



WHEC UPDATE

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

August 2017; Vol. 12, No. 8

Leadership Development Series

Do you find yourself taking one of the extreme positions or are you somewhere in between? The anxiety of need has largely been replaced by the anxiety of want. Clearly, the answer lies in striking a balance. A little bit of caution and advanced planning can prevent most financial problems. At the same time, knowing how to free yourself from endless worry is equally important. This is one case in which the real leadership position is in the middle, at the balance point. In sum, balance and perspective are fundamental to personal leadership mastery: prudence balanced with freedom, work balanced with rest, career balanced with family, and material well-being balanced with spiritual awareness. Leadership in your personal life means – investing in your own happiness.

You wouldn't expect a large organization to run on its own, with no vision, no direction, no guidelines, and no leadership. A corporation is not a self-cleaning oven. By the same token, you cannot expect your private life to run itself either. If you don't take control of it, somebody or something else will. When the many dimensions of every day are filled with challenge, commitment, love, and humor, then the possibilities are endless. Above all, remember that when you put your feet on the floor in the morning, you have the power to make it a good day or a bad day. You are either going to enjoy life in the next twenty-four hours, or you are not. Remember, those hours are never going to come-back your way again. There are hundreds of things that can irritate, worry, or annoy you. *Don't let them.* Don't let the small things get you down, and if the big things get you down, take a good look at it to make sure they are *really* big.

Solitude and tranquility of mind are key to balanced and effective leadership. The time and space that you carve out of your busy life to think, to reconnect with nature, and to develop the ability to be alone with yourself should be imperatives on your priority list. Many people find sitting in a quiet space to be very difficult. Noise and the need for connection at all times are addictions and many of us have a bad case. The more electronic our society becomes, the more items we have to plug in and separate us from this simple but essential experience of quiet contemplation. Do not shortchange yourself. Do not mistake solitude for dead time or boredom. With practice, you will be able to restore your energy and quiet everyday stress by insisting on some protected quiet time. Tranquility of time is essential for effective leadership at home and at work. Engage. Develop. Sustain.

Honoring diversity. Today's leadership masters must get along with everyone, not necessarily as a best friend, but certainly to the degree that race, national origin, religion, generation, or personal lifestyle choice do not intrude. 80% to 85% of the people entering the workforce in the 21st century will be minorities, women, and immigrants. This is not some distant point in the future; we are there right now. So, unless you want to avail yourself of only 15% of the talent out there, you better get comfortable with diversity staring at you, right now. Exposure to anything new can evoke very different attitude in different people. We may feel self-satisfied, superior and even haughty about who we are as individuals, and express disrespect towards immigrants' culture, faith and beliefs. Learning tolerance and promoting intolerance are essential for attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Historically, ignorance has always been at the root of intolerance. The best way to gain respect for another culture or any form of diversity is to educate yourself about it. *Learn Today – Lead Tomorrow.*

How can you Impact these SDGs? The U.S. is a founding member of the United Nations (UN), World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization of American States (OAS), and many other international organizational organizations. Share your experiences on ***WomensHealthSection.com***.

Make an impact.

Successful Leadership is a Balancing Act

Rita Luthra, MD

Your Questions, Our Reply

What does money really mean? What should it mean, and what can it never mean? What is the right attitude for a leader to adopt toward money?

Becoming truly rich: Throughout American history, the central issue surrounding money has been getting enough of it to ensure survival. A huge segment of the population worried about putting dinner on the table. Today, part of the American population remains below the poverty level, but our most widespread pressures about money have changed.

Dealing with the anxiety about money can take many forms. On one end of the spectrum there are people who live by the mantra “Don’t worry, be happy.” They just don’t worry about money the way other people do. They are not wired that way. They don’t worry awake at night. They just go for it. Period. To the other extreme, many people worry incessantly about money and not having enough of it. In fact, psychologists report that this is the biggest fear that most people have, surpassing even death or serious illness.

