

## Who, What, Where



## The UN Secretary-General's database on violence against women

### The UN Secretary-General's database on violence against women

In December 2006, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a comprehensive resolution calling for an intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and requesting the Secretary-General to establish a coordinated database on the extent, nature and consequences of all forms of violence against women, and on the impact and effectiveness of policies and programmes for, including best practices in, combating such violence.

The primary source of information for the database is the responses received from Member States to the [questionnaire on violence against women](#), of September 2008, and subsequent updates. Other sources of information include:

- ✓ States parties' reports to human rights treaty bodies
- ✓ Information provided by Member States in follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995); for reports of the Secretary-General; and in statements made at the United Nations
- ✓ Information available through relevant United Nations entities.

More info at:

<http://webapps01.un.org/vawdatabase/country.action>

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## In-house "cooking" :

### MEDA Women Entrepreneurs Forum

Barcelona, 5–6 November 2009

The celebration of the first MEDA Women Entrepreneurs Forum, organized by AFAEMME in coordination with the Chamber of Commerce of Barcelona and with ASCAME, the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the Mediterranean, generated interesting conclusions and a series of recommendations formulated by the participants.

More than 200 participating entrepreneur women formulated several recommendations for increasing the role of women in business, as for example to introduce a gender perspective in top business schools, to generally promote female entrepreneur role models through social recognition and to

strengthen the participation of female entrepreneurs in business networks, to provide more flexible working hours, as long as this does not hinder business profitability, to introduce English language in primary and secondary schools, to create local government training programs for female entrepreneurs, to better integrate women in companies avoiding to lose female business talent and, most important, to install equal opportunity values in all areas of education.

Benedetta Magri took part in the panel on "Women, Education and NIT".

[http://afaemme.org/FORUM\\_Web.pdf](http://afaemme.org/FORUM_Web.pdf)

### GENDER AUDIT for BISTANDSNENMDA, Norway

From 10 to 15 January, Simonetta Cavazza and Johanne Lortie completed a gender audit for one of the major umbrella NGOs, working with more than 17 different Norwegian missions in development, in close

collaboration with [NORAD](#). See webnews (in Norwegian) here:

<http://www.bistandsnemnda.no/newsread/news.asp?n=5016>

## 2010 Calendar of residential and online courses

Applications are now open for the 2010 courses! Have a look at the calendar below to see all available courses at a glance!

A click on a title will open the flyer of the course in PDF, but you may also look for shorter course descriptions under the "[Residential Courses](#)" and "[Gender Campus](#)".

### RESIDENTIAL COURSES:

#### In English:

- 26/04/2010 - 30/04/2010

**A902452 - Pay equity** (the flyer will be available soon)

- 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010

**A902449 - An introduction to gender budgeting**

- 04/10/2010 - 15/10/2010

**A902451 - Mainstreaming gender equality: concepts and instruments**

- 15/11/2010 - 19/11/2010

**A902469 - Training for gender audit facilitators**

#### In French:

- 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010

**A902450 - Une introduction à la budgétisation sensible au genre**

- 04/10/2010 - 15/10/2010

**A902451 - Genre et développement: concepts et instruments**

#### In Spanish:

- 26/04/2010 - 30/04/2010

**New! A902452 - Igualdad salarial** (the flyer will be available soon)

- 04/10/2010 - 15/10/2010

**New! A902451 - Género y desarrollo: conceptos y herramientas**

In Portuguese:

• 26/04/2010 - 30/04/2010

**New! A902452 - Igualdade Salarial (the flyer will be available soon)**

• 05/07/2010 - 09/07/2010

**New! A902446 - Género e emprego (the flyer will be available soon)**

• 12/07/2010 - 16/07/2010

**New! A902447 - Auditoria de género (the flyer will be available soon)**

DISTANCE LEARNING COURSES:

• **A972466 - Gender campus: modular on-line learning course (the flyer will be available soon)**

• **A972467 – Campus de genre: cours de formation modulaire à distance (the flyer will be available soon)**

• **A972468 – Campus de género: curso de formación modular a distancia (the flyer will be available soon)**

• **New! A972554 – Campus de Género: curso à distancia (the flyer will be available soon)**

All distance learning courses will take place **from 1 June to 3 December 2010**

The ITCILO "Gender Catalogue", with details on prices, is also available:  
[click here to download the PDF version.](#)

## What's new on the web

### Gender at Work Launches New Website!

In response to a key goal in Gender at Work's 2008–2010 strategic plan – to improve communications and outreach – it has reorganised its website and rewritten the content to make it more user-friendly and

accessible. To strengthen its online presence, Gender at Work has also refreshed its logo, making it more visually arresting.

