



WHEC Update

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

November 2026; Vol. 21. No. 11

Making A Difference

Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC) supports capacity building for, e-Learning, e-Health and e-Government applications worldwide. [This NGO](#) also looks forward to plan, develop and provide FREE access to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – identified by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). One of our objectives is to share the experiences of various technological solutions and promote Open Science Initiatives. We believe, by improving accessibility and affordability of good healthcare services and quality education, we can achieve United Nations 2030 Agenda. Join our efforts!

In order to democratize digitalization and its benefits for public and social value, WHEC and its associates believe that a dedicated place is needed in the United Nations to develop and refine appropriate norms, policies and pilots; promote future-ready human capabilities; and mobilize financing for public innovation ecosystems. Openness in science and technology is an essential component of the scientific process. When Open-science, artificial intelligence (AI) and big data management meet the social reality of human cooperation and governance, it becomes more sustainable, and help to close digital divide.

Need of One-UN Program on Digitalization and Sustainability

WHEC, in support of developing countries, with special focus on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is in pursuit of partners, who wish to participate in capacity building efforts, with us, for the purpose:

1. Public innovation infrastructure in developing countries doubled by 2030;
2. 50% value from the digital economy accrues to the bottom of 50% nationally and globally by 2030;
3. Data and digital commons nationally and globally have appropriate guardrails; and market dynamics in the digital economy and society are in alignment with a bold vision for our common features.

The objectives of our initiatives are: to track digital cooperation. Need for an ethical, and transformative framework for generative artificial intelligence (AI) that is not extractive, exploitive, centralized and corporatized, but embodying values of a humane and transformative paradigm based on democratic and distributive integrity. To track on innovation and development, a dedicated, multilateral hub linked to regional and national nodes and mechanisms. Technical and policy capabilities for future-ready innovation ecosystems training, should be the focus of policy makers. There should be financing track for innovation and frontier technology and science impetus.

Future of health and education sectors is digital, in each and every country, rich and poor alike. In view of the scale of today's global challenges and the great potential of science, technology and innovation to deliver responses, it is essential to mobilize financial and knowledge resources from governments, businesses, academia and civil societies. It is necessary to accelerate and achieve all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Both public and private sectors play an important role in financing, research, and development. There is need for a balanced strategy that leverages the strengths and weaknesses of both. Improving global partnerships for education and health offers a way forward. While obligations to promote the rights of women and children are protected by international conventions, difficulties in moral obligation into practice still abound.

Why Invest in Education and Health?

Rita Luthra, MD



Your Questions, Our Reply

Are the quality education and universal health care best investments that any country can make for the future and for their people?

YES, YES, and YES: Investing in health and education is, investing in people, and investing in our collective future. If harnessed properly, the digital revolution can be one of the most powerful tools for ensuring quality education for all, and transform the way teachers teach and learners learn. In view of the scale of today's global challenges and the great potential of science, technology and innovation to deliver responses, it is necessary to mobilize financial and knowledge resources from governments, businesses, academia and civil societies. It is essential to accelerate and achieve all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 Agenda. Both public and private sectors play important roles in financing, research, and development.

Openness in science is an essential component of the scientific process. When Open-science, AI and big data management meet the social reality of human cooperation and governance, it becomes more sustainable, and help to close digital divide. We must implement comprehensive and inclusive policies, change our way of thinking, and prioritize efforts to eliminate poverty and bridge the digital divide. It is crucial for governments to integrate social, economic, and environmental policies to promote social justice.

Mission of our Initiatives in Education and Health Focus on:

1. To track global digital cooperation – need for an ethical, and transformative framework for generative artificial intelligence (AI) that is not extractive, exploitive, centralized and corporatized, but embodying values of a humane and transformative paradigm based on democratic and distributive integrity.
2. To track on innovation and development – a dedicated, multilateral hub, linked to regional and national nodes and mechanisms.
3. Technical and policy capabilities for future-ready innovation ecosystems training policy makers on an ongoing basis.
4. Lessons learned from the shortcomings of the technology access for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs);
5. The financing track for innovation and frontier technology and science impetus.