A successful life seems easy to define. It is protected, secure, healthy and stable. Superficially success in life is quantified in terms of money. But it is not really accurate. In today’s workplace, too many leaders fall back on money as their primary expression of appreciation. Salary, bonuses, benefits, and perks are the kinds of rewards most people in authority think about. There is no denying that money is important. In truth, though, money is only one of the things people look for when they go to work every morning. Whether they realize it or not, self-respect and the respect of others are every bit as important.

A little recognition goes a long way. Most people care about making things better, and they want to know that their leader cares about their efforts to achieve that. People may work in order to earn money, but they go the extra mile because of recognition, praise, and the intangibles. As a leader, how you show appreciation is much less important than doing it consistently, again and again and again. Always reward excellence, or even a sincere attempt at excellence. Encourage highly motivated participation wherever you find it, whether it is in an employee’s presentation or your kid’s play on the soccer field. Reward effort, not just the result.

Harnessing enthusiasm. It is also all about harnessing the mighty power of enthusiasm. Another element of leadership. It is infectious, and it makes people respond. As a business leader, if you do not show enthusiasm about your employees, do not be surprised if progress grinds to a halt. As an individual, if you are not deeply enthusiastic about the direction your life has taken, you should certainly consider going in a new direction that will lead you to feel differently.

On the subject of enthusiasm, one thing must be perfectly clear: Loudness does not equal enthusiasm, nor does pounding on the table or jumping up and down and acting like a child. While that is acting enthusiastic, it is not being enthusiastic. It is fake! Fake enthusiasm does not fool anyone. In fact, it usually does more harm than good. Enthusiasm has to come from inside. No real leader should confuse authentic enthusiasm with mere hype.

In practical terms, the lesson here is very plain: Leaders always behave like leaders, whether they win or lose it because of their own mistakes. Leadership mastery ultimately is less a matter of what you do than what you are. What you do may vary from day to day, but what you are should remain steadfast and unchanging.

There is so much I didn’t know before:

<http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/commitment/jaipur-rugs-foundation>

Successful people make right decisions about the money early, and manage those decisions daily.

And remember, life is not a dress rehearsal.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM



High-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) – ECOSOC 2017 session, 10-19 July, New York

10 July 2017 (1st meeting) – High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The theme of the 2017 session of ECOSOC is: Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges.

Details: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

<http://webtv.un.org/watch/1st-meeting-high-level-political-forum-on-sustainable-development-hlpf-2017-economic-and-social-council-2017-session/5501023012001>

Every Woman Every Child HLPF Event: Progress in Partnership



18 July 2017 – Inaugural progress report on the *Every Woman Every Child Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health* entitled: *Progress in Partnership: Delivering Together on an Integrated Agenda for Women, Children & Adolescents* was launched at High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), UNHQ-NY. Drawing on both thematic and voluntary national reviews (VNRs) which had taken place during HLPF, this event provided a snapshot of women's, children's and adolescent's health and well-being, drawing linkages across the SDGs and highlighting the power of partnership to deliver on an integrated and

sustainable development agenda. <http://gsprogressreport.everywomaneverychild.org/>

Building on country reporting during the World Health Assembly (WHA) in May and VNRs took place during the HLPF, this event highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral partnerships – for financing, programming and accountability – to deliver concrete results against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One year into the implementation of the *Every Woman Every Child* (EWEC) Global Strategy, Progress in Partnership presents a current snapshot of progress against the implementation of the *Every Woman Every Child Global Strategy*, launched in 2015 to help guide countries on the implementation of the SDGs. The report highlights the power of partnership and country leadership to deliver on an integrated and sustainable development agenda for women, children and adolescents.

WHEC Commitment Progress

We have had data collection and analysis systems implemented right from the start of this initiative in 2002, which has supported the planning and evolution of this e-Health Platform (*WomensHealthSection.com*). With stronger collaboration with the **Reproductive Health Research Division of World Health Organization (WHO)** – we all @ WHEC will continue to plan and develop better implementing assessments and develop better understanding of their impact. We send an Annual Project Report to all our partners every year and post it online too. Every 4 years, this Report is submitted to ECOSOC. Our latest Annual Project Report can be found [here](#) (on page 4).

http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/documents/Announcements_6_Feb_2017.pdf

Details: <http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/commitment/womens-health-and-education-center/>

We welcome everyone. Please join us to improve the lives of *Every Woman, Every Mother, Every Newborn, Every Child, Every Teenager, Everywhere*.