Visit the website at:

<http://www.gendematwork.org>

### New Professional and Academic Networking Site: Peace and Collaborative Development Network

This is a free professional and academic networking site (with over 9830 members from around the world) to foster dialogue and sharing of resources in international development, conflict resolution, gender

mainstreaming, human rights, social entrepreneurship and related fields.

For further information, please visit:

<http://www.internationalpeaceandconflict.org>

### Welcome on the SDC–Gender Equality Network

SDC has made a strong commitment to fight against discrimination, and to empower women and promote gender equality. To reach these goals, different gender mainstreaming methods are implemented, in combination with targeted women's empowerment programs. SDC staff and partners already have much experience of using these instruments; this knowledge

should be shared and new capacities strengthened. That is why we created this platform: to share knowledge, to develop common visions, to debate issues, to bring together theoretical knowledge and field realities – all this, in order to be more effective in moving towards a just and equal world.

<http://www.sdc-gender-development.net>

## What are they doing?

### SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA, WOMEN FRIENDLY CITY PROJECT

#### Concept

The efforts put forth by the Seoul Metropolitan Government in their women's policies have advanced women's rights and expanded women's social participation, resulting in the betterment of women's socioeconomic status. However, existing women's policies prove to have difficulties with issues regarding women in various areas

such as education, environment, health, culture, transportation and housing policies which all influence women's everyday lives because of a lack of gender-sensitive perspectives. Acknowledging the limitations of the existing policy, the Seoul Metropolitan Government has adopted a new policy approach which, beyond gender equality, incorporates women's perspectives and

experiences in a broad range of city policy. We call it the 'Women Friendly City Project' since it is a policy aimed to encourage social participation, establish a woman-friendly sociocultural environment, and ultimately pursue happiness. ....

### **Key Tasks**

#### **'A Caring Seoul'**

This aims at strengthening the child-care responsibility of society and supporting social minorities. Various services are provided for women to balance work and family life. The project will realize gender equality and establish society as a care giver by supporting social minorities such as the elderly, single parent and the disabled.

#### **'An Active Seoul'**

This has a goal of encouraging the economic activities of women and strengthening their stability in society. For this, it is indispensable to develop a female workforce, create decent jobs for women, support their working in and outside the home, and create work places where gender equality is guaranteed.

#### **'An Abundant Seoul'**

This focuses on improving women's quality of life by expanding cultural and leisure opportunities for them. Main projects in the abundant Seoul include making women-

friendly cultural facilities, establishing small gyms for women and providing cultural programs for women.

#### **'A Convenient Seoul'**

This is for improving women's convenience, accessibility to public places and mobility on public transportation to make a womenfriendly city environment. The Convenient Seoul policy focuses on building a city where a women's perspective is well-reflected across the residential environment and public places.

#### **Implementation Mechanism**

The Women Friendly City Project is in charge of the Women and Family Policy Affairs of the Seoul metropolitan government; the bureau steers the project managing promotion plans and outcomes of the project. The excavation and execution of the project is in the hands of 16 offices, investment institutions and government-funded institutions of the Seoul metropolitan government. Each office chooses projects which need the integration of gender perspective and establishes action plans. Each district government sets up its own Women Friendly City Project suitable for characteristics of the region.

[http://www.womenfriendlycity.or.kr/about/about\\_03.html#](http://www.womenfriendlycity.or.kr/about/about_03.html#)



## MEXICO – WOMEN-ONLY PINK TAXIS IN PUEBLA – RESPECT & SAFETY



*Lidia Hernandez, 40, drives her pink taxi in the city of Puebla, Mexico.*

MEXICO CITY – Each pink taxi comes with a beauty kit, a GPS system and an alarm button. The new fleet of 35 cabs in Mexico's colonial city of Puebla are driven exclusively by women and don't stop for men. The cabs cater especially to those tired of leering male drivers.

