



## WHEC Update

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

July 2018; Vol. 13. No. 07

#### *Before & After Issue*

"No one leaves home unless home is the mouth of a shark" – Warsan Shire (A story of an immigrant). We thank you for making a difference. Our Annual July edition of **WHEC Update**, which is the most popular edition, with our millions of readers around the world, addresses the need for a global platform for health-internet-access to improve maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), worldwide. We hope you find our efforts intriguing. There is so much to be done, there is so much that can be done. Our lives no longer belong to us alone; they belong to all those who need us desperately. The mission of the Women's Health and Education (WHEC) is to enhance the quality of women's health care and the professional development, worldwide. We are devoted to our mission by providing the highest quality of health information through both print and electronic portals. Our electronic portals for knowledge acquisition disseminate the wisdom of experienced clinicians, researchers and authors in 227 countries and territories.

A continuing trend in professional development is the accelerating transition from a reliance on print media (print journals and books) to electronic information delivery. In the time-pressured setting of office- and hospital-based patient care, critical information is now frequently accessed through an electronic portal, that is web based and focused on immediately answering a high-priority question necessary for optimal patient care. **WHEC Global Health Line** (WGHL) provides our community with rapid access to electronic versions of journals and all previously published editorial material.

Many web exclusives are found online as well, including audio and video techniques and commentary. <http://www.WomensHealthSection.com> has a powerful search engine, which permits our readers to rapidly and conveniently access all previously published articles. In addition, our worldwide community members that have provided us with electronic contact information receive regular electronic communications about recently published literature – clinical applications – a highly read information. Our information base needed to practice medicine is massive and continues to grow rapidly. No single print textbook or journal can cover this vast information base.

Just think about the progress we have made in our initiatives and projects, with the United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO), **Before & After Page 557, July 2005**. We thank you for your contributions and efforts. And we all @ WHEC hope to continue the collaboration with You and Your institutions: <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/83/7/557.pdf>

The WHEC's partnership with the UN and the WHO in its efforts to protect vulnerable groups, such as poor, is increasingly an important initiative. We are striving for "Internet-Classrooms" between USA, Europe and the developing countries for continuing medical education purposes. This will also help us to build better understanding of different cultures and learn to respect – the diversity. Global Initiatives of the WHEC will provide grants to the Least Developed Countries (LDC), identified by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for the development of the Maternal and Child Health.

The next step in medical information communication and information technologies will be deployment of artificial intelligence systems, without destroying human-touch, which is indispensable in patientcare.

Building the Capacity to Care. We plan development and implementation together.

The Future of Our Initiatives

**Rita Luthra, MD**



## Your Questions, Our Reply

What is the purpose of WHEC Global Health Line (WGHL)? What is next step in making Information Technologies (IT) helpful in the patientcare, worldwide?

**Areas for the Future Development:** Simplicity is triumphing over complexity. The world must advance the causes of security, health, education, development and human rights together, otherwise none of us will succeed. *WHEC Global Health Line* (WGHL) was launched on 4 July 2013, which is proudly serving in 227 countries and territories. Our projects / initiatives are coming of age. Our mission is to achieve a world in which every woman, child and adolescent in every setting realizes their rights to physical and mental health and wellbeing, has social and economic opportunities, and can participate fully in shaping prosperous and sustainable societies.

**WHEC Global Health Line** (WGHL), through its Learning and Innovation Network for Knowledge and Solutions (LINK), aims to catalyze collaborative networks – cutting across disciplines, sectors, and borders – that seek science and technology-based solutions to development challenges.

The next frontier in medical information exchange is the application of the artificial intelligence (AI) to search answers from the vast aggregation of data, and maintaining tender, loving care in day-to-day medical practice. Please visit:

[http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/cme/WHEC\\_Global\\_Health\\_Line.pdf](http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/cme/WHEC_Global_Health_Line.pdf)

By combining all available medical information and artificial intelligence processes, soon, clinicians will be able to instantaneously get an answer to a question they have about how to care for a specific patient. Big data – Big servers – Big network – Big Impact. A decade ago, when a question was entered in an Internet search engine, the response was typically a list of potential websites where the answer might be located. In the past few years, with the integration of huge databases and artificial intelligence (AI), some advanced search engines now provide specific answer to a question, followed by a list of relevant websites.

