



WHEC Update

Briefing of worldwide activity of the Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC)

December 2022; Vol. 17. No. 12

A Grand Collaboration

Happy Holidays from us all @ the Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC)

As 2022 draws to a close, and as **WHEC Update**, celebrated its 16th anniversary this year, we would like to take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks to you for your loyal readership and for continuing to follow Women's Health and Education Center's (WHEC's) efforts in promoting sustainable development goals (SDGs) for all.

The year 2022 will be remembered as a critical crossroad in development history. Never before science, technology and innovation has painted a starker picture of the world, we are facing. We can either continue down the path of business-as-usual and suffer the catastrophic consequences of reversal of SDGs 3, 4, 5 by COVID-19 or we can embrace "rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society." In a word, we have to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we have to accelerate our actions.

This path of change will be as painful and challenging as it is necessary. It is the role of the WHEC and its partners – to rise to the challenge and support UN Member States as they navigate this trying transformation in a way that leaves no one behind.

Through our publications, Written Statements and Side Events at the United Nations, we convey the voices of the peoples, to the Member States of the United Nations. In 2022, many scholarly articles were contributed by academic institutions and UN System. Issues we covered spanned from poverty to food security, from economic situation, climate change to social inclusion.

2023, will mark the 22nd anniversary of WHEC, at a time when traditional multilateral cooperation, is under strain. More than ever before, we realize that our fates are interconnected. We must work together to secure the planet for present and future generations. Staying united is the only solution.

We are pleased and proud to have you accompany us on this journey. We are also glad that through our Publications, Written Statements and Side Events; we made more new friends. WHEC hosted at UN, 4 Side Events @ 60th Commission for Social Development (CSocD); 55th session of Commission on Population and Development (CPD); 7th Multistakeholder forum on Science, Technology and Innovation Forum (STI); and 2022 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). Plus 4 Written Statements published in: CSocD60; CSW66; CPD55; and 2022 HLS. We will continue Side Events in 2023 + Written Statements.

You are among our 10 million subscribers, who represent governments, academia, business sector and even students. As we are always looking to improve our content, we would love to hear your feedback. We are writing for you, and it is your opinion that matters most to us!

You can reach our team at: Editor's Office @ Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC).

We wish you all Happy Holidays and a Happy New Year! Stay tuned for a packed January 2023 edition of **WHEC Update**.

With Best Wishes from us all @ WHEC.

Upwards and Onwards

Rita Luthra, MD



Your Questions, Our Reply

What is refugee family reunification? Can I apply for family reunification? Which countries have family reunification programs for refugees?

Family Reunification for Refugees: Family reunification brings together family members living in different countries. Refugee family reunification is where a family was separated and at least one member of the family was recognized as a refugee, or complementary protection holder, by the country he/she lives in. This refugee can then apply for his/her family to join them in that country.

Once you receive refugee or complementary protection status in your current country, you can then apply for eligible family members to join you. You will then have the status of a “sponsor” or “petitioner” of your family members. The family members eligible for family reunification depends on the country where you live. Most national laws allow for spouses, parents of minor children and dependent children to reunify with you. In some countries other dependent family members can also apply. Eligible family members are often referred to as “applicants.” Upon acceptance and issuance of relevant visas, your family may travel to be reunited with you. On arrival they will be granted a residence permit (the type of permit differs between countries). Be mindful that specific deadlines and procedures apply, depending on the country where you reside.

Dedicated refugee family reunification procedures exist in most countries. These programs differ from the family sponsorship routes for other migrants (non-refugee) and are often more favorable. Information for Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Stateless people – Provided by UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency – on this page you find information on particular topics (for example scholarship for refugees) or you can go to a page from a country of your interest. On these country pages you can find helpful services, information on asylum procedures, or read more about your rights and duties. <https://help.unhcr.org/>

Do you wish to see information for refugees and asylum-seekers in United States of America? Visit the website of UNHCR USA <https://help.unhcr.org/usa/>

Refugee Resettlement: Resettlement involves a voluntary, safe and regulated transfer of people in need of international protection from the country where they are registered (either with UNHCR or with host government authorities) to another country which has agreed to admit them as refugee. Resettlement is intended as a long-term solution. It may offer a pathway for refugees to eventually become citizens in their new country, although the process can take several years. Refugees who are resettled are given the right to work and study, access to healthcare and other social services, and necessary support to participate in local communities, including language classes.