"Some of the woman who have been on board tell us how male taxi drivers cross the line and try to flirt with them and make inappropriate propositions," said taxi driver Aida Santos, who drives one of the compact, four-door taxis with a tracking device and an alarm button that notifies emergency services. "In the Pink Taxi they won't have that feeling of insecurity, and they feel more relaxed."

Women's rights activists are aghast at the cars' sugary presentation and said the service does not address the root of the harassment problem. "We are in the 21st century, and they are saying women have continued worrying about beauty and nothing more," said Vianeth Rojas, of the Network for Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Puebla. "They are absolutely not helping eradicate violence against women."....

In Puebla, privately financed Pink Taxi de Puebla invested 5.8 million pesos (about \$440,000) to start the service and the Puebla state government provided licensing and training.

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/33385984/>

## Madagascar – The Red Card: A Gender Equity Tool to Stop Risky Behavior



A success story that details the development and use of a simple, scalable gender equity tool that girls and women in Madagascar use in uncomfortable situations with boys and men. Mass media in the form of TV and radio spots modeled the transformation of women from fear to self-confidence and was a critical component for creating awareness

about the tool in the general Malagasy population.

<http://c-changeprogram.org/sites/default/files/The%20Red%20Card%20Success%20Story.pdf>

## FRANCE – L'arrivée d'un enfant modifie-t-elle la répartition des tâches domestiques au sein du couple ?

Arnaud Régnier-Loilier \* Institut national d'études démographiques (Ined)

Les tâches ménagères sont, on le sait, inégalement réparties dans le couple. Les femmes en assument souvent la plus grande partie, même si des évolutions sont perceptibles pour les jeunes générations. Les hommes participent-ils davantage au travail domestique lorsque survient une naissance? Ou observe-t-on une accentuation du déséquilibre des rôles? Arnaud Régnier-Loilier répond à la question grâce à l'enquête Étude des relations familiales et intergénérationnelles (Erfi).

Les femmes assument près de 80 % des tâches domestiques en France [1] et le déséquilibre est d'autant plus prononcé qu'il y a d'enfants dans la famille et que le dernier

est jeune [2]. Les inégalités persistent dans ce domaine comme le montre l'enquête Étude des relations familiales et intergénérationnelles. En 2005, parmi les femmes en couple âgées de 20 à 49 ans, 8 sur 10 s'occupent « toujours » ou « le plus souvent » du repassage, 7 sur 10 de la préparation des repas, la moitié de l'aspirateur et des courses d'alimentation et 4 sur 10 de la vaisselle et de la tenue des comptes. L'organisation sociale de la vie du ménage (invitations, organisation des sorties) est plus souvent partagée à égalité, bien que cette tâche revienne généralement aux femmes lorsque ce n'est pas le cas.

**L'arrivée d'un enfant renforce les inégalités...**

L'enquête Erfi a réinterrogé les mêmes personnes en 2008, trois ans après le premier entretien. Elle permet donc d'observer les évolutions dans l'intervalle. Une naissance accentue le déséquilibre du partage des tâches entre conjoints. Celui-ci devient particulièrement prononcé chez les

couples ayant déjà un ou plusieurs enfants au premier entretien et qui se retrouvent avec un enfant supplémentaire de moins de 3 ans. Texte complet ici:

[http://www.ined.fr/fichier/t\\_publication/1486/publi\\_pdf1\\_popetsoc\\_461.pdf](http://www.ined.fr/fichier/t_publication/1486/publi_pdf1_popetsoc_461.pdf)

## Off the press!

### The new Bolivian Minister of Labour is Carmen Trujillo, a former ITC-ILO participant.



*Carmen Trujillo new Minister of Labor, take the oath during a ceremony to swear in the new cabinet of Bolivia's President Evo Morales at the government palace in La Paz, Saturday, Jan. 23, 2010. Carmen is the first on the right in the picture.*

Witnessing the country's efforts to achieve gender equality, the Bolivian President Evo Morales has commenced his second term in office with half of his government portfolios going to women.