Thank you from all of us @ WHEC for your friendship and support for all these years.

United Nations at a Glance

Permanent Mission of Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations



Djibouti became UN Member State on 20 September 1977

Djibouti, officially the **Republic of Djibouti**, is a country in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Eritrea in the north, Ethiopia in the west and south, and Somalia in the southeast. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden at the east. Djibouti occupies a total area of just 23,200 km² (8,958 sq. miles).

In antiquity, the territory was part of the Land of Punt and then the Sabean and axumite rule. Nearby Zeila (now in Somalia) was the seat of the medieval Adal and Ifat Sultanates. In the late 19th century, the colony of French Somaliland was established following treaties signed by the ruling Somalia and Afar sultans with the French, and its railroad to Dire Dawa (and later Addis Ababa) allowed it to quickly supersede Zeila as the port for southern Ethiopia and the Oqaden. It was subsequently renamed to the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas in 1967. A decade later, the Djiboutian people voted for independence. This officially marked the establishment of the *Republic of Djibouti*, named after its capital city. Djibouti joined the United Nations the same year, 20 September 1977. In the early 1990s, tensions over government representation led to armed conflict, which ended in a power sharing agreement in 2000 between the ruling party and the opposition.

Djibouti is a multi-ethnic nation with a population of over 846,687 inhabitants. Arabic and French are the country's two official languages. About 94% of residents adhere to Islam, a religion that has been predominant in the region for more than 1,000 years. The Somali Issa and Afar make up the two largest ethnic groups. Both speak Afroasiatic languages, which serve as recognized national languages.

Djibouti is strategically located near some of the world's busiest shipping lanes, controlling access to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. It serves as a key refueling and transshipment center, and is the principal maritime port for imports from and exports to neighboring Ethiopia. A burgeoning commercial hub, the nation is the site of various foreign military bases, including Camp Lenonnie. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) regional body also has its headquarters in Djibouti City.

Djibouti Today

Political Governance

His Excellency President Ismail Omar Guelleh was overwhelmingly re-elected as the President of the Republic of Djibouti for the fourth term on 8 April 2016. The election was widely hailed by regional and international organizations and observers as peaceful, free, and transparent. The President's resounding victory rewards a tireless commitment to serving the Djibouti people, and it is also the achievement of an exceptional campaign whose brilliance and high tone demonstrated the vitality of Djiboutian democracy.

Political democracy took roots in the country since the revision of the constitution in 1992 and institution of a broad multiparty system. Thanks to the 2013 legislative elections and introduction of proportional representation, opposition parties are represented in the National Assembly. Moreover, since the first regional elections and political decentralization in 2006, the big regions of the country (Djibouti City, Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock and Dikhil) are administered by local councils. It is a list of the Civil Society that won in Djibouti City and its three councils during the 2011 regional elections.

Women and Socio- Economic Development

Since the implementation of the National Strategy for the Integration of Women in 2002, the involvement of Djibouti women in economic and social activities has been constantly improving. Grouped under national associations such as the Djibouti Women's Union (UNFD) and Atou Yoo Fan, or regional or local associations, Djibouti women invest so much in awareness campaigns to fight against HIV/AIDS, illiteracy, MGF, etc.

Encouraged by the political will of the President of the Republic, Djibouti women broke open the doors of the National Assembly in 2003. Recently, the Government passed a law granting 20% to women in top administrative positions.

Social Development

Since the National Social Development initiative was launched in 2007, Government authorities scaled up the fight against poverty to national priority. A budget of 2 billion francs is allocated each year to the different social infrastructures that highly impact the living conditions of beneficiaries. Thanks to this policy, the Republic of Djibouti was acknowledged by the FAO for respecting the United Nations millennium engagements on poverty reduction.

Details: <https://www.un.int/djibouti/>

Collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO | Djibouti



Health Situation

Despite progress on many levels, indicators for maternal and child mortality in Djibouti are still high. There is a heavy burden of morbidity from communicable diseases for both (diarrheal diseases including cholera, pneumonia being the most common), from complications during and after delivery, and from malnutrition. Malnutrition rates recently documented through SMAR survey (2013) showed 18% country-wide malnutrition and more than 5.6% severe acute malnutrition, with important regional disparities.