Resettlement is not a right. Resettlement offer limited quotas, meaning that most refugees cannot be considered for resettlement to another country even if UNHCR believes it would be necessary for their protection or to reunite them with family members. UNHCR will prioritize the most urgent cases for referral to a resettlement country. Refugees cannot choose the country with UNHCR will ask to consider their case, although they have the right to decide whether or not they wish to be resettled.

All services provided by UNHCR, including resettlement, are free of charge. If you are asked by anyone to pay money in connection with resettlement, please report the individual to UNHCR. Your personal data including your name, biographic information and reasons why you may be considered in need of international protection are protected by UNHCR policy, and will not be shared with resettlement countries without your authorization.

Higher Education for Refugees and Asylum-seekers: A variety of options to study in a country other than your country of asylum exist. The Opportunity site includes many programs for study in another country that meet the basic protection needs of refugees.



Learning Life Lessons Series

For Teachers and Students

A Quarterly Series for *WHEC Update*

TOOLS for CHILD DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER III – OVERCOMING SHYNESS / SOCIAL ANXIETY

WHAT IS SHYNESS / SOCIAL ANXIETY?

Shyness and social anxiety are related, but not identical concepts. The term **shyness** refers to be withdrawn, anxious, or uncomfortable in situations involving interpersonal contact, such as conversations, dating, meeting new people, making small talk, talking on the phone, being assertive, dealing with conflict, or talking about oneself. Shyness is also associated with a tendency to be *introverted*; that is, more inwardly focused and more socially withdrawn. The term **social anxiety** refers to the experience of nervousness or discomfort in situations that may involve being observed, scrutinized, or judged by others.

Shyness is a behavioral condition. It originates from sensitivity. Extreme cases of shyness can result in dysfunctional families and collapse of relationship.

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER TO OVERCOME SHYNESS

1. Step 1 – Know yourself;
2. Step 2 – Recognize your problem;
3. Step 3 – Examine your fear-provoking ideas;
4. Step 4 – Handle fear-provoking ideas;
5. Step 5 – Rate yourself.

Always remember – Practice! Practice! And Practice!

- Acquire and apply social skills. This will help increase your confidence.
- Choose one social skill to put into practice at a time. This will build a strong foundation to your skills.
- Plan ahead. Try it out, may be write down all you want to say on a piece of paper. Go over it loudly, stand in the front of the mirror if you want.
- Befriend yourself. Stop being concerned with how others view you, tune out of the likelihood of negative judgment.
- Build up your assertiveness. It builds self-respect.
- Relax your mind. Learn relaxation exercises like deep-breathing, visualize a scene with a positive outlook, relax and start enjoying yourself, and you will see your uneasiness will melt away.

Changes may not occur overnight, but once you start trying, you will definitely see a progress.

SUGGESTED READING

Learning Life Lessons Series: Part I; available at:

<http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/gynmh/gynmh016.php3>

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United Nations at a Glance

Permanent Mission of Monaco to the United Nations

Monaco became UN Member State on 28 May 1993



Monaco, officially the **Principality of Monaco**, is a sovereign city-state and microstate on the French Riviera a few kilometers west of the Italian region of Liguria, in Western Europe, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by France to the north, east and west. The principality is home to 38,682 residents, of whom 9,486 are Monegasque nationals. It is widely recognized as one of the most expensive and wealthiest places in the world. The official language is French. In addition, Monegasque (a dialect of Ligurian), Italian and English are spoken and understood by many residents. With an area of 2.1 km² (0.81 sq. mi), it is the second-smallest sovereign state in the world,

after Vatican City. Its 19,0009 inhabitants/km² makes it the most densely-populated sovereign state in the world. Religion: 86% Christianity; 12% no religion; 2% Judaism. Government: unitary parliamentary semi-constitutional monarchy. Monarch: Prince Albert II.