Libraries of print materials are cumbersome to use, maintain and ordinarily not accessible at the site of patient care. Electronic portals are the only means of providing immediate access to all medical knowledge. Electronic technology enables the aggregation of vast amounts of information in a database that is rapidly accessible from anywhere, and new search technology is making it easier to quickly locate the information you need.

WHEC appreciates the work of NGOs and Governments and express special thanks for welcoming our projects/programs/initiatives. Databases supported by WGHL are:

1. For NGOs Associated with the Department of Public Information (DPI);
2. For NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
3. For multilingual terminology databases: linguistic tool created primarily to facilitate the work of WHEC and its staff members and other people around the world who participate should not be constructed as an endorsement by WHEC or any position, entity or program.
4. WHEC Archives Collections Online;
5. Webcast;
6. Statistical Data.

Political commitment and recognition of women's and children's rights can ensure that every woman and every child receive the care that is needed and when it is needed. It is a basic determinant of health of future generations. We thank you for your support and contributions.

**We are everywhere – so you can be anywhere, you want to be.**



## Sustainable Development Goal Learning session

Effective tools and processes employed by Major Groups and other Stakeholders in the 2030 Agenda implementation, follow-up and review

10 July 2018, from 10am – 1pm

### Overview

This session will share tools and processes being used by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) from various sectors to build capacity and awareness for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within their organizations and across the sectors.

What are the most effective tools and processes that could work in any sector, especially health & education sectors? How could The United Nations (UN) and The World Health Organization (WHO) leverage these Major Groups and Other Stakeholder activities, to advance the causes of peace, health, education and development? Where to go from here?

### Organizers

- Abibimman Foundation
- Centre for International Sustainable Development Law
- Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC)
- World Family Organization and UNAPMIF
- World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)

### Agenda

10:00 - 10:10 Overview and Plan for the Session - Moderator

10:10 -10:40 Capacity Building for African NGOs in the Transition to Resilience, Rosemary Olive Mbone, Abibimman Foundation

10:40 - 11:10 Legal preparedness for Sustainable Development: Realizing SDGs 15 and 5 through law and governance, Alexandra Harrington, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law

11:10 -11:40 Building the Capacity to Care: Rita Luthra, Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC)

11:40 - 12:10 Implementing the SDG 17 at subnational and local governments as well as civil society organizations to implement the SDGs at the subnational and local level, Deisi Noeli Weber, World Family Organization and UNAPMIF

12:10 - 12:40 Building Engineering Capacity for Achieving the SDGs, William E. Kelly, World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)

12:40 - 1:00 Q & A – Moderator

**Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC)**

And

**LINK Access Project**

*To provide access to reproductive health research worldwide.*

**[Learning and Innovation Network for Knowledge and Solutions \(LINK\)](#)**

Please visit: <http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/health/articles.php3?s=0>

**We Welcome Everyone**



# United Nations at a Glance

## Finland became UN Member State on 14 December 1955



**Finland**, officially the **Republic of Finland**, is a sovereign state in Northern Europe. The country has land borders with Sweden to the northwest, Norway to the north, and Russia to the east. To the south is the Gulf of Finland with Estonia on the opposite side. Finland is a Nordic country and together with Scandinavia, is situated in the geographical region of Fennoscandia.

Following the 1917 Russian Revolution, Finland declared itself independent. In 1918, the fledgling state was divided by civil war, the Bolshevik-leaning Red Guard supported by the equally new Soviet Russia, fighting the White Guard, supported by the German Empire. After a brief attempt to establish a kingdom, the country became a republic.



### Finland in UN

The Permanent Mission of Finland in New York is one of the largest diplomatic missions in the world. The UN is a unique forum for Finland's foreign policy. Finland became a member state of the United Nations in 1955. During this Cold War era, acceptance as a member strengthened the international position of a small country.

From the very beginning, the UN became an important part of Finland's foreign policy. Considering her historical experience, Finland felt it important to support an international system based on multilateralism and the Charter of the United Nations.

