connected to each other as Asians. The painful history of colonialism and war has left a deep mark on us even today. However, I hope that our new generation will have a link through solidarity and peace, not pain and sadness. After participating in NARPI, I became more interested in solidarity connecting Northeast Asia. Therefore, I am thinking about how we, in different parts of Northeast Asia such as Hong Kong, Mainland China, Taiwan, Japan, and the two Koreas, can be together, despite that it is always difficult to be friendly.

NARPI was a school that made me a worker for peace. When summer comes again, I want to go again to our school.



Working Together for Peace in NARPI

Written by Chiang Ying-mei (May)

I have been part of NARPI since August, 2016. As a local guide in Jinshan, where NARPI was held that year, I also delivered the welcome speech and introduced the anti-nuclear movement in my hometown. Then, I joined the field trip to Jing-Mei White Terror Memorial Park. I had already read the three former political prisoners' stories, which became more powerful through listening to the victims face to face. I was moved to see how the participants from different countries were in turn moved by these stories. That was the wonderful moment we all connected together.

The next January, my friend Mr. Takahara Takao asked me to give advice about his field trip relating to human rights in Taiwan. He was planning



to take his students to Taiwan the next spring. I highly recommended the Jing-Mei White Terror Memorial Park, and Mr. Tsai Kuen-Lin, one of the White Terror victims, who was very fluent in Japanese. I also recommended another story-teller, Ms. Lan Yun-Ruo, whose parents were the White Terror victims. Everything was almost done, except arranging an interpreter for Ms. Lan's lecture. Luckily, Mr. Tsai offered his help. I felt so good to help to build the connection between them.

The following two years of NARPI were right for me to learn about Okinawa and Jeju. Both have historical tragedies like Taiwan and we still have to deal with conflicts between islands, mainlands, and the superpowers. What a tough challenge we have! I joined the first week of training and the field trip. Besides, I tried my best to share my activities in the anti-nuclear movement with others. In my class in 2017 and in a plenary session in 2018, I believe I did a good job.

Last March I joined an anti-nuclear demonstration in Tokyo. At Yoyogi Park, a familiar slogan, Nuclear-Power-Go-Zero (核電歸零), caught my eyes. The four men wearing this slogan holding this had once gone biking around Taiwan and admired that idea of the anti-nuclear movement in Taiwan. I was encouraged by their action, too.



Photo credit: Etta Lee

As global citizens in Northeast Asia, we are really linked together. Peacebuilding still has a long way to go. It is great that we are working here together in NARPI.

Korea Peacebuilding Institute (KOPI)

Written by Jae Young Lee

Korea Peacebuilding Institute (KOPI) is an educational organization focusing on restorative justice that offers both lectures and practical workshops on restorative justice, in an effort to make Korean society a better and safer place. In 2011 KOPI branched out from a Christian organization called Korea Anabaptist Center which was established in 2001.

KOPI holds workshops on the themes of restorative justice practice training, conflict mediator training, and restorative discipline practices to apply the restorative justice paradigm in various areas of society. KOPI promotes new programs and publishes resources to help spread restorative justice in families, schools, organizations, the judicial system, and in local communities. In 2014, KOPI established Korea Association for Restorative Justice (KARJ) to spread the restorative justice paradigm by building networks among restorative justice practitioners who graduated from KOPI training programs. The Association serves as a channel of gathering and studying for people and organizations who are interested in the practicing areas of restorative justice, such as restorative schools, restorative hospitals, restorative apartments and restorative cities, in order to make restorative justice a social movement.

KOPI also runs an international restorative justice learning tour each year. KOPI gathers people who are interested in restorative justice to join a two-week learning tour to practicing RJ organizations abroad in areas such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Participants can learn how to apply RJ in their own communities from the many

fieldwork examples in the tour. At the same time, hosts can learn about how restorative justice is implemented in South Korea.

At an international level, KOPI is a close partner of NARPI and helps to provide the annual course on Restorative Justice at the NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training each year. KOPI is also a strong partner of the Northeast Asia Youth Peace Camp and has helped with both direction and implementation for this program for middle and high school students of South Korea, Japan, and Mainland China.