Monaco is famous for a tax haven: the principality has no personal income tax and low business taxes. Over 30% of the residents millionaires, with real estate prices reaching 100,00 euro (\$116,374) per square meter in 2018. Monaco is not formally a part of the European Union (EU), but it participates in certain EU policies, including customs and border controls. Through its relationship with France, Monaco uses the euro as its sole currency.



Wards of Monaco

For town planning purposes, a sovereign ordinance in 1966 divided the principality into reserved sectors, “whose current character must be preserved,” and wards. The number and boundaries of these sectors and wards have been modified several times. The latest division dates from 2013 and created two reserved sectors and seven wards. A new 6-hctare district, Le Portier, is currently being built on the sea.

World Summit on Sustainable Development (by HSH the Crown Prince Albert)

In the quest of sustainable development, the role of international legal instruments is also essential. Here again, countries have to be convinced that national law, often protective and self-centered, must be adapted to the needs to regional or world-wide solidarity and to joint efforts that are nevertheless – and necessarily – adjusted to take account of different degrees of development. In this context, Monaco has ratified and participates actively in three framework conventions deriving from Rio, which represent an essential minimum for safeguarding the future of our planet.

In the coming months we shall ratify the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change for, although our levels of greenhouse gas emissions per inhabitants are the lowest of any developed country, we believe that it is our duty to make an effort to change certain non-sustainable habits of consumption. As far as, inevitably, all our domestic commitments will not be met, we shall be a party to implementation of clean development mechanisms for the developing countries.

In the same spirit, we shall ratify the Cartagena Protocol to the Convention on Biodiversity. One of tis aspects I would like to stress in conclusion concerns the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources.

Details: <https://sdgs.un.org/taxonomy/term/1252>

Collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO | Monaco



WHO/Europe Launches Roadmap Towards Better Health in Small Countries:

Over the past 2 years, the pandemic has tested our governments and the resilience of our health systems. Moreover, it has impacted countries differently – the challenges faced by countries with 2 million inhabitants or fewer are significantly different from those with populations of 50 million.

The initiative is an active work of 11 small countries across the WHO European Region that provides a forum of innovation, enabling members to jointly address common issues unique to small countries.

What is the Small Countries Initiative (SCI)?

Andorra, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, **Monaco**, Montenegro, San Marino, SCI: seeks to place health and well-being high on the key political agendas of small countries; advocate the needs of small countries at the regional and international levels; promoted investment for health and wellbeing, leaving no one behind; build a solution platform for better population health and resilient health systems; measure progress.



The Second High-Level meeting of SCI aimed to further implementation of Health 2020 in WHO European Region by exploring intersectoral approaches to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequalities. Specifically the meeting aimed at:

- Reviewing the status of national health policies of the participating countries and their alignment with health 2020;
- Examining promising practices from the participating countries in reforming the health sector towards people-centered health systems;
- Analyzing specific challenges in health information and data collection and data collection in small countries and introduce them to Health 2020 indicators;
- Sharing good practices and lessons learnt in small countries with reference to whole-of-society approaches to create supportive environments and resilient communities; and
- Engaging the media as a partner for health by building capacity within a critical mass of media professionals in the participating countries dealing with social determination of health and health inequalities.

The meeting showed that small countries experience a mix of advantages, and challengers in collaborating intersectorally, strengthening health systems, and health information systems, working across the life-course and building resilience.

Reaching out to other sectors

Small countries are advantageous when building intersectoral collaboration and setting up new initiatives due to existing mechanisms of collaboration and proximity of working relations.

Monaco relies on numerous associations to work on public health and social services implementation, which are subsidized if their goals are in accordance with that of the Government.

Details: <https://www.who.int/countries/mco/>



Monaco joined UNESCO on 06 July 1949



New Framework Agreement between UNESCO and the Principality of Monaco.

The Director-General welcomed the continuing and renewed commitment of the principality of Monaco to support the work of UNESCO and underlined that “the framework agreement will help provide stronger and more wide-ranging substance as well as a more strategic focus to our cooperation.” The Framework Agreement is based on UNESCO Programme and budget for 2020 to 2025 and aims at strengthening collaboration with Monaco. Under the term of the Agreement, Monaco is engaged to contribute to UNESCO, and extrabudgetary contribution of a minimum amount of 200,000 euros annually.