Djibouti faces a generalized HIV epidemic, and prevention activities have been very limited. The country has experienced problems of funding, including bottlenecks with the Global Fund. Partially as a consequence, the number of women who tested positive and who were put on ARVs, as well as whose newborns received ARVs, is very low.

MDGs achievements in health are limited to education enrollment at primary level, the rest of the MDGs have shown progress but are not realized. Implementation of the FCTC has shown important results on the legislation and on restriction of smoking in public places, though there is need to increase the tax and the awareness activities.

Geographically, the country has a number of remote and dispersed communities with difficult transportation due to poor-quality roads. 40% of the population lives below the poverty line. Patterns of migration, especially due to porous borders and an important transport corridor between Ethiopia and Djibouti, further complicate the provision of services to the population.

High prevalence and incidence of tuberculosis constitutes one of the major disease burdens, and an increasing number of multi-drug resistance cases indicate a worry trend.

Djibouti faces an unstable cyclical malaria situation, with malaria epidemics resurfacing in 2013 and 2014 after several years of drought. Limited information exists on the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCD); however there has been a notable increase in diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and cancer cases. Quat, a narcotic herb, is regularly chewed by the adult population.

Cooperation for Health

Djibouti is a signatory to IHP+ but has not developed a compact yet. Under the Every Woman Every Child, the common national MNCH acceleration plan is being implemented. Djibouti health partners and donors include a variety of partners from UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral cooperation and development banks, including IOM, World Bank, Global Fund, GAVI, JICA, USAID, FHI (implanting ROADS project under PEPFAR), French Development Agency, Italian National Institute for Health, IGAD (cross border HIV).

Details: <http://www.who.int/countries/dji/en/>

Bulletin Board

Guidelines for Contributors

Scope and Editorial Policy

III. Preparation and Submission of Manuscripts

3.6 Competing interest. A competing interest arises when a professional judgment concerning a primary interest (such as patient's welfare or the validity of research) may be influenced by a secondary interest (such as financial gain or personal rivalry). We ask all authors to disclose at the time of submission any competing interests that may have. Examples of types of competing interests may be found at:

<http://www.icmje.org>.

3.7 Funding. Authors should declare sources of funding for the work undertaken; affirm that they have not entered into an agreement with the funding organization that may have limited their ability to complete the research as planned, and that they have had full control of all primary data.

3.8 Ethical issues. The Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC) publishes the results of research involving human subjects only if it has been conducted in full accordance with ethical principles, including the provisions of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki (as amended by the 59th General Assembly, October 2008; available at: <http://www.wma.net/>) and the additional requirements, if any, of the country in which the research was carried out. Any manuscript describing the results of such research that is submitted for publication must contain a clear statement to this effect, specifying that the free and informed consent of the subjects or their legal guardians was obtained and that the relevant institutional or national ethical review board approved the investigation.

3.9 Maps. Use of maps should be avoided, but should their use be necessary authors are requested to use the relevant UN-approved maps, which can be downloaded from:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/english/htmain.htm>

3.10 Bibliographic references. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of all references, which should be verified at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov> : these are not checked by editors. References should be numbered consecutively as they occur in the text (in superscript roman type, preferably at the end of a sentence) and listed in numerical order at the end of the text. **WomensHealthSection.com** adheres closely to the Vancouver style of references (see <http://www.icmje.org> updated December 2016). The first three authors of a work should be named, followed by "et al". If there are more than three.