From the beginning, KOPI had a strong tie with NARPI since KOPI's mother organization, Korea Anabaptist Center (KAC), was one of the initiating organizations of NARPI. In South Korea, additionally, KOPI is one of the main channels to introduce and recruit participants for NARPI. People who have participated in NARPI through KOPI often realize the importance of extending peacebuilding approaches, like peace education and restorative justice, to deal not only present but also past conflicts of the Northeast Asia region. In that sense, NARPI provides opportunities to extend the vision and understanding of the meaning of peacebuilding among KOPI's network.

KOPI has two potential areas to strengthen future cooperation with NARPI. First, KOPI is interested in building an international network among Asian restorative justice practitioners to share each other's experiences and to develop cultural models of its practice. Second, KOPI wants to develop restorative approaches to deal with historical conflict in Northeast Asia for future generations. It is an important mission of the current generation to choose a justice lens to see the past in order to prevent future conflict. Therefore, it would be mutually beneficial if

KOPI pursues these goals through NARPI's platform and network. An ultimate goal of NARPI is that more peacebuilding institutes like KOPI in the region will grow out from NARPI.



CHAPTER
5

Organizing
NARPI

1

How do we organize NARPI?

The organizing aspect of NARPI is shared between three main groups:

1. Steering Committee
2. Local Hosting Team
3. Admin Team

As NARPI develops, participants and facilitators are also taking on some responsibilities related to organizing. A culture of shared ownership, a great uniqueness for NARPI, is spreading.

The **Steering Committee** is the group that originally co-created NARPI and has continued to set the direction of NARPI's growth and development. The Steering Committee is mainly made up of members from various parts of Northeast Asia; there are also a couple of Advisory Members from other parts of the world.

The **Local Hosting Team (or Local Host)** is the group of people (or individual) in the area of the region that is hosting NARPI; this group changes each year depending on the location of the training. Sometimes the Local Hosting Team is led by a NARPI Steering Committee member, other times it is led by a former participant.

The **Admin Team** has three members – the Executive Director, Finance and

Fundraising Coordinator, and Communications Coordinator. All positions are volunteer; the Finance and Fundraising Coordinator is the only full-time position. Both the Finance and Fundraising Coordinator and the Communications Coordinator receive a monthly stipend from NARPI.

Before the training...

The Steering Committee is responsible for:

- Choosing a location and dates that work for most people in NEA
- Choosing courses and facilitators
- Choosing plenary speakers (since 2018)
- Recruiting participants
- Supporting fundraising efforts locally

The Local Hosting Team is responsible for:

- Choosing a venue that fits NARPI's budget; communicating with the venue
- Hosting an inspection trip to show the venue and field trip options to a team of two Steering Committee members
- Planning the field trip to local sites related to conflict and peace in the hosting area; planning transportation and meals
- Coordinating any special events with local resource people
- Suggesting and purchasing local gifts for all NARPI participants, for facilitators, and for volunteers
- Recruiting participants and volunteers from the local area, if possible

The Admin Team is responsible for:

- Announcing the training (website, email, social media)
- Preparing application forms and package; processing applications and communicating with applicants

- Communicating with facilitators
- Creating the budget; coordinating the crowd funding effort and other fundraising efforts/grant possibilities
- Preparing name tags, banners, certificates and one NARPI item for sale
- Planning rooming
- Preparing supplies
- Arranging volunteers for the training, in collaboration with the local host
- Arriving at the venue a couple days early to set up

During the training...

The Steering Committee is responsible for:

- Serving as local hosts, if possible
- Joining the training in any role, including language supporter, course documenter, admin support, resource person, facilitator, etc.
- Communicating with participants from different parts of Northeast Asia and hearing their voices about their specific needs
- Participating in an in-person Steering Committee meeting during the training (usually on the afternoon of Day 3 of the field trip)

The Local Hosting Team is responsible for:

- Communicating with the venue
- Leading the field trip; communicating with bus drivers; communicating with restaurants
- Assisting with grocery shopping and preparing breakfast
- Responding to the needs of participants who want to learn more about details of local matters

The Admin Team is responsible for:

- Registration
- Coordinating opening and closing ceremonies, plenary sessions and Culture and Talent Night
- Coordinating volunteers
- Making payments and organizing all receipts
- Sharing announcements
- Preparing gifts, certificates and evaluation forms
- Responding to suggestions/complaints; being available to help with conflicts

After the training...