The Framework agreement embodies Monaco’s willingness to formalize and strengthen its commitment to UNESCO’s action and its support for its priorities, ranging from Arica, gender equality and the empowerment of girls, the protection of the environment, to more specifically the protection of seas and oceans. The Framework Agreement reflects an ever deepening and successful cooperation between the UNESCO and Monaco in recent years, in such shared priority areas as cultural heritage, girls’ education and preservation of the ocean through marine science.



Musée Océanographie de Monaco.

The Earth Science hold the record of our small planet, a record stretching back 4,600 million years. humanity has been here just for a tiny fraction of that time, yet it is increasingly obvious that the threat we pose to lie on earth. We have a short time to transform modern society in order to secure a sustainable future for all and our collaboration with the IUGG (International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics) and several other scientific unions and associations is of vital importance for us. All of these fields are essential to human well-being and sustainable development, and can provide the tools we need to create a more sustainable future for people and the planet. We love our Planet!

The **Oceanographic Museum**, is a museum of marine science in Monaco-Ville, Monaco. It is home to the Mediterranean Science commission. This museum was inaugurated in 1910 by Monaco’s modernist reformer, Prince Albert I. The Museum celebrated its centenary in March 2010, after extensive renovations.

The museum is home to exhibitions and collections of various species of sea fauna (starfish, seahorses, turtles, jellyfish, crabs, lobsters, rays, sharks, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, eels, cuttlefish etc.). the museum’s holdings also include a great variety of sea related objects, including model ships, sea animal skeletons, tools, weapons etc., as well as a collection of material culture and ritual objects made from, or integrating materials such as pearls, mollusks and nacre.

At the first floor, *A Sailor’s Career* highlights the work of Prince Albert I. it includes the laboratory for *L’Hirondelle*, the first of Prince Albert’s research yachts. Observations made there, led to an understanding of the phenomenon of anaphylaxis, for which Dr. Charles Richet received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1913.

Details <https://en.unesco.org/countries/monaco/information>

Bulletin Board



Goal 4

Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Overview

COVID-19 pandemic has deepened a Global Learning Crisis:

- 147 million children missed over half of in-person instructions (2020 – 2021);
- 24 million learners (pre-primary to university level) may never return to school;
- Remote learning is offered to 3 million Ukrainian children in the chaos of war (2022);
- Entrenched inequities in education have only worsened during the pandemic;
- Many countries are improving school infrastructure as classrooms reopen.



**Higher
Education
Sustainability
Initiative**

HESI+10
Celebrating 10 years
with Higher Education
Sustainability Impact

**HESI+10
GLOBAL FORUM**
6 July 2022

The Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (HESI)

HESI is an open partnership
between several United Nations

entities and higher education community launched in the lead up to Rio+20 Conference in 2012. It is currently chaired by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and Sulitest Association – a non-profit organization and online platform aimed at improving sustainability literacy for all. other UN agencies include UNESCO, UN Environment Programme, UN Global Compact's principles for Responsible Management Education Initiative, UN University, UN-HABITAT, UNCTAD, UNITAR, and UN Office for Partnerships.

WHEC's Partnership with HESI, North America (USA) <https://partnershipaccelerator.netlify.app/hesi/>

Through its strong association with the with the UN, HESI aims to provide higher education with and interface between higher education, science, and policy making by raising profile of higher education's sector in supporting sustainable development, convening multi-stakeholder discussions and action, and sharing best practices. Each year, HESI organizes a global forum as a special event to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) – UN's main platform for the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level – to highlight the critical role of higher education in achieving sustainable development.

Education for all has always been an integral part of the Women's Health and Education Center's (WHEC's) initiatives since its inception. The crucial role of education in achieving sustainable development is duly noted. Our pleasure to share with you all the support of UNESCO to WHEC:

http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/documents/007_1900_RLuthra_8_04_21.pdf

WHEC Chairs Program – a global initiative to reimagine how knowledge and learning can shape the future of humanity and the planet. It aims to rethink education and shape the future. We hope, the initiative catalyzes a global debate on how knowledge, education and learning need to be reimaged in a world of increasing complexity, uncertainty and precarity.