We must implement comprehensive and inclusive policies, change our way of thinking and prioritize efforts to eliminate poverty and bridge the digital divide. It is crucial for governments to integrate social, economic, and environmental policies to promote social justice.

It is indeed a pleasure to submit details of WHEC, on the margins of 62nd CSocD session, published by UNSDN (United Nations Development Network) title:

Towards Education and Health for All: Core Enabler of the UN 2030 Agenda.

[Towards Education and Health-for-All: Core Enabler of the UN 2030 Agenda | Division for Inclusive Social Development \(DISD\)](#)

Join our efforts!

We Welcome Everyone!!!!!!

Worldwide service is provided by the [WHEC Global Health Line](#)



United Nations at a Glance

South Sudan became UN Member State on 14 July 2011



South Sudan, officially the **Republic of South Sudan**, is a landlocked country in East Africa. It is bordered on the north by Sudan; on the east by Ethiopia; on the south by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Kenya; and on the west by the Central African Republic. South Sudan's diverse landscape includes vast plains and plateaus, dry tropical savannahs, inland floodplains, and forested mountains. The Nile River system is the defining physical feature of the country, running south to north across its center, which is dominated by a large swamp known as the Sudd. Estimated population: 12,703,714 (2024 estimates); capital: Juba; Official languages: English, Dinka; Religion: Christianity 60% 33% traditional faiths; Government: Federal presidential republic under a provisional government. Currency: South Sudanese pound (SSP);

Sudan was occupied by Egypt under the Muhammad Ali dynasty and governed as an Anglo-English condominium until Sudanese independence in 1956. Following the First Sudanese independence in 1956. South Sudan descended into a civil war from 2013 to 2020, enduring rampant human rights abuses, including forced displacement, ethnic massacres, and killings of journalists by various parties. It has been governed by a coalition formed by leaders of the former warring factions, Salva Kiir Mayardit and Riek Machar. The country continues to recover from the war while experiencing ongoing and systemic ethnic violence. South Sudan became an independent state on 9 July 2011, following 98.8% support for independence in a January 2011 referendum. It is the most recent sovereign state with widespread recognition as of 2025.



South Sudan is one of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Having little existing infrastructure and the highest maternal mortality and female illiteracy rates in the world as of 2011. South Sudan exports timber to the international market. Female illiteracy rates in the world as of 2011 and maternal mortality rate were the highest as of 2011. The country's economy, as in many other developing countries, is heavily dependent on agriculture.

In terms of South Sudan's external debt, Sudan and South Sudan maintain a shared debt of approximately US \$38 billion, all of which has accumulated throughout the past five decades. Though a small portion of this debt is owed to such international institutions as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (approximately US\$ 5.3 billion according to a 2009 report provided by the Bank of Sudan), the bulk of its debt load is actually owed to numerous foreign actors that have provided the nation with financial loans, including the Paris Club (over US\$11 billion) and also non-Paris Club bilateral creditors (over US\$13 billion).

The water supply in South Sudan is faced with numerous challenges. Although the White Nile runs through the country, water is scarce during the dry season in areas that are not located on the river. Numerous NGOs support water supply in Southern Sudan, such as Water is Basic, Water for South Sudan, the Obakki Foundation and Bridgton-lake Region Rotary Club from North America.

The primary language at all language at all levels is English, as compared to Republic of Sudan, where the language of instruction is Arabic. In 2007, South Sudan adopted English as the official language of communication.

Details: <https://www.un.org/en/un75/commemoration/south-sudan>

Collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO | South Sudan



The Youngest nation in Africa becomes the 6th country to complete the 2nd generation National Action Plan for Health Security

South Sudan faces recurring public health threats from infectious disease outbreaks to climate-related emergencies such as floods, drought and heat waves. As of August 2025, South Sudan had active outbreaks of Anthrax, Cholera, Circulating Vaccine Derived Polio Virus Type 2 (cVDPV2), Viral Hepatitis E, Measles and Mpox. At the same time, floods had inundated 16 health facilities and displaced more than 56,000 households with nearly 200,000 people. Weak health systems, limited infrastructure, and a high burden of zoonotic

diseases amplify the impacts of these risks. In turn, it is essential that the country prioritizes building preparedness, preventive and detection capabilities as a strategy to mitigate the health impacts.