The Steering Committee is responsible for:

- Gathering for an Evaluation Meeting, held the day after the training ends
- Reviewing evaluation feedback from participants and facilitators
- Maintaining a network with former NARPI participants from their area

The Local Hosting Team is responsible for:

- Joining the Evaluation Meeting and sharing input from the hosting experience

The Admin Team is responsible for:

- Joining the Evaluation Meeting
- Creating a newsletter report of the training; sharing the newsletter with the whole NARPI family, including funders
- Compiling evaluations from participants; collecting feedback from facilitators; sharing feedback with the Steering Committee
- Finalizing the budget; completing reporting requirements for funders

2011 Summer Training



2012 Summer Training



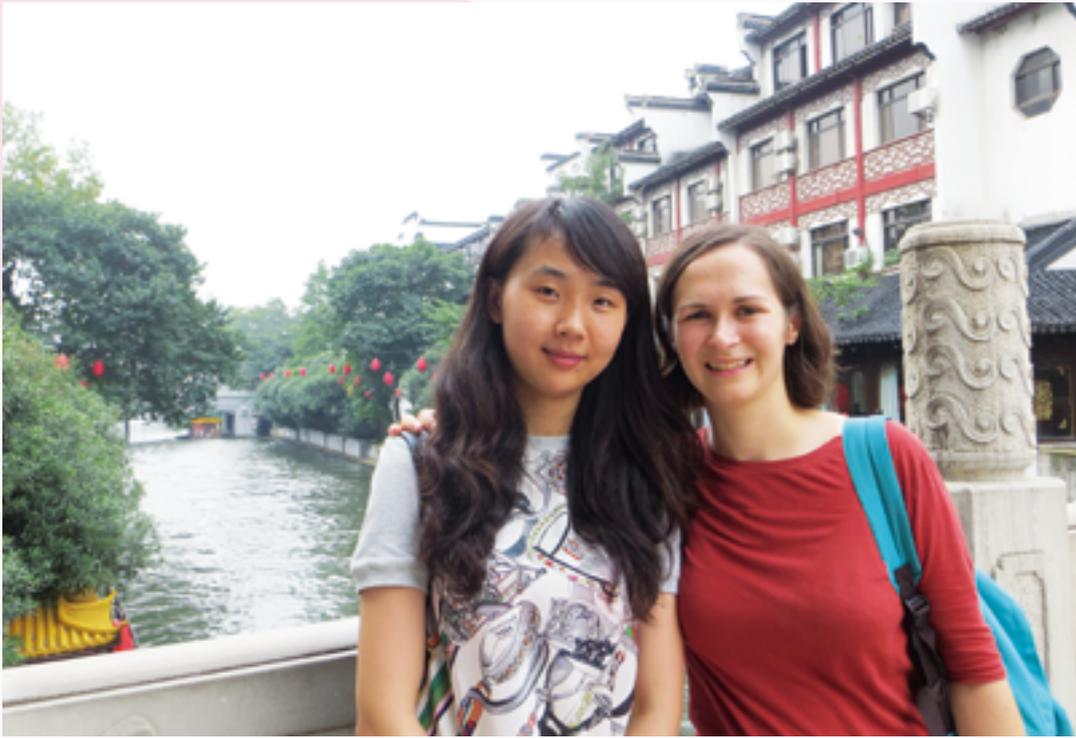
2013 Summer Training





2014 Summer Peacebuilding Training





■ 2015 Summer Peacebuilding Training



■ 2016 Summer Peacebuilding Training





2017 Summer Peacebuilding Training



2018 Summer Peacebuilding Training



2019 Summer Peacebuilding Training



2020 NARPI 10th Anniversary Virtual Celebration and Reunion



2021 Strategic Planning Meeting



2

How is NARPI funded?

NARPI is funded in three main ways: tuition, grants, and donations from organizations and individuals.