» Please note that WHEC-branded materials should be used as-is. For questions on use of the materials, please visit: <http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/whec/faq.php3>



Collaboration with UN University (UNU)

UNU-WIDER (World Institute for Development Economics Research) *Expert Series on Health Economics*

The Challenges of Global Environmental Change for Urban Africa

Cities – especially those with substantial poor populations – will face increasingly severe challenges in tackling the impacts of global environmental change (GEC). As economic dynamos and increasingly important population concentrations, cities both contribute substantially, and often are very vulnerable, to the impacts of GEC. This applies strongly in Africa, one of the world's poorest regions. The inability of even a relatively wealthy and well protected city such as New Orleans in the USA to withstand Hurricane Katrina has helped focus attention on the vulnerability of cities that are less protected. Coastal cities and towns from Dakar (which is used as a case study) via Lagos, Cape Town, Maputo and Mombasa to **Djibouti** contain many low-lying areas, often accommodating concentrations of poor residents, strategic infrastructure and economic production. However, different combinations of challenges will affect many inland urban centres. Tackling GEC successfully will require more than enhanced disaster preparedness. Action to address unsustainable aspects of everyday life and current corporate and institutional activity will be necessary. There can be no simple or universal strategy to reduce urban footprints. Local conditions (biophysical, structural, socioeconomic and cultural) produce specific constraints and opportunities in each context.

One of the key challenges is therefore ensuring appropriate levels of awareness by African urban planners and managers of the urgency of GEC threats, and then converting this awareness into appropriate actions in situations where distant and less certain impacts pale into insignificance in relation to immediate basic needs and other demands on the public exchequer. Delays will prove costly, even though African cities still contribute little to global emissions, because of the cumulative impacts and often substantial investment lags. Such actions as have been undertaken in a few cities to date aim straightforwardly at mitigation, while there is little evidence of adaptive planning or implementation.

Publisher: UNU-WIDER; Author: David Simon; Sponsors: This study has been prepared within the UNU-WIDER project Asian Development in an Urban World, directed by Jo Beall, Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis and Ravi Kanbur. UNU-WIDER acknowledges the continued support to the research programme by the governments of Denmark (Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Finland (Ministry for Foreign Affairs), Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency—Sida) and the United Kingdom (Department for International Development).

(Details of the paper can be accessed from the link of UNU-WIDER on CME Page <http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/cme/>)

United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI)

*The Effort to Advance the Global Strategy
(Continued)*

Djibouti: Background



UNICEF's work in Djibouti focuses on priority interventions: Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) (including Parental Education, Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses and Safe Motherhood), Girls' Education, HIV/AIDS (including prevention amongst youth and PMTCT) and Protection. UNICEF's early childhood development programme seeks to support national

efforts aimed at improving early childhood care, protection and development-related practices and to eradicate polio.

UNICEF priorities

UNICEF's programme aims to:

- Increase access by parents to basic knowledge and skills with respect to high-quality care, development and protection.
 - Strengthen the national capacity in the area of nutrition and the capacity of health-care structures to provide appropriate nutritional guidance and services.
 - Revive routine vaccination and maintain 100 per cent coverage against polio.
 - Increase access to maternal healthcare services and reduce female genital mutilation through developing national policies, strategies and plans of action, training care providers, providing information, education and communication (IEC), social mobilization and basic supplies and equipment.
1. In education, assisting children, particularly girls, to gain access to high-quality education is a central objective. This is achieved through: Increasing enrolment levels, reducing of gender disparities and development of a national strategy for non-enrolled children.
 2. Ensuring successful completion of primary education.
 3. Enhancing the school environment by training teachers, school principals and academic inspectors.
 4. Incorporating the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in curricula and via social mobilization.

UNICEF works with government authorities and builds partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Save the Children Fund and Handicap International and women's associations in collaboration with the Ministry of Health for community mobilization activities in support of the pilot projects. It has also created a network of youth clubs using the Community Development Centers (CDCs) and supported initiatives of young people associations to increase their awareness and protection and participation. Initiatives are under way to strengthen coordination and partnerships between UNICEF and the African Development Bank, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), as well as NGOs and bilateral donors.



Nominations for 2017 UNESCO Prize for Girls' and Women's Education now open

http://www.ungei.org/news/index_6420.html

To be continued.....

Two-Articles of Highest Impact, July 2017

1. Medical Negligence: A Return to Trust; <http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/heal/heal005.php3>
Original article was published by WHO, World Health Forum 1997 Vol. 18 No. 2, pages 195-196. Readers are encouraged to read the work of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and send their comments and suggestions.
2. Medical Liability: Tort Reform; <http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/heal/heal020.php3>
WHEC Publications. Special thanks to our writers / editors for compiling the series on Medical Liability, and to our reviewers for the helpful suggestions.