In 2024, WHO country office, with funding from the World Bank, provided technical support and convening national partners to conduct a Joint External Evaluation (JEE). First convening in-country partners, the one-health department coordinated the JEE self-assessment. The Jee self-assessment report was then subjected to an international peer review exercise facilitated by the WHO Emergencies Hub in Nairobi, Resolve to Save lives in Cairo and independent experts from several African member states. The JEE final report validated by the peer review mechanism became the blueprint and baseline against which the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) would be built.

When fully implemented, The South Sudan NAPHS is expected to:

1. Prevent the likelihood and reduce the consequences of outbreaks and Public Health Events (PHEs).
2. Strengthen and sustain national capacities for early detection, prompt response to PHEs and recovery.
3. Expand and improve One-Health Multi-sectoral partnerships.
4. To establish and maintain the core capabilities at designated ports of entry for routine and timely detection and prompt response to any cross-border hazards.
5. To map and align existing and potential domestic and external resources for NAPHS implementation.
6. Develop an effective monitoring and evaluation system for health security.

Advancing access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in South Sudan

In an effort to address severely limited access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services in South Sudan, the Ministry of Health, with support from World Health Organization (WHO) and partners, has been implementing several initiatives to expand access in 7 of its 10 states. Years of overlapping humanitarian crises driven by conflict and climate-related disasters have disrupted health systems, limiting access to essential health services, including SRHR. As a result, South Sudan continues to face some of the gravest challenges globally. Access to family planning is low, with a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of around 6% and an adolescent birth rate of around 6% and an adolescent birth rate of 97 per 1000 girls between aged 15 – 19 years. The country's maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 692 deaths per 100,000 live births, with around 10% linked to complications from unsafe abortion. The country's legislation permits abortion only when the mother's life is at risk. Despite these legal constraints, women may seek unsafe abortion services, often arriving at health facilities with severe post abortion complications.

Details: <https://www.afro.who.int/countries/south-sudan>



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization *Collaboration with UNESCO*

South Sudan is UNESCO Member since 2011



Our Impact in Communities

UNESCO Helps Future Generations Safeguard Intangible Heritage

Traditional dances using colorful costumes, ancient ways of farming, music, and oral stories that are loved by both elders and children are part of our intangible cultural heritage. They are passed down through generations and give meaning and narrative to our lives. In the face of growing globalization, there is a risk that certain elements of intangible cultural heritage could disappear without help. UNESCO is working with communities to help

protect our Living Heritage. <https://ich.unesco.org/en/home>

“Respecting heritage is not only about safeguarding it now; it is also about making it known to future generations. This means ensuring that young people can appropriate heritage, take pride in it and renew it” – Audrey Azoulay, UNESCO Director General.



South Sudan accelerates ICTs (Information, communication technologies) in all sectors.

The first South Sudan Information Communication Technology for Development Conference (ICT4D) was held in Juba, South Sudan culminating with key recommendations to accelerate the integration of ICTs in all the sectors of South Sudan. The three day conference from 25-27 February 2015 brought together over 200 participants, including experts from other countries, all

drawn from ICT organizations, academic institutions, senior government officials, IGOs, NGOs, private sector, civil society, diplomatic community, media practitioners, as well as bilateral and multilateral donors.

Information and communications has become an indispensable pillar for competitiveness as well as a cross-cutting growth engine especially in socio-economic development, job creation and poverty alleviation, wealth generation including citizen access to government services.

Delegates identified the ICT gaps, discussed solutions and made recommendations on the way forward. Participants also deliberated on key aspects of the role of ICTs in development including:

1. Concerns over ICTs penetration of South Sudan,
2. The fundamental infrastructure,
3. Level of uptake of ICTs by Government ministries, institutions and parastatals, in service delivery,
4. Lack of human and technical capacity,
5. Innovative ways of use of social media to promote peace and development; and
6. The role of ICTs in promoting gender equality.

Concerns were raised over the limited use of information technology in South Sudan due to the low penetration rate of personal computers as a direct consequence of the very low level of household income, computer illiteracy and very limited broadband infrastructure. i

Details: <https://www.unesco.org/en/countries/ss>

Education-for-All and Health-for-all

Bulletin Board

Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015

.....Continued Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 17. Data, monitoring and accountability....

63. Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development strategies that cannot be overemphasized. We will respect each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance. Processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as, capacity-building, are also critical. We commit to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development.

64. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked developing countries for the Decade 2014 – 2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), all of which are integral to the new agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

65. We recognize that middle-income countries still face significant challenges to achieve sustainable development. In order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences, improved coordination, and better and focused support of the United Nations Development System, the international financial institutions, regional organizations, and other stakeholders.

To be continued



Collaboration with UN University (UNU)

UNU-WIDER (World Institute for Development Economics Research)

Expert Series on Health Economics

International development assistance and the inclusivity paradox in fragile and conflict-affected states

The principle of inclusive development lies at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular Goal 16, with its focus on inclusive societies backed by inclusive institutions. Yet despite its ubiquity across the SDGs, inclusivity not only remains ill-defined, but is both controversial and deeply political across many UN member states.

This is particular so in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS), where the idea of sharing power more broadly (as one key element of what inclusivity implies) may be accepted in principle by elite-level actors but is rarely embraced in practice. In more extreme cases – South Sudan and Haiti among them – political power structures are dominated by elites determined to keep politics, through violence if necessary, as exclusive as possible. With this wider context, in this paper we reflect on the challenges of operationalizing inclusivity and consider the strategies and policies through which development actors are navigating the dilemmas of operationalizing inclusivity in FCAS contexts. Drawing in part on evidence presented in draft chapters for a forthcoming volume on SDG 16 co-edited by the authors, we suggest that absent a consistent focus on inclusivity practices, the inclusivity principle risks becoming yet another under-performing buzzword in the development lexicon.

Inclusivity in theory and in practice

It is tempting, at first glance, to dismiss inclusivity as just the latest manifestation of organized hypocrisy within the international system, dominated as it is by states seemingly untroubled by glaring inconsistencies between what they say and what they do. To be sure, inclusivity's empirical balance-sheet thus far is not particularly encouraging from the perspective of words/deeds coherence. Some two decades, for example, after UN Security Council Resolution 1325 launched the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, premised explicitly on enhancing women's voice and agency on matters of peace and security, it is hard to disagree with WPS achievements have to date been largely rhetorical (and increasingly under threat). Similar conclusions could be drawn concerning the more recent Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda, initiated in 2015 but yet to generate much substantive traction.

At the heart of the matter, have recently observed, is that “call for broad-based inclusion remain largely rhetorical and difficult to operationalize.” While an emerging inclusivity norm focuses important attention on many of the key issues that have long been at the core of contemporary peacebuilding – empowering the disempowered and the marginalized, renewing the social contract between state and citizen, and improving the accountability, responsiveness and representativeness of key institutions of governance, it has so far offered little in the way of either new thinking or new practice for how these aspirations can meaningfully be advanced.

Publisher: UNU-WIDER; Author: Timothy Donais and Alistair Edgar; Sponsor: United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research provides economic analysis and policy advice with the aim of promoting sustainable and equitable development. The Institute began operations in 1985 in Helsinki, Finland, as the first research and training center of the United Nations University. Today it is a unique blend of think tank, research institute, and UN agency—providing a range of services from policy advice to governments as well as freely available original research.

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

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

Two Articles of Highest Impact, October 2026

Editors' Choice – Journal Club Discussions

Fully open-access with no article-processing charges

Our friendship has no boundaries. We welcome your contributions.

1. **Autism Spectrum Disorder: Part 1;** [AutismSpectrumDisorder-Part-1.pdf](#)
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. **Autism Spectrum Disorder: Part 2;** [Autism-Spectrum-Disorder-Part-2.pdf](#)
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

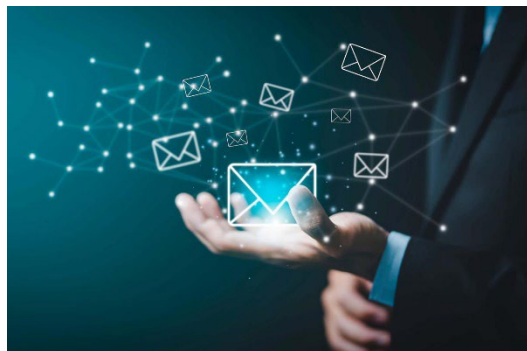
Worldwide service is provided by the [WHEC Global Health Line](#)



From Editor's Desk

WHEC Projects under Development

Transforming Universal Postal Services – connecting people worldwide



Universal Postal Union (UPU) and connecting people, families and loved ones.