Tuition

Over the first nine years of NARPI trainings, the percentage of our annual income that comes from the participants' program fee generally increased. As the value for peacebuilding training in Northeast Asia grows, we hope that this trend will continue, for the sustainability of NARPI!

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
22%	17%	27%	33%	32%	46%	52%	51%	56%*

* Including in-kind donations received in lieu of tuition

Grants

The following partner organizations regularly provided financial support to NARPI throughout its first 10 years: Mennonite Central Committee (2009-2019), Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (2011-2015; 2020) and Mennonite Mission Network (2014-2019).

The following organizations provided grants for one or two years in the

first 10 years of NARPI: Schowalter Foundation (2011), Asian Community Trust (2011-2012), Niwano Foundation (2011, 2014), Robert Bosch Stiftung (2014), United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (2015)

Donations

The following organizations have donated to NARPI regularly:

Korea Anabaptist Center, University Mennonite Church, Honancho Mennonite Church, Korea Peacebuilding Institute, Transcend Japan, Nonviolent Peaceforce Japan, Wesley Foundation, Japan Mennonite Fellowship, Heiwa Senkyo Center, Hokkaido Mennonite Church, Nihon Mennonite Church, Hiroshima Mennonite Christ Church, Ashiya Sanjo Church, Cham JoEun Church, Obihiro Mennonite Church, Mennonite Peace Mission, Yeo Wool Church, Grace and Peace Mennonite Church, Sapporo Bethel Mennonite Church, Sonnenberg Mennonite Church

The following individuals, listed in no particular order, have donated to NARPI, plus many other anonymous donors:

2011:

Tom & Sharon Spicher, Bethany & Micah Spicher Schonberg

2012:

Sasaki Kazuyuki, Kobayashi Kuniaki, Priest Seta of Horyuji Temple, Dr. Kang In Soo, Tom & Sharon Spicher, Bethany & Micah Spicher Schonberg

2013:

Yasuhiro Yoshimura, Asakawa Kazuya, Nojima Daisuke, Fujita Akifumi,

Sasaki Kazuyuki, Chizuko Taguchi, Ishitani Tadayuki

2014:

Rui Ma, Shen Yu, Akifumi Fujita, Sasaki Kazuyuki, Tanaka Masaru, Sri Mayasandra, Jim & Carol Spicher, Bethany & Micah Spicher Schonberg

2015:

Tom & Sharon Spicher, John & Virginia Spicher, Jim & Carol Spicher, Nojima Daisuke, Fujita Akifumi, Akiko Ishihara, Yoriko Matsuno, Ryoza Teruoka, Kazuyuki Sasaki, Tachibana Shizuo, Asakawa Kazuya, Gail Okuma, Kathy Rowell, Francis Daehoon Lee, Liu Yi, Steve Leeper, Mongolian NARPI Alumni Group

2016:

Kazuyuki Sasaki, Moe Sasaki, Takahashi Kenji, Eri Somoto, Daisuke Nojima, Yahuei Chen & Syichang Wu, Asakawa Kazuya, Yoshimura Yasuhiro, Gail Okuma, Munkhshur Chimid, Amgalanzaya Tserenbaljir, Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Uuriintuya Mendsaikhan, Battogtokh Javzandolgor, Saruul Gan-Erdene, Asem Myeirankhan, Dorjderem Byambasuren, Tsogjavkhlan Tuvshinjargal, Dashtsetseg Mandalbayar, Zoljargal Batbaatar, Youki Kato, Kyoko Okumoto, Kathy Matsui, Emily Wang, Choi DaJung, Yeoreum Song, John & Virginia Spicher, Jim & Carol Spicher, Tom & Sharon Spicher

2017:

Akiko Ishihara, Bethany & Micah Spicher Schonberg, Daisuke Nojima, Enkhjargal Purevee, Eri Somoto, Fujita Akifumi, Gail Okuma, Hiro Katano, Hwang Pil Kyu, Im Heejin, Jae Young Lee & Karen Spicher, Jeong Yongjin & Choi Soyoung, Jim & Carol Spicher, John and Virginia Spicher,