During the 50 years of membership, Finland's role in the UN has been more significant than her size might lead one to expect. Early participation in peacekeeping, which began in 1956, earned Finland the title of a peacekeeping superpower at one point. Finland has also participated actively in the development of public international law, multilateral disarmament negotiations and multilateral development cooperation, among other issues.

Finland became a donor country in development cooperation towards the end of the 1960s, and UN goal of spending 0.7% of Gross National Income on Official Development Assistant (ODA) was reached for a while in the 1980s and 1990s. The present Government will ensure the advancement of appropriations that will take Finland towards the UN target.

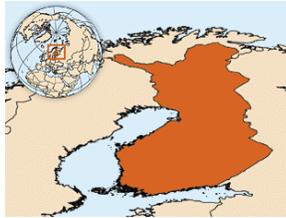
Several Finns have also held important positions in the United Nations Secretariat. The first high-level nomination for a Finn was that of Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja in 1957 who for 3 years worked as Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva. Former president of Finland, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, held several high-level positions, including that of Under-Secretary-General for Management and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Namibia.

Also important for Finland was the election of Ambassador Erkki Kourula, Doctor of Laws, as Judge of the International Criminal Court (ICC) for the term 2003 – 2006. In January 2006 Kourula was re-elected to ICC for another 9 years.

Details: <http://www.finlandun.org/public/default.aspx?culture=en-US&contentlan=2>

# Collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO)

## WHO | Finland



**Finland** is located to the north-east of the Baltic Sea. The objectives of Finnish health policy are to reduce premature deaths, to extend people's active and healthy life, to ensure the best possible quality of life for all and to reduce differences in health. In practice there are three different health care systems in Finland which receive public funding: municipal health care, private health care and occupational health care.

### Finland curbs childhood obesity by integrating health in all policies

Since then, the municipality's health department has worked with the child care, education, nutrition, recreation and urban planning departments to ensure all day care centers and schools provide the same quality of services. As a result, the proportion of five-year-old who are overweight or obese has been halved. But, results did not happen overnight. It took time for all the different departments to understand how each influences health and the role each must play to promote it. It is not just the programme that is achieving good results. It is the families who have worked hard to change their lifestyles.

### Finnish policies improve child health

Recognizing that most of the factors that influence child and adolescent health lie outside the health sector, Finland is taking a Health in All Policies approach in its Health Care Act by directing cities, to incorporate health into all their decision-making areas. The Government has reformed the Health Care Act to mandate health promotion services and require municipalities to involve all sectors in their plans. The National Institute of Health and Welfare, under the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, is helping municipalities implement national policies, like the Health Care Act. Municipalities can regularly track their progress on national monitoring websites, share best practices and attend training on implementing legislation through a Health In All Policies approach.

### Schools teach good health

Because unhealthy eating habits, limited access to healthy food, and lack of physical activity are driving Finland's childhood obesity epidemic, the country is using schools to improve the health of their pupils. Following the Finnish National Nutrition Council dietary guidelines, schools must provide free, healthy lunches to every student. Though the free lunches have been provided since 1948, nutrition has come second. Finland has also made recommendations to reduce access to sugary, high-fat snacks and drinks in school vending machines and on how foods can be marketed to children. Sweets, chocolate, soft drinks and ice cream are taxed at higher rates throughout the country.

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

## Bulletin Board

### Journals Surveyed

The Journal, <http://www.WomensHealthSection.com>, (Women's Health Section) is the official publication of The Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC), *NGO in Special Consultative Status of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations*. The editors / physician's board welcome submissions for various sections of the Journal. Authors are encouraged to supply step-by-step photos, a video clip, or both to be posted online with the article.

Founded in 2002 and launched in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO), The Journal is proudly serving in 227 countries and territories. WHEC wishes to express gratitude to the countries and territories for welcoming our e-Health projects and programs. Their continuing support is deeply appreciated.

The Journal is published in six official languages of the UN: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The translations, we believe increase understanding of the medical literature and help foster networks of healthcare providers throughout the globe. The WHEC addresses through its publications, the most pressing public health concerns of populations around the world. To ensure the widest possible availability of authoritative information and guidance on public health matters, WHEC encourages its translations and adaptation.