Founded in 1874, the Universal Postal Union's (UPU) 192 member countries gather once a year to chart the strategy and advance transformation of international mail exchanges through, innovation and sustainability. Founded in 1874, the UPU can drive postal transformation by facilitating agreements, streamlining routes, and sharing best practices.

Congress is the supreme authority of the UPU and meets every four years. Plenipotentiaries from the UPU's 192

member countries gather on this occasion to decide on a new UPU Strategy and set the future rules for international mail exchanges.

UPU launches pilot development AI (artificial intelligence) agent

Developed with seed funding provided by Japan and resulting from the UPU's series of Innovation challenges, the pilot AI operates on the UPU's Unified Data Platform combining all relevant UPU big data and other data sources to analyze postal development. This enables informed advice on policy, regulatory and operational changes to improve postal reach, relevance, reliability and resilience at the country level. It can also be used to test drive potential solutions.

The UPU is working on enriching data sources available to the AI Agent, targeting data-sharing between not only the traditional postal stakeholders – postal operators, regulators and governments – but also partners with the UPU Consultative Committee members and organizations collecting data on trade and aviation. This would give us the possibility to build an ecosystem of AI Agents providing analysis on various aspects across the supply chain, from customs clearance to last-mile delivery. Nobody can create this kind of solution alone – we need partners.

Data Security

As a neutral third party, the UPU is in the prime position to become the steward of a secure, ethical collective intelligence ecosystem for the postal sector. The UPU's Unified Data and its AI agent will run on the UPU's trusted, secure, POST top-level domain, applying a rigorous data governance framework. The platform offers the maximum granularity of rights and permissions, meaning countries have full control over whether and how their data is shared across the network. While this tool is in its pilot phase, the UPU hopes to test with member countries to see how it might be evolved and to source resources for its expansion.



New Four Year Strategy (2026 – 2029)

Together, the strategy and business plan strive to position the postal network as the partner of choice for delivery of e-commerce and customer-centric postal services. When asked to envision the future of the postal sector, they highlighted the growing importance of e-commerce and digitalization to the postal network in the years to come. They underscored how the post could leverage its traditional role as a trusted and inclusive services provider to launch new financial, logistics, digitization and even telecommunication services, among others.

Furthermore, they noted how these services could be rolled out with private sector partners to drive transformation, while ensuring the public interest.

Public-private Synergies

As a member of the United Nations family, the UPU is committed to working towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The 17 SDGs and 169 targets adopted by the UN in September 2015 serve as roadmap for the international community to build a sustainable future and foster social advancement and human well-being. Their implementation calls for active and collaborative partnerships between all countries and stakeholders. The postal sector can play a key role in the attainment of the SDGs nationally, regional and internationally. The diverse network and presence of Posts make them a potentially strategic driver of the SDG agenda. Here are some of the areas where postal activities have already made contributions to achieving the SDGs:

Bangladesh: The Bangladesh Post Office has been contributing to the country's vision 2021 to lift millions of Bangladeshis out of poverty. In particular, it has issued over 11 million mobile money orders, worth 7 million USD, and has launched the postal Cash Card service which has built a customer base of 52,000 cardholders, many of whom live in rural areas.

Korea (Rep.): In South Korea, postal ICT services for e-market places help local communities distribute their products nationally and abroad.

Japan: Japan Post Group, IBM and Apple collaborated on the first-of-its-kind initiative aimed at improving quality of life for millions of Japanese senior citizens. Japan Post Group will expand the service in stages, with the objective of including 4 – 5 million customers in Japan by 2020.

United Kingdom: Royal Mail provides teachers with educational resource packs. Almost 55,000 resources have been downloaded, and 98% of the schools that took part during the course of the year requested future program packs. This is a great result for pupils and the company.