Kathy Matsui, Kazuyuki Sasaki, Kazuya Asakawa, Kim Aekyung, Kuniko Fukuse, Kyoko Okumoto & Yasu Yoshimura, Mary Scheib, Masae Yuasa, Meqdad Salehi, Meri Joyce, Miyamoto Keiko & friends from World Friendship Center, Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Park Eunmim, Peggy Kanada, Rev. Michinori Maruta, Setsuko Mizuno, Shin Manshik, Shizuo Tachibana, Stacy Hughes, Terumi Kataoka, Tom & Sharon Spicher, Yeoreum Song, Youki Kato, Young Ai Kim, Yuji Inokuma, Yukina Yamada

2018:

Ying May, Emily Wang, Hanju Yoo, Lee Hyung Gon, Han Duckhee, Seungmin Hyun, Yoonseo Park & Abby Long, Hyesun Ryu & Donguk Seo, Soyoung Choi & Yongjin Jeong, Kang Ho Song, Kim Jiyoung, Chiang Ying-mei (May), Kyoko Okumoto & Yasu Yoshimura, Yuko Takabe, Gail Okuma, Keiko Miyamoto, Asakawa Kazuya, Fujita Akifumi, Taguchi Chizuko, Kazuyuki Sasaki, Moe Sasaki, Akiko Ishihara, Nojima Daisuke, Noriko Saneyoshi, Tommy Lee Woon, Tom & Sharon Spicher, Micah & Bethany Spicher Schonberg, Jae Young Lee & Karen Spicher, Liu Cheng, Evelyn & Daniel Nafziger, Jim & Carol Spicher, John & Virginia Spicher, Tanya Hoover, Michael Lehman, Jesse Johnson, Sriprakash Mayasandra, Stacy Hughes, Alex Piasecki, Ryoza Teruoka, Yuko Ikuta, Kelly Forsyth, Russ and Sheryl Noble, Meri Joyce, Pearl Lande, Benjamin Mast, Nolan Thiessen, Peter and Kelly, Kathy Matsui, the Chan family, Michaela Payne, James Lioi, Michelle Tucker, Seohwi Jo

2019:

Gusik Yoon & Youngsook Choi, Michiko & Shizuo Tachibana, Fujita Akifumi, Rie Kwak, Bethany & Micah Spicher Schonberg, Tommy Lee Woon, Katie Uemura, Moe Sasaki, Kazuyuki Sasaki, Hyojin Chang, Hiro Katano,

Minkyong Kim, Yuko Ikuta, Kaoru Umezaki, Chizuko Taguchi, Asakawa Kazuya, Junko Hattori, Kathy Matsui, Kyoko Okumoto, Gail Okuma, Yuko Takabe, Ji Young Kim, Seungmin Hyun, Hyesun Ryu & Donguk Seo, Yoonseo Park & Abby Long, Soonwon Kang, Cheryl Woelk & Scott Kim, Liu Cheng, Benjamin Mast, Ashley Lehman, Danika Epp, Annie Martens, Jim & Carol Spicher, Michelle Tucker, Masae Yuasa, Meri Joyce, Charlotte White

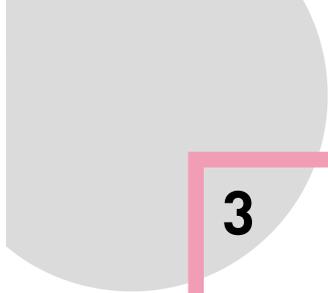
2020:

Bethany & Micah Spicher Schonberg

Crowdfunding

In 2017 we started an annual crowdfunding campaign. We have raised the following amount of money (in USD) through crowdfunding. Many thanks to all who have contributed to this effort. We plan to continue this method of fundraising in the coming years.

2017	2018	2019
\$1900	\$4250	\$3885



3

What are the challenges?

Several of NARPI's challenges are similar to challenges of other peacebuilding NGOs. We have often struggled to recruit our target number of participants – 50 people per year. Some years it has been especially challenging to recruit participants from the hosting area, and we have tried to create incentives to encourage participation, for example offering one course free to people from the local area who serve as a volunteer in the other week.

It is also a challenge to raise sufficient funds each year. Though a program fee is required from participants, these funds do not cover all of the expenses of the training. We have chosen to keep the program fee relatively low so that NARPI trainings can be accessible to people regardless of economic status. We also have limited scholarship funds each year to provide partial support for individuals who would otherwise not be able to join NARPI.