**WHEC Data Protection Policy:**

[http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/documents/WHEC\\_Data\\_Protection\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/documents/WHEC_Data_Protection_Policy.pdf)

*To be continued.....*



## **Collaboration with UN University (UNU)**

*UNU-WIDER (World Institute for Development Economics Research)*

*Expert Series on Health Economics*

### **Development Success**

Historical Accounts from More Advanced Countries

Based on eleven themes, this paper synthesizes in-depth case studies that present historical accounts on the development 'success' for several more economically advanced countries. The coverage includes Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden), non-Nordic advanced countries (Ireland, Japan and Switzerland) and transition economies (Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland), along with their perspective country grouping syntheses. The overall thematic synthesis finds that the historical accounts are replete with recurrent attributes, which are likely to prove useful as development strategy guides for certain developing countries with the proximate conditions.

By their success in growth and development, several economies have been transformed to 'advanced' countries. These countries may, thus offer lessons for development to developing countries of today.

Despite the above 'success' historical accounts, it must be stressed again that in the final analysis development strategies are by and large country-specific. They must be situated in the context of time and space. This view indeed flows through the case studies. The above thematic synthesis suggests, nonetheless, that the historical accounts are replete with recurrent attributes, which may prove useful as development strategy guides for certain developing countries with the proximate conditions. Additionally, the specific comprehensive accounts in the country cases, as well as the country grouping syntheses, should be of interest to students of development and policy makers alike.

Publisher: UNU-WIDER; Author: Augustin Kwasi Fosu; Sponsors: UNU-WIDER gratefully acknowledges the financial contributions to the project by the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the financial contributions to the research programme by the governments of Denmark (Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Finland (Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs), Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency – SIDA) and the United Kingdom (Department for International Development – DFID).

*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)

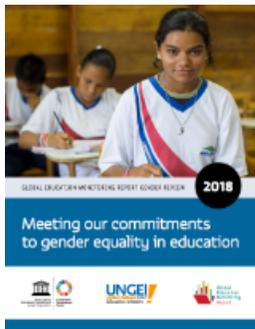
*The Effort to Advance the Global Strategy (continued)*  
*UNGEI serves as a platform for girl's education.*

### Global Education Monitoring Report 2018

Signing up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commits countries to leave no one behind. No target in this agenda can therefore be considered met unless gender equality is realized. Creating a more inclusive, just and equitable world – the essence of sustainable development – means ensuring that all men and women, all boys and girls, can lead empowered and dignified lives. Ensuring an inclusive and gender-equitable education of good quality is a key way to achieve this goal.

The Gender Review looks at who should be called to account when gender inequality in education prevails. It reminds us that countries have made legal commitments for girls' and women's right to education through international treaties. Fulfilling these obligations means that governments should put in place laws and policies, which tackle the obstacles that women and girls face in accessing school and to prevent discrimination while they are in school.

All of us, as community members or professionals, are responsible for monitoring governments, schools and teachers, to ensure discriminatory practices and attitudes are not tolerated – the 2018 Gender Review sets out how this can be achieved at the local, national and global level.



#### **There is hard ceiling for women in school and university leader position**

The feminization of the teaching workforce in most countries is a well-known phenomenon, but less attention is paid to the continued imbalance in men's favor in education management and related leadership positions. This imbalance has a context: Women often make up most civil servants, but they tend to be concentrated in positions with less authority. Women in education leadership positions provide role models that can help encourage female student retention, which is especially important in countries with low education attainment for girls. Primary school teachers considered the lack of female role models are being one of the top four reasons for girls' poor performance, ahead

of early marriage and pregnancy. Female staff can also help reassure parents that schools offer a safe and welcoming environment, as evident in studies conducted in sub-Saharan African regions.

#### **Recommendations**

- Identify and remove gender barriers;
- Hold people to account for gender inequality in education;

The achievement of the 2030 Agenda depends on the world's success in creating a level playing field for boys and girls, women and men, in education as in other sectors. Commitments have been made; the task now is to follow through to their fulfilment, by breaking down barriers and making sure that all sectors play their part in endeavor.

