

ငြိမ်းချမ်းမေတ္တာအဖွဲ့ 
Religions for Peace-Myanmar

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Secretary General- Myanmar

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About us



- ▶ In June 2012, religious communities in Myanmar came together to form *Religions for Peace - Myanmar (RfP-M)* as the country's first full-fledged representative and action-oriented interreligious body for reconciliation, peace and development. RfP-M brings together all of the four major religions of Myanmar; Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Hinduism and was officially inaugurated in September 2012.
- ▶ RfP-Myanmar is one of Religions for Peace's 90 National Affiliates. RfP-M consists of Myanmar's historic religious traditions and organizations including the Sitagu International Buddhist Academy; the Ratana Metta Organization (Buddhist); the Myanmar Council of Churches (MCC); the Catholic Church; the Sanatan Hindu Organization in Myanmar; and the Islamic Centre of Myanmar. RfP-M works at the national, regional and local levels and capitalizes on each organization's ability to mobilize its existing infrastructure of thousands of local congregations. It offers a platform for religious leaders on joint advocacy, coordinated program response and training, mobilization of local communities around issues of public concern and for channeling resources through local congregations and other faith groups.

Mission and Vision



- ▶ **Mission**
- ▶ Communities with diverse religious beliefs live in peace and harmony in Myanmar.

- ▶ **Vision**
- ▶ Advance inter-communal harmony and social cohesion through interreligious cooperation.

Basic Principles

- Respect religious differences
- Act on deeply held and widely shared values
- Preserve the identity of each religious community
- Honor the different ways religious communities are organized
- Link local, regional and national religious and multi-religious structures

Purpose

- To urge and motivate all religious adherents in Myanmar to make concerted and conscientious efforts at promoting peace and harmony
- To promote the sharing of knowledge amongst religious communities, of their respective principles and values to build a peaceful and harmonious society in Myanmar and the world at large
- To create a forum for deliberating and articulating common interests and concerns.
- To plan and implement collaborative actions based on shared moral commitments in Myanmar and worldwide
- To promote respect for unique traditions and differences in belief and action
- To connect, liaise and cooperate with national and international religious bodies, organizations, communities and societies to promote and enhance lasting peace and universal harmony.

RfP-Myanmar

Kachin- Myikyina, Putao

Shan- Lashio, Taunggyi

Mandalay- Meikhtila

Rakhine- Kyaykphyu,

Sittwe

Bago- Pyay

Kayah- Demoso

Ayeyarwady- Patheingyi

Yangon- Yangon



A graphic for Religions for Peace-Myanmar. At the top, it features the Burmese text 'ငြိမ်းချမ်းမေတ္တာအဖွဲ့' and the English text 'Religions for Peace-Myanmar' alongside various religious symbols: the Om symbol, a Dharma Chakra, a cross, a crescent moon and star, a Yin-Yang symbol, and a Shinto torii gate. Below this, the Burmese text 'ငြိမ်းချမ်းမေတ္တာအဖွဲ့' and the English text 'Religions for Peace-Myanmar' are prominently displayed. The bottom section shows an organizational structure with icons of people and the following text: 'Core Group Members (CGM)', 'Executive Committee (EC)', 'Women of Faith Network (WoFN)', 'Secretariat', 'Interreligious Council / Interfaith Committee (IRC)/(IC)', and 'Interfaith Youth Network (IYN)'. The background is a blue grid pattern.

Gender and Human dignity

What is Gender?

- Gender is Human's perception.
- Socially constructed
- This includes norms, behaviors and roles associated with Culture, Tradition

Gender equality

- ▶ What is gender equality?
- ▶ Gender equality is when people of all genders have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities.
- ▶ Everyone is affected by gender equality - women, men, trans and gender diverse people, children and families.
- ▶ It impacts people of all ages and backgrounds
- ▶ We need gender equality urgently

EQUALITY VERSUS EQUITY



In the first image, it is assumed that everyone will benefit from the same supports. They are being treated equally.



In the second image, individuals are given different supports to make it possible for them to have equal access to the game. They are being treated equitably.



In the third image, all three can see the game without any supports or accommodations because the cause of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.

EQUALITY

□ **Equality of opportunities**

- ▶ Women are provided the same opportunities as men. But **providing opportunities alone is not enough** if women do not have means to access them

□ **Equality of access to opportunities**

- ▶ Women must have access on equal terms with men to the resources of a country. This can be achieved by a framework of laws that **secure women's rights** to resources, supported by institutions and **affirmative action policies**

EQUALITY

□ **Equality of results**

- ▶ The state must ensure the practical realization of rights. The state is obliged to show results and not just stop at introducing policies and programs promoting equality which **look good on paper** but do nothing **to change the ground reality for women**

What is Gender Based Violence

- ▶ UNHCR - Gender based violence refers to harmful acts directed at individual based on their gender.
- ▶ It is rooted in gender equality, the abuse of power and harmful norms.
- ▶ Gender based violence is a serious violation of human rights and a life -threatening health and protection issues.

Gender Based Violence



ဆက်လက်ပြီး ဂျိန်ဒါအခြေပြုအကြမ်းဖက်မှုပုံစံ (၆) မျိုးကို တင်ပြဆွေးနွေးခြင်း။

- (၁) လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Sexual Violence)
- (၂) ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Physical Violence)
- (၃) စိတ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Emotional and Psychological Violence)
- (၄) စီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Economic Violence)
- (၅) အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ယဉ်ကျေးမှုထုံးစံများအရ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Harmful Culture and Traditional Practices Violence)
- (၆) အင်တာနက်အွန်လိုင်းများအပေါ်မှ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Cyber Crime and Online Violence)

ဂျိန်ဒါအခြေပြုအကြမ်းဖက်မှုပုံစံ (၆) မျိုး



(၁) လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Sexual Violence)

(၂) ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Physical Violence)



(၃) စိတ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Emotional and Psychological Violence)



(၄) စီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Economic Violence)



(၅) အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ယဉ်ကျေးမှုထုံးစံများအရ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Harmful Culture and Traditional Practices Violence)



(၆) အင်တာနက်အွန်လိုင်းများအပေါ်မှ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း (Cyber Crime and Online Violence)



Human Dignity

Dignity is the right of a person to be valued and respected for their own sake, and to be treated ethically. It is of significance in morality, ethics, law and politics as an extension of the Enlightenment-era concepts of inherent, inalienable rights.

So-called honor of Human Dignity

- ▶ O mankind, indeed we have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. (Quran 49:13)
- ▶ In the image of God He created him male and female. He created them. (Genesis 1,27)
- ▶ The best among you is he who is best to his wife. (Hadith)
- ▶ It is a woman who is a friend and partner for life. It is woman who keeps the race going. How may we think low of her of whom are born the greatest. From a woman a woman is born: none may exist without a woman. (Guru Granth Sahib, p.473)
- ▶ The world of humanity is possessed of two wings- the male and the female. So long as these two wings are not equivalent in strength the bird will not fly. Until womankind reaches the same degree as man, until she enjoys the same arena of activity, extraordinary attainment for humanity will not be realized. ('Abdu'l-Baha)

Conclusion

- ▶ Gender equality and human dignity always related in human world
- ▶ Without justice no peace
- ▶ Without equality no peace
- ▶ Without love no Peace
- ▶ To lift up justice, equality and love to words peace in the world