Collaboration with UN University (UNU)

UNU-WIDER (World Institute for Development Economics Research)

Expert Series on Health Economics

Small States in a Global Economy

The Role of Institutions in Managing Vulnerability and Opportunities in Small Developing Countries

Small states have always been more vulnerable in the global economy. This is so because trade comprises a larger proportion of their economic activity, and because they lack the power to set the terms or make any of the rules that govern globalization. Studies of small states tend to focus on the nature of their vulnerabilities, without considering that these countries have managed external pressures in different ways. Globalization brings opportunities as well as risks, and a more integrated global economy may enable smaller states to adapt quickly to changing conditions, and to pursue strategic development policies more readily.

The key question then becomes: Under what conditions does smallness become a liability or an asset? The primary findings of this study can be summarized as follows:

1. The differences between small and large countries are real, but concentrated in relatively few variables. Small countries experience more volatile growth rates and are more aid and trade dependent, when controlling for regional location, the initial level of economic development, the rate of growth, and a number of other variables. Small countries are clearly more vulnerable to rapid fluctuation in the fortunes of the global economy.
2. There are no significant differences between the small and large countries in terms of the quality of their institutions. However, precisely because small countries are more vulnerable, the quality of their institutions matters even more than it does in large countries. Small countries with high quality institutions of conflict management and state capacity have less growth volatility, and that those with stronger state capacity in particular are more likely to enjoy higher rates of economic growth.

Small countries will remain vulnerable to an unprecedented global economic. But while they cannot control the winds of economic fortune that beat at their borders, they do have some control over the shape of their own domestic rules and institutions. Control is a relative term, however. These results suggest that high quality institutions can make a difference in the ability of small countries to manage the threats and opportunities of globalization. But if we are certain of one thing about institutions, it is that they change slowly. Still the trend over the past twenty years has been one of moving the state out, reducing the role of government. The preliminary results of this project suggest that as much or more attention needs to be paid to the reasons why so many states have poor capacity, and the ways in which state capacity can be strengthened.

Small countries with high quality institutions appear to manage these risks and opportunities in ways that yield higher rates of economic growth and stability, and thus social development. Foreign aid donors and investors seeking to make a difference and a profit should therefore focus more judiciously on institutional quality issues.

Publisher: UNU-WIDER; Authors: Deborah Brautigam, Michael Woolcock; Sponsor: This study has been prepared within the UNU/WIDER project on Globalization and the Obstacles to the Successful Integration of Small Vulnerable Economies which is directed by Dr Mansoob Murshed. UNU/WIDER gratefully acknowledges the financial contribution to the project by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

Details of the paper can be accessed from the link of UNU-WIDER on CME Page

<http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/cme/>



Point of View Segment

The Home Front: What to do about this domestic policy?

Dobbs v. Jackson U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade* (24 June 2022)

On 24 June 2022 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health* overturned the authority to regulate abortion and was returned to individual states. It eliminated the constitutional right to abortion, returning to individual states the authority to regulate abortion. The decision could have maintained some constitutional protection for abortion by moving away from viability as a defining point. Rather, the decision completely removed the constitutional protection for abortion, stating that abortion does not fall within the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Just thinking – how ill must you be, and how high does the risk of dying have to be, and how imminent the expectation of death for you have to be, to receive a therapeutic abortion to save your life, in USA?

Since the Supreme Court decision, anti-abortion “trigger laws” have gone into effect in 13 states, in USA; Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. None of these 13 laws define personhood as beginning at fertilization, but the potential to do so would place in-vitro fertilization (IVF) in the political crossfire. Defining “personhood” with fertilization would subject human embryos to undue restrictions that lack scientific foundation and would render IVF both less successful and less safe. Although the intended consequence of abortion bans is to prohibit legal abortion bans, one unintended consequence may be undue restriction of the IVF. Abortion bans decision of U.S. Supreme Court, will have a profound effect beyond abortion, and these implications are not widely understood in the medical community.

World Health Organization's (WHO's) position on abortion is clear: Abortion care is healthcare and healthcare is a human right.