One unique challenge to NARPI, as a mobile peacebuilding institute, is that the planning each year is shared between the local host and the admin team. Distance and language barriers make the planning work more complicated, but we are grateful for the opportunities that these challenges bring to learn from each other.

During the actual training, as well, the admin team is often unable to communicate with the venue or do simple tasks like ordering food at

restaurants, because of language barriers, so the local hosting team and local volunteers cover these roles. Sometimes participants step in to assist in the ways they are able, creating a spirit of helpfulness and care at NARPI that Kyoko Okumoto calls the “NARPI spirit.”

Since the venues are generally unfamiliar to the admin team, unexpected changes are often required. There are often some special rules or situations that we did not anticipate. Though this may be regarded as a challenge at times, overall, it seems to create an atmosphere of cultural understanding and patience at NARPI.

Dealing with multiple currencies is another challenge that NARPI faces as a regional peacebuilding institute, which brings challenges of exchanging money (and loss due to exchange fees). The finance reporting work is also tedious due to the multiple currencies.

The greatest challenges for NARPI, though, do not come from the technical planning aspects, but from the ongoing political tensions in Northeast Asia. We aim to provide safe space for all people who gather at NARPI, but in reality it is impossible to create a completely safe space for everyone. So we work to provide the most positive space possible, in the real space of our region.



Call for Future Collaboration

At the beginning, we NARPI initiators often said that our goal for the first 10 years would be to survive. This might seem like a low aim, but considering that NARPI is the first regional peacebuilding institute to survive for 10 years in Northeast Asia, even this simple goal becomes significant. This goal would not have been completed without the commitment of participants, donors, facilitators, Admin Team staff, volunteers and Steering Committee members. We thank all of you who have been a part of the great journey of the first 10 years of NARPI.

Over the 10 years of NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training, we have created a network of peace-loving people in Northeast Asia, including great peacebuilding resource people. We have visited meaningful places and learned history together through the NARPI field trips. We have equipped people who did not know much about peacebuilding, to become potential resources for peace in the region. Above all, we have made many new ‘family members’ who care and share concern for each other. Indeed, we have achieved many visible and invisible results through NARPI, and we would like to celebrate both the process and the gains.

However, we know that in Northeast Asia there are still far more people who have never even heard what peacebuilding is about and who do not know how to do peacebuilding work in their communities. We also see that the world continues to suffer from many challenges, including climate

change, COVID-19, racism, nationalism and militarism. This is why we need now, more than ever, to give attention to peacebuilding training efforts like NARPI which aim both to reduce violence as well as increase peace by transforming conflict in the region. The hopeless reality in our region and in the world should not discourage us, but instead should awaken us to walk toward peace.

Therefore, our mission must continue in the coming 10 years and beyond. At this point, we would like to revisit our mission. *The mission of NARPI is to transform the culture and structure of militarism and communities of fear and violence into just and peaceful ones by providing peacebuilding training, connecting and empowering people in Northeast Asia.*

Let's continue to work on this mission of peace with the partners and friends that we have met through NARPI and also continue to extend our network. In the future, we hope to see the emergence and growth of more local peacebuilding efforts and institutes like NARPI. We pray that the spirit of togetherness that we have nurtured for the past 10 years will continue to grow in the coming years, as a tree grows from a small seed.

To readers who are learning about NARPI for the first time, or who have not yet joined a NARPI training, we welcome you to reach out to this growing tree and become a part of it!

On behalf of the NARPI Admin Team and Steering Committee members,

Jae Young Lee and Karen Spicher

If you would like to join NARPI, here are some simple ways to get involved:

1. Visit our website: narpi.net.
2. Join us for the next NARPI program! We encourage everyone to join first as a participant or volunteer.
3. Tell others in your network about NARPI.
4. Raise support for people from your community to participate in the NARPI Summer Peacebuilding Training and provide opportunities through which they can share what they learned afterwards.
5. Donate money directly to NARPI.





2017 NARPI August 4-18, 2017 Summer Program Cebu

暑期工子女

MOSCOW