Details: [http://www.ungei.org/GEM\\_Report\\_Gender\\_Review\\_2018.pdf](http://www.ungei.org/GEM_Report_Gender_Review_2018.pdf)

*To be continued....*

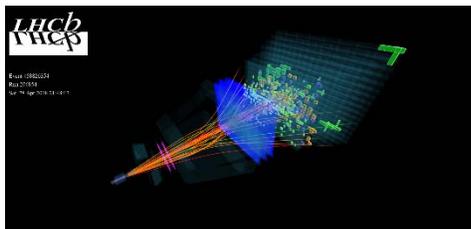
## Two Articles of Highest Impact, June 2018

*Our friendship has no boundaries. We welcome your contributions.*

1. Newborn Nutrition; <http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/obsnc/obsnc004.php3>  
WHEC Publications. Funding: WHEC Global Initiatives are funded by a grant from an anonymous donor.
2. Human Trafficking and Exploitation;  
<http://www.womenshealthsection.com/content/vaw/vaw014.php3>  
WHEC Publications. Funding: WHEC Global Initiatives are funded by a grant from an anonymous donor.

## Using CERN technology for medical challenges

### Computer Security: Rules: what is allowed and what is not



CERN has always valued its academic freedom, its international character and its openness, welcoming people from all over the world, giving them the opportunity to think outside the box and try something new, fostering creativity and avoiding placing hurdles in their way. It is this open and free environment that allows us to tackle the riddles of nature, to endeavor to understand the universe and its rules, and to advance fundamental research and technology. While such an

open academic environment is paramount to the operation of CERN, it cannot be completely free of rules...

Rules are (maybe?) an annoying but necessary part of running an Organization like CERN. Rules are imposed on CERN by the Host States, e.g. for safety or radiation-related matters, and are also an essential ingredient in preserving the Organization's independence. Rules are also enacted by CERN itself to enable peaceful and friendly coexistence inside the research community, and like anywhere else in the world, between people. The CERN Code of Conduct provide official and "legal" framework for the proper and efficient functioning of the Organization: employment conditions and working hours; salaries and benefits; working conditions and safety precautions; access rights and control; as well as how to deal with alcohol problems, harassment and fraud.

The CERN Computing Rules, i.e. CERN's Operational Circular No. 5 (OC5) see <https://security.web.cern.ch/security/rules/en/index.shtml> govern the usage of CERN's computing facilities, CERN's wired and wireless networks including all devices connected to them, any computer center service and the systems, data and applications running therein, any computing nodes and storage clusters of any kind of data processing, as well as any digital and connected device that is part of the accelerator complex or the experiments. Here too, academic freedom prevails and OC5 tolerates the personal use of CERN's computing facilities if use "is in compliance with [OC] and not detrimental to official duties, including those of other users; the frequency and duration is limited and there is negligible use of CERN resources; it does not constitute a political, commercial and/or profit-making activity; it is not inappropriate or offensive; it does not violate applicable laws."

Big data requires big servers. We hope you avail this resource: <https://home.cern/about/computing>



## Refugees – A Global Challenge – Where is home?

- 20 people a minute are uprooted from their homes and forced to flee violence and persecution;
- 51% of refugees are school-aged children under the age of 18;
- 40.3 million people are internally displaced around the world;
- 10 million people around the world are stateless or at risk of statelessness;
- 2.8 million people applied for asylum in 2015;
- 65.6 million children, women and men displaced by spiraling crises around the world;
- 50 million + number of refugees helped by UNHCR since 1951.

Source: USA for UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency

**USA for UNHCR** (The UN Refugee Agency) helps to save, protect and rebuild the lives of millions of refugees and other forced to flee their homes due to violence and conflict.



### What is a refugee?

Any person forced to flee from their country by violence or persecution.

### Who is refugee?

Refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries.

### Who is stateless person?

A stateless person is not a citizen of any country. Citizenship is the legal bond between a government and an individual, and allows for certain political, economic, social and other rights of the individual, as well as the responsibilities of both government and citizen. A person can become stateless due to a variety of reasons, including sovereign, legal, technical or administrative decisions or oversights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights underlines that “Everyone has the right to a nationality.”

### About USA for UNHCR

USA for UNHCR helps and protects refugees and people displaced by violence, conflict and persecution. Supporting UNHCR – the UN Refugee Agency – and its partners, we provide lifesaving essentials including shelter, water, food, safety and protection. Around the world, we help refugees survive, recover and build a better future.