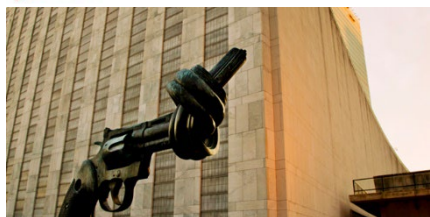
Australia: Australia Post, since 2010, has supported a broad range of gender development programmes and events. Thanks to these efforts, more than 1,600 women, across all levels of the postal organization, have benefited from their participation in these programs.

<https://www.upu.int/en/universal-postal-union/about-upu/bodies/congress>



In The News

Pact for the Future: No Wars; Global Alliance for Education & Health



Our Efforts, Our Initiatives and Our Recommendations

For the last two decades Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC) and its partners have worked tirelessly to achieve:

1. Sustainable development and financing for development;
2. International peace and security;
3. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation;
4. Youth and future generations; and
5. Transforming global governance.

We are at a time of profound global transformation. We are confronted by rising catastrophic and existential risks, many caused by the choices we make. Fellow human beings are enduring terrible suffering. If we do not change course, we risk tipping into a future of persistent crisis and breakdown. Yet this is also a moment of hope and opportunity. Global transformation is a chance for renewal and progress grounded in our common humanity. Advances in knowledge, science, technology and innovation could deliver a breakthrough to a better and more sustainable future for all. The choice is ours.

We believe that there is a path to a brighter for all of humanity, including those living in poverty and vulnerable situations. Through the actions we take today, we resolve to set ourselves on that path, striving for a world that is safe, peaceful, just, equal, inclusive, sustainable and prosperous, a world in which well-being, security and dignity and a healthy planet are assured for all humanity. This will require a recommitment to international cooperation based on respect for international law, without which we can neither manage the risks nor seize the opportunities that we face. This is not an option but a necessity. Our challenges are deeply interconnected and far exceed the capacity of any single State alone. They can be addressed collectively, through strong and sustained international cooperation guided by trust and solidarity for the benefit of all and harnessing the power of those who can contribute from all sectors and generations.

Let us pledge a new beginning in multilateralism. The initiatives in this Pact, aims to ensure that – *We the peoples of the United Nations* and other key multilateral institutions can deliver a better future for people and planet, enabling us to fulfil our existing commitments while rising to new and emerging challenges and opportunities. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to act in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles.

Sustainable development, peace and security, & human rights – are equally important, interlinked and mutually reinforcing – we support it whole heartedly. We cannot have one without the others. The sustainable development in all its three dimensions is a central goal in itself and that its achievement, leaving no one behind, is always will be a central objective of multilateralism.

Transforming global governance is essential to ensure that the positive progress we have seen across all three pillars of the work of the United Nations in recent decades does not unravel. Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC), *NGO in Consultative Status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations* with its partners will support United Nations 2030 Agenda, to renew trust in global institutions.

Declaration on Future Generations

Acknowledging that investing in building a strong foundation for lasting international peace and security, sustainable development, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and upholding the rule of law is the most effective way to safeguard the needs and interests of future generations.

Art & Science

Art that touches our soul

Liberty Leading the People (French: *La Liberté guidant le peuple*) by **Eugène Delacroix**.



Liberty Leading the People (French: *La Liberté guidant le peuple*) by **Eugène Delacroix** is a painting of the romantic era, commemorating the July Revolution of 1830 that toppled King Charles X.

A bare-breasted “woman of the people” with a Phrygian cap personifying the concept and Goddess of Liberty, accompanied by a young boy brandishing a pistol in each

hand, leads a group of various people forward over a barricade and the bodies of the fallen while holding aloft the flag of the French Revolution – the tricolor, which again became France’s national flag after these events – in one hand, and brandishing a bayonetted musket with the other.

Delacroix, who was born as the Age of Enlightenment was giving way to the ideas and style of romanticism, rejected the emphasis on precise drawing that characterized the academic art of his time, and instead gave a new prominence to freely brushed color.

The figure of Liberty is also viewed as a symbol of France and the French Republic known as Marianne. Dimensions: 260 cm X 325 cm (102.4 in X 128.0 in).

The painting is display in the Louvre, Paris.

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

<http://www.WomensHealthSection.com>