During the recent inauguration ceremony, the President stated it was the first time in history that the Andean nation saw women forming half of the cabinet members. The only precedent in Latin America for a similar split was President Michelle Bachelet's mandate in Chile, with her cabinet of 26 ministers equally divided among men and women.

The new Bolivian Minister of Labour is Carmen Trujillo, a Turin Centre participant who contributed to the Tripartite Commissions workshop on behalf of the Bolivian Ministry of Labour, in August 2009. ("Tripartismo e Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Cono Sur y en América Central", Taller de fortalecimiento de capacidades e intercambio de experiencias de las Comisiones Tripartitas para la Igualdad de Oportunidades y de Trato en el Cono Sur con la participación de delegaciones tripartitas de América Central, Asunción, Paraguay, 10-14 agosto 2009)

It should be noted that she is the first woman to be appointed in this position in the history of Bolivia.

Carmen started to work at a very early age and became a young Union leader, before joining the Ministry of Labour, where she was responsible for the creation of the Tripartite Commission for Equal Opportunities in Bolivia. First among the Andean countries, the Commission was constituted in September

## Shifting blame is socially contagious

Merely observing someone publicly blame an individual in an organization for a problem – even when the target is innocent – greatly increases the odds that the practice of blaming others will spread with the tenacity of the H1N1 flu, according to new research from the USC Marshall School of Business and Stanford University.

Four different experiments witnessed that publicly blaming others dramatically increases the likelihood that the practice will become viral. The reason: blame spreads quickly because it triggers the perception that one's self-image is under assault and must be protected.

The study called "Blame Contagion: The Automatic Transmission of Self-Serving Attributions" is believed to be the first to examine whether shifting blame to others is socially contagious. The results were published in the November issue of *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*.

"When we see others protecting their egos, we become defensive too," says Fast, the study's lead author. "We then try to protect our own self-image by blaming others for our mistakes, which may feel good in the moment." He adds that in the long run, such behavior could hurt one's reputation and be destructive to an organization and further to our society as a whole.

2009 by mutual commitment of all parties, with the objective of establishing a social dialogue among governments, workers and employers.

Carmen is highly committed with the promotion of gender equality and decent work.

The study didn't specifically look at the impact of hard economic times, but it undoubtedly makes the problem worse. Blaming becomes common when people are worried about their safety in an organization. There is likely to be more blaming going on when people feel their jobs are threatened.

When public blaming becomes common practice – especially by leaders – its effects on an organization can be insidious and withering: Individuals who are fearful of being blamed for something become less willing to take risks, are less innovative or creative, and are less likely to learn from their mistakes.

Blame creates a culture of fear, and this leads to a host of negative consequences for individuals and for groups.....

An experiment found that self-affirmation inoculated participants from blame. The tendency for blame to spread was completely eliminated in a group of participants, who had the opportunity to affirm their self-worth. "By giving participants the chance to bolster their self-worth we removed their need to self-protect though subsequent blaming," says Fast.

The results have particularly important implications for CEOs. Executives and leaders would be wise to learn from such examples,

Fast suggests, and instead display behaviors that help to foster a culture of psychological safety, learning, and innovation.

Read full article:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/11/091119194124.htm>

## Gender Issues

### Marital rape: still an underreported crime in India

*By Lesley D. Biswas - India*

When Mili held her newborn baby girl in her arms she wept, not with joy but with a deep sense of pain and disgust. The child reminded her of the intense physical pain and emotional humiliation her body and soul had been subjected to by her husband. Petite Mili had just delivered her first child when her husband demanded to have another.

“I was not prepared to have a second child and when he told me that he wanted to have a baby to prove to his friends who had challenged him that he would not be a father again, I was terrified. Despite pleading and reasoning he forced me and made me pregnant,” she says tearfully. Although Mili holds this against her husband, it has never crossed her mind to legally penalize him for his crime. “What he did was wrong, but sending him to jail for it would be a bigger sin,” she reasons.

Regardless of culture, status or religion, women across the world continue to show reluctance in pressing charges against the rapist when the culprit is their spouse, despite the fact that marital rape accounts for

a quarter of all rape cases reported globally. In India where a staggering 70% of women feel denying their husbands’ sexual demands is an offense that justifies wife beating, it doesn’t come as a surprise that more than two-thirds of the country’s married women between the ages of 15 and 49 have been raped.