Together we give refugees the hope they deserve, restore their dignity and help them build their lives.

Established by concerned American citizens, USA for UNHCR is a 501 ( C ) ( 3 ) non-profit organization, headquartered in Washington, D.C.

By the time refugees reach a place of safety, they are exhausted, traumatized, hungry and hurting. The blue vest of the UNHCR field officer is a welcome sight. It means that help is at hand, that there will be food, water and a safe place to rest.

Restoring dignity to rebuild lives and give hope to the refugees is the core function of UNHCR. Keep the hope alive.

## How Can You Help?



### Fight Fear with Facts

Help spread knowledge about the global refugee crisis by sharing facts on your own networks. The number of displaced people has nearly doubled in the last ten years. 1 in every 113 people worldwide is displaced. Refugees are vulnerable people, but due to the generosity of people of the American people, USA for UNHCR, can provide refugees with *help* and *hope* as they flee devastating circumstances and prepare them for independence in a new and permanent **home** (a sense of belonging).

USA for UNHCR helps and protects refugees and people displaced by violence, conflict and persecution. The mission is to refugees safe, protect their rights and save their lives. USA for UNHCR figures every dollar we receive is spent wisely. Many people give their support to make the statement that most Americans do care..... WHEC cannot imagine the fear and hopelessness refugees go through.

Spread the word.



## In The News

### Survive, Thrive, Transform

*I held an atlas in my lap  
ran my fingers across the whole world  
and whispered  
where does it hurt?  
It answered  
everywhere  
everywhere  
everywhere*

*– Warsan Shire, Born in Kenya, Nationality: British, Occupation: British writer, poet, editor and teacher.*

### Challenges:

Some things are not progressing or are getting worse.

- Humanitarian settings – many more people are now affected by crisis. The world is witnessing the highest levels of displacement on record. Strengthen capacity to reduce vulnerabilities, build resilience and anticipate and respond to health needs in humanitarian settings.
- Early childhood development and nurturing care – a fundamental role. Investments from pregnancy through 6 years of age are the foundation of health and well-being throughout life. The new Nurturing Care Framework will help countries to strengthen Early Childhood Development programmes.
- Continual learning and flexibility – innovation promotes change. Take note of, and apply, new evidence of good practice in women's, children's and adolescents' health.

### Action:

Build on what works and act in partnership.

- Universal Health Care (UHC) and health systems strengthening – essential for progress. At least half of the world’s population lacks access to essential health services. According to 2017 estimates, investments in UHC and the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets could prevent 97 million premature deaths globally by 2030.
- Multisectoral action – associated with greater impact. Multisectoral action is evident throughout this report as an enabling factor for health. Investments are required to understand how to apply multisectoral approaches effectively in different settings.
- Collaborative effort – everyone has a critical role to play. The objectives of the Women’s Health and Education Center (WHEC) and its initiatives with international networks can only be achieved through collective action and mutual accountability at all levels.

The concept of unlocking human potential across the life course through improvements to health and well-being is central to the Universal Health Care (UHC) and is one of WHEC’s action areas. By eliminating preventable determinants of death and disease – and providing integrated services, in innovative ways, at critical phases across the life course – countries can support the efforts of women, children and adolescents to improve health and life chances. This builds human capital within individuals, families and communities, which pays forward across generations.

Join our efforts – there are no strangers or aliens @ WHEC – only the friends you have not met.

## Art & Science

*Art that touches our soul*

**The arts** refer to the theory and physical expression of creativity found in human societies and cultures. Major constituents of arts include literature – including poetry, prose and drama, performing arts – among them music, dance, and theatre; and visual arts – including drawing, painting, photography, ceramics, sculpting, and architecture – the art of designing and constructing buildings.

**Waiting** by Edgar Degas



A pastel on paper by the French Impressionist Edgar Degas, completed between 1880 and 1882. It depicts one ballerina accompanied by her chaperone, bent over ostensibly to massage her foot by with body language indicating anticipation. The work emphasizes the brevity of a ballerina’s career and the stress they undergo to obtain fleeting moments of elegance.

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

<http://www.WomensHealthSection.com>