Making health for all a reality, and moving towards the progressive realization of human rights, requires that all individuals have access to quality healthcare, including comprehensive abortion care services – which includes information, management of abortion, and post-abortion care. Lack of access to safe, timely, affordable and respectful abortion care poses a risk to not only the physical, but also the mental and social, well-being of women and girls.

Induced abortion is a simple and common healthcare procedure. Each year, almost half of pregnancies – 121 million – are unintended; 6 out of 10 unintended pregnancies and 3 out of 10 of all pregnancies end in induced abortion. Abortion is safe when carried out using a method recommended by the WHO and the Academic Societies like: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG). And it is appropriate to the pregnancy duration and by someone with the necessary skills. However, when women with unwanted pregnancies face barriers to obtaining quality abortion, they often resort to **unsafe abortion**.

Abortion is an essential healthcare. Our patients deserve a specialty-wide concerted effort to deliver comprehensive reproductive healthcare to the fullest extent. Ensuring that women and girls have access to abortion care that is evidence-based – which includes safe, respectful and non-discriminatory – is fundamental to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) relating to good health and wellbeing (SDG3) and gender equality (SDG5).

By

Editors@WomensHealthSection.com

Please do share your point-of-view with us on our **WGHL** (WHEC Global Health Line) ... create an account.

Two Articles of Highest Impact, November 2022

Editors' Choice – Journal Club Discussions

Fully open-access with no article-processing charges

Our friendship has no boundaries. We welcome your contributions.

1. **Newborn Hearing Loss Detection and Interventions;**

<http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/obsnc/obsnc011.php3>

WHEC Publications. Funding: WHEC Global Initiatives are funded by a grant from an anonymous donor. Join us at WHEC Global Health Line for discussion and contributions.

2. **Sickle Cell Disease in Pregnancy;**

<http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/obsmd/obsmd019.php3>

WHEC Publications. Funding: WHEC Global Initiatives are funded by a grant from an anonymous donor. Join us at WHEC Global Health Line for discussion and contributions.

**Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (World Health Organization)
PMNCH Member**

Worldwide service is provided by the WHEC Global Health Line



From Editor's Desk

WHEC Projects under Development

What does well-being mean to children in a digital age?



The online world is an area in which children's needs and voices have historically been absent, despite the increasing presence of technology in children's formative years – from how they play and learn, access information, build friendships and more. As digital technology plays an increasingly important role in children's development, the Responsible Innovation in Technology for Children (RITEC) project and Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC) aims to create practical tools for businesses and governments that will empower them to put the well-being of children at the center of digital design.

Our Framework is a first step towards helping tech developers and policymakers develop a common understanding of how digital experiences can positively influence aspects of child well-being. This can then be used to inform the design of digital products and services used by children, as well as the laws that govern them.

Digital play experiences help children de-stress, problem solve, build confidence, resilience and a sense of belonging, provided that we properly balance its opportunities against risk of harm. Working together with our partners - WHEC and directly with children themselves – we spotlight tools and opportunities for industry and policymakers that raise the bar on how digital innovation can put the rights and well-being of children.

We believe that digital play holds tremendous potential to enrich children's lives, but we also recognize the risks that technology creates. As so, we feel a deep responsibility to deliver a digital environment that creates the best possible outcomes for children. We do this by anchoring the well-being of children in how

we design our play exercises, and through this exciting collaboration, we will strengthen our leadership in this space while also supporting other projects who are looking to put children's wellbeing first.



Efforts to Support UN to Help Children affected by the war in Ukraine.

Facts and figures:

36.5 million children were displaced from their homes by the end of 2021.

1 in 8 international migrants is a child.

Refugee children are 5 times more likely to be out of school than other children.

Millions of children are on the move.

A child is a child, no matter why he or she leaves home, where he or she comes from, where he or she is, or how he or she got there. Every child deserves protection, care and all the support and services she needs to thrive.

Making their voices heard

Youth on the move across continents represent a unique, yet largely untapped pool of talent, ideas, and entrepreneurship. Often resilient, highly motivated and with experience overcoming adversity, migrant and displaced youth have the potential to help solve some of our greatest challenges. Yet, while talent is universal, for many, opportunities are hard to come by.