It has taken Indian lawmakers a very long time to recognize marital rape as a crime. And yet having a law in place that criminalizes this form of violence against women is not enough to address this largely underreported epidemic.

Considering that Indian society is laden with discriminatory social norms like a dowry system and [female feticide](#), activists and women’s organizations fighting to strengthen women’s laws still believe that Indian women have to change themselves if they want to be treated with dignity....

Read whole article here:

[http://thewip.net/contributors/2009/10/marital\\_rape\\_still\\_an\\_underrep.html](http://thewip.net/contributors/2009/10/marital_rape_still_an_underrep.html)

### USA – Divorce risk higher when wife is seriously ill – Study

*By TARA PARKER-POPE*

When Dr. Marc Chamberlain, a Seattle oncologist, was treating his brain cancer patients, he noticed an alarming pattern. His male patients were typically receiving much-needed support from their wives. But a number of his female patients were going it

alone, ending up separated or divorced after receiving a brain tumor diagnosis.

Dr. Chamberlain, chief of the neuro-oncology division at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, had heard similar stories from his colleagues. To find out if these observations were based in fact, he

embarked on a study with Dr. Michael J. Glantz of the University of Utah Huntsman Cancer Institute and colleagues from three other institutions, who began to collect data on 515 patients who received diagnoses of brain tumors or multiple sclerosis from 2001 through 2006.

The results were surprising. Women in the study who were told they had a serious illness were seven times as likely to become separated or divorced as men with similar health problems, [according to the report published in the journal Cancer](#).

Over all, about 12 percent of the patients in the study ended up separated or divorced, a rate that was similar to that found in the general American population during that time period. (Lifetime divorce rates in the United States are higher.) But the pattern changed when the researchers looked at the patient-divorce breakdown by sex. When the man became ill, only 3 percent experienced the end of a marriage. But among women, about 21 percent ended up separated or divorced. Among couples who split up, divorce occurred, on average, about six months after the diagnosis, although there was wide variability in the timing.

It is not known whether the illness prompted the breakup or whether the couples in the study who divorced were already experiencing marital problems before the diagnosis. If couples are happy before the diagnosis, it appears that men are more likely to abandon wives who become seriously ill. If couples are already troubled before a partner becomes ill, the finding suggests that women in unhappy marriages are less likely to

proceed with a divorce if their husbands become ill.

“All these patients were couples when we met them, but we don’t know about pre-diagnosis marital conflicts that had been festering,” Dr. Chamberlain said. “But the striking part is with life-threatening illness, how often women are abandoned compared to men. That does not speak very well of my gender.”

Dr. Chamberlain speculated that differences in male and female roles in the family could explain the trend. “There clearly is an emotional attachment women have to spouse, family and home that in times of stress causes women to hunker down and deal with it, while men may want to flee,” he said.

Additional study is needed to understand why women appear more vulnerable to spousal abandonment after a diagnosis of serious illness. The study did find that couples who had been married longer were less likely to break up after a cancer diagnosis.

Hospitals and oncology practices may also want to consider including social workers and family therapists as part of a patient’s health care team, particularly for younger couples. Patients who lose spousal support after a cancer diagnosis are less likely to complete therapy or try new treatments. They have higher rates of hospitalization and lower rates of hospice care.

“It has an enormous impact,” Dr. Chamberlain said. “We know from other studies of patients with cancer that social support is so extremely important.”

## Violence against women and ICTs

One of the difficulties faced by women's rights advocates is the reluctance of some participants to see the internet as a political issue; unable to see that this refusal is in itself a political act. The lack of adequate resources, information or analysis that explores communications and technology policies that prevent, minimize or address harm to women is a material challenge faced by advocates working on violence against women.

### Confronting violence with technology in 12 countries

Over the next two months, GenderIT.org will be publishing a series of papers that provide a snapshot and baseline on the law and policy on ICTs and violence against women (VAW) in 12 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. The papers are part of the [Association for Progressive Communications Women's Networking Support Programme \(APC WNSP\)](#) project that connects ICTs, VAW

and Millennium Development Goal Three (MDG3).

This [project](#) is entitled "Strengthening women's strategic use of ICTs to combat violence against women and girls", and is supported by the Dutch government's [MDG3 Fund](#) to empower women and promote gender equality.