From Editor's Desk

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE



The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.

The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (United States of America).

The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are English and French.

Who may submit cases to the Court?

Only States are eligible to appear before the Court in contentious cases. At present, this basically means the 192 United Nations Member States.



The Court has no jurisdiction to deal with applications from individuals, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), corporations or any other private entity. It cannot provide them with legal counselling or help them in their dealings with the authorities of any State what-so-ever.

However, a State may take up the case of one of its nationals and invoke against another State the wrongs which its national claims to have suffered at the hands of the latter; the dispute then becomes one between States.

Are decisions of The Court binding?

Judgments delivered by the Court (or by one of its Chambers) in disputes between States are binding upon the parties concerned. Article 94 of the United Nations Charter lays down that "each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of [the Court] in any case to which it is a party".

Judgments are final and without appeal. If either of the parties challenges their scope or meaning, it has the option to request an interpretation. In the event of the discovery of a fact hitherto unknown to the Court which might be a decisive factor, either party may apply for revision of the judgment.

As regards advisory opinions, it is usually for the United Nations organs and specialized agencies requesting them to give effect to them or not by whatever means are appropriate for them.

How does one attend hearings of the Court?

The hearings of the Court are public, unless it has been decided to hold a closed hearing. For information on the appropriate procedure, please refer to the "Visits" pages on Internet site. Representatives of the media wishing to cover the hearings must be duly accredited.

Is it possible to visit the Peace Palace, seat of the Court?

The Carnegie Foundation, which owns the Peace Palace, arranges guided tours on weekdays. There is a charge for such visits. <https://www.vredespaleis.nl/?lang=en>

However, no tours are arranged when the International Court of Justice is holding hearings or when other events are taking place in the Peace Palace.

Details about the court : <http://www.icj-cij.org/en>



Peace and Justice

Carnegie Wateler Peace Prize

Horrified by the atrocities of the First World War, the Dutch banker Johan Wateler decided to put his considerable capital at the service of the peace cause. His bequest went to the Carnegie Foundation and was used to award a peace prize every year with the annual revenue. The Carnegie Wateler Peace Prize has been awarded in the Peace Palace since 1931.



Prominent laureates are Sir Eric Drummond (1931), first secretary of the League of Nations, Sir Baden-Powell (1934), founder of the Scouting Movement, Jean Monnet (1953), founding father of the European Union, Coretta Scott King (1969), widow of Martin Luther King, and War Child (2012).

The Carnegie Wateler Peace Prize is awarded by the Board of the Carnegie Foundation every two years to a person or an institution furthering the cause of international peace, "in whatever way, by word or deed in the form of international action, in literature, or the arts".

The Prize is named after Dutch banker Johan Wateler. A hundred years ago, Wateler followed up the example of Alfred Nobel and drew up a testament allocating capital for the establishment of a Peace Prize. The award consists of 35,000 EUR in prize money. The Peace Prize was awarded for the first time in 1931. Prizes in previous years have been awarded to UN diplomat Lakhdar Brahimi (2014) and War Child (2012). The ceremony took place in 2014, and the prize was awarded to Lakhdar Brahimi for his role as a mediator in conflict areas and his work in the field of peace-keeping.

The history of the Carnegie Wateler Peace Prize reflects, through the people or organizations to whom it has been awarded, how ideas about peace and war prevention have changed over the past 85 years.

Ms. Sigrid Kaag received the Carnegie Wateler Peace Prize on November 16, 2016.

<https://www.vredespaleis.nl/building/carnegie-wateler-peace-prize/?lang=en>

Words of Wisdom

I shall consider it a disgrace to die a rich man. Man does not live by bread alone. I have known millionaires starving for lack of the nutriment which alone can sustain all that is human in man, and I know workmen, and many so-called poor men, who revel in luxuries beyond the power of those millionaires to reach.

- Andrew Carnegie (25 November 1835-11 August 1919) American industrialist, extract from **The Gospel of Wealth.**

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

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