Listening to children and young people on the move to unlock their potential.

A wide range of digital solutions to support school-to-work transition of youth in displaced and host communities (and similar context are emerging. Technology has been playing a growing role in humanitarian and migration responses to provide education and employment. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the use of digital technologies to support the journey from learning to earning including solutions focused on young people who are Forcibly Displaced Persons (FDPs), in host communities, or are otherwise vulnerable.

A Roadmap for Action

Five key promising action areas are identified to unlock the potential of digital technology as an accelerator and enabler for school-to-work transitions for youth in displaced and host community contexts:

1. Focus on how to build an ecosystem for digital education and employment solutions at scale. This should include a new global coordination function, the Partnership on Technology-Enabled Livelihood for FDPs.
2. Improve digital infrastructure and access connectivity through infrastructure investment in areas with high numbers of FDPs, exploring development of low-data and off-line solutions, and where necessary, bundling device access into program design for targeted groups.
3. Improve the regulatory, policy and operating environments for solutions through joint work between host governments and development partners to identify and phase out legal and regulatory barriers that prevent FDPs from working, traveling to work, and earning an income.
4. Align programme design more closely to FDP and labor market needs including through co-design with participants, investing in – and using – labor market intelligence, mainstreaming gender and inclusion considerations into design, and prioritizing solutions that integrate and involve the host community.
5. Promote decent work in new forms of digital employment through development and implementation of legal, policy and regulatory mechanisms to protect those engaged in digital

work from exploitation, including baseline standards on regular and fair remuneration, ensuring worker representation, safe workplaces, and social protection.

Learning to Earning Project/Program for Forcibly Displaced Persons. Join our efforts!!



2022 WHEC Annual Highlights

We thank our writers/editors, physician board and the contributors for making 2021 a success. We look forward to your continued support.

A good quality education is the foundation of health and well-being. For people to lead healthy and productive lives, they need knowledge to prevent sickness and diseases. Education is catalyst for development and a health intervention in its own right. Education develops skills, values and attitudes that enable citizens to lead healthy and fulfilled lives, make informed decisions, and respond to local and global challenges. WHEC's goal is to support the contribution of national education sectors for ending HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in adolescents, and promoting better health and well-being for all children and young people. This NGO is committed to strengthening the links between education and health, reflecting growing international recognition that a more comprehensive approach to school health and coordinated action across sectors is needed.

Our Editorial Board has decided to compile these 10 Reviews/Practice Bulletins in 2023:

Newborn Care Section:

1. Newborns Exposed to HIV: Evaluation & Management;
2. Rare Clotting factors Deficiencies;
3. Newborn and Infants Exposed to Opioids.

Obstetrics Section:

4. Pregnancy at Age 35 Years or Older: Risks & Management;
5. Anemia in Pregnancy.

Focus on Mental Health Section:

6. Minding Mental Health in Schools and Reducing Stigma.
7. Gun Violence and Safety.

Gynecology:

8. Women's Heart Health;
9. Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecologic Emergencies.

Healthcare Policies and Women's Health Section:

10. Addressing Racism in Medicine: Impact of Racism on Our Health

We welcome you all to contribute and share your opinions. Please contact Dr. Rita Luthra, at rita@womenshealthsection.com if you wish to contribute and/or get involved in this project.

Education-for-All and Health-for-All



In The News

International Law and Justice



From the Central African Republic to South Sudan, and from Syria and Yemen to Afghanistan and beyond, warring parties have indiscriminately or deliberately attacked schools, hospitals and essential water infrastructure; used children as human shields; recruited children into armed groups and State forces; killed civilians with chemical weapons; raped and sexually exploited women and children.

The Geneva Conventions of 1949 are among the most important treaties enshrining the principle that wars have limits. At the heart of international humanitarian law, they bring protection to persons not or no longer participating in hostilities.

Among the greatest achievements of the UN is the development of a body of international law, which is central to promoting economic and social development, as well as to advancing international peace and security. The international law is enshrined in conventions, treaties and standards.

Over the years, more than 500 multilateral treaties have been deposited with the UN Secretary-General. Many other treaties are deposited with governments or other entities. The treaties cover a broad range of subject matters such as human rights, disarmament and protection of the environment.

<https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx?clang=en>

Development and Codification of International Law

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1947 to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission is composed of 34 members who collectively represent the world's principal legal systems, and serve as experts in their individual capacity, not as representatives of their governments. They address issues relevant to the regulation among states, and frequently consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Court of Justice and UN Specialized agencies, depending on the subject. Often, the Commission also prepares drafts on aspects of international law.



Judicial Settlement of Disputes International Court of Justice, Hague,

The primary UN organ for the settlement of disputes is the International Court of Justice. Also known as the World Court, it was founded in 1946. Since its founding, the Court has considered over 170 cases, issued numerous judgments and issued advisory opinions in response to requests by UN organizations. Most cases have been dealt with by the full Court, but since 1981 six cases have been referred to special chambers at the request of the parties. <https://www.icj-cij.org/en>

29 July 2022: New Zealand files a declaration of intervention in the proceedings under Article 63 of the Statute; Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide (Ukraine vs. Russian Federation).

<https://www.icj-cij.org/public/files/case-related/182/182-20220729-PRE-01-00-EN.pdf>

Details: <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/international-law-and-justice>



In The Mail

It is indeed our pleasure and privilege to share with you all, the acknowledgment received from THE WHITE HOUSE, Dr. Jill Biden, First Lady of the United States:

<http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/documents/Dr-Jill-Biden-First-Lady-Acknowledgement-Oct-2022.jpg>

Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC) is grateful to THE WHITE HOUSE, for its support and acknowledgment.

Our Common Goal; Our Common Agenda!

Ukraine

General Assembly Adopts on Russian Reparations for Ukraine



The UN General Assembly on Monday adopted a resolution that calls for Russia to pay war reparations to Ukraine, on 14 November 2022. Nearly 50 nations co-sponsored the resolution on established an international mechanism for compensation for damage, loss and injury, as well as a register to document evidence and claims. The General Assembly is the UN's most representative body, comprising all 193 Member States. 94 countries voted in favor of the resolution, and 14 against, while 73 abstained.

The vote took place in the morning, and countries returned in the afternoon to explain their decisions.

The General Assembly emergency special session began on 28 February, or just days after the start of the war in Ukraine. This marks only the 11th time such a meeting has been held since 1950, in line with a resolution widely known as "Uniting for Peace."

Russian Ambassador Mr. Nebenzya said the proposed reparations mechanism will be created by a group of countries that will decide how it functions. "The UN will play no role in this process because the proposed mechanism is suggested to be created outside the UN, and not one has any plans to account to the General Assembly for its activity," he continued.

Western countries have long wanted to unfreeze these assets, he said, not to return them to their owner, or to spend them on helping Ukraine, "but rather so as to fund their own constantly growing weapons supplies to Kyiv, and covering the debts for the weapons already supplied."

Resolution 377A(V) gives the General Assembly power to take up matters of international peace and security when the Security Council is unable to act due to unanimity among its five permanent members – China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia – who have the power to veto.

The current special session was convened after the Council voted in favor of the General Assembly meeting following Russia's Veto of a resolution that would have deplored the assault on Ukraine.

Art & Science

Art that touches our soul

Jultomte by Jenny Nyström



Jenny Nyström (1854 – 1946) was a Swedish painter and illustrator who is mainly known as the creator of the image of the **jultomte** used on numerous Christmas cards and magazine covers, thus linking the Swedish version of Santa Claus to the gnomes and tomtar of Scandinavian folklore.

This illustration for a Christmas card, depicting three jultomte working, was painted by Nyström around 1899.

A nisse, tomte, tomténisse, or tonttu is a mythologic creature from Nordic folklore today typically associated with the winter solstice and the Christmas season. They are generally described being short, have a long white beard, and wearing a conical or knit cap in gray, red or some other bright color. They often have an appearance somewhat similar to that of a garden gnome.

Illustration Credit: Jenny Nyström; restored by Adam Cuerden.

*Monthly newsletter of WHEC designed to keep you informed on
The latest UN and NGO activity*

<http://www.WomensHealthSection.com>