This two and a half year project, initiated in January 2009, aims to help women participants negotiate the fraught terrain of ICTs where freedoms go hand in hand with growing privacy and security concerns. Through a multifaceted approach, it aims to facilitate discussion and partnership between women's rights advocates, representatives from the ICT sector and policy makers towards solutions and policies that can address the intersection between VAW and ICT.

<http://www.genderit.org/en/index.shtml?apc=f--e96302-1&x=96302>

## FLASH!

### Stalking

#### What is Stalking?

Stalking is the term used to describe repeated harassing or threatening behavior toward another person. A stalker can be a stranger or someone the victim knows including a partner, an ex-partner, or a family member. Laws vary by state, but stalking is generally considered to be any unwanted contact between a stalker and his/her victim that directly or indirectly communicates a threat or places the victim in fear. Anyone can be a victim of stalking. Stalkers can be former intimate partners, strangers, or acquaintances.

- ✓ Does your ex-partner always seem to be just around the corner when you are going to work, out with friends, or in your neighborhood?
- ✓ Does someone you know keep making unwanted phone calls to you at home or work?
- ✓ Do you find signs that your partner has been in or near your home, your car, or your workplace when you weren't there?
- ✓ Are you receiving repeated letters, faxes, gifts, and/or emails even though you told the sender to stop sending them?

- ✓ Has someone tried to get information about you from a third person like a family member, friend, or co-worker?

Many people think that stalking only happens to celebrities or between strangers. Stalking is a crime that can happen to anyone. If these experiences are part of your life, you are not alone and help is available in your community. If you are in New York City and are a victim of stalking, Safe Horizon can help you. We understand that stalking can interrupt your life at home, at work, and at school, affecting your relationships with friends, family, and coworkers. Safe Horizon is here to help you understand the facts about stalking. We know that being stalked can be terrifying. You may feel afraid for your life, that you have no privacy, and that you have nowhere to turn because your stalker seems to always be there.

**You are being stalked if someone is:**

- ✓ Repeatedly following or spying on you
- ✓ Repeatedly calling your home and/or work
- ✓ Repeatedly sending you unwanted e-mails, letters, faxes

- ✓ Leaving unwanted gifts or items for you to find
- ✓ Vandalizing or damaging your property
- ✓ Threatening you or someone close to you
- ✓ Repeatedly showing up for no legitimate purpose at places where you are

**USA Facts About Stalking**

- ✓ Over 1.4 million women and men are stalked in the U.S. each year.
- ✓ 77% of female and 64% of male victims know their stalker.
- ✓ Women are 3 times more likely to be stalked than raped.
- ✓ 76% of women killed by their intimate partners were stalked by these partners before they were killed. All stalkers should be considered unpredictable.

Stalking – Global – Safety Issue for Women & Girls – USA Website Link includes Resources & Video:

<http://www.safehorizon.org/page.php?nav=r&page=stalking#what>



## Food for Thought

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## Poets' Corner

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### Portrait

I did not have this today's face  
So calm, so sad,  
Neither I had these eyes, so empty,  
Nor this bitter lip.

I did not have these strengthless hands,  
So still and cold and dead.  
I did not have this heart,  
That does not even show.

I did not notice this change  
So simple, so certain, so easy:  
In which mirror did my face  
Get lost?

Don't seek there.  
What it is, it is you.  
It is in you.  
In all.

The drop was in the cloud.  
In the lymph.  
In the blood.  
In the heart.  
And in the river that opened to the sea.  
And in the sea that clotted in world.

You had a destiny like this.  
Become like the sea!  
Give yourself to the thirsty of the beaches!  
Give yourself to the blue mouth of the sky.  
But run away back to the earth.  
And never touch the stars.  
Come back to you again.

**Get over!**

Cecilia Meireles

## Gender Resources

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### “Jean Batten: My Life – New Zealand’s greatest woman pilot”

Trotamundas Press has just published a new book: “Jean Batten: My Life – New Zealand’s greatest woman pilot”, by Jean Batten.

Jean Batten was born in Rotorua, New Zealand and developed a love for aviation from an early age. Her father did not approve her love for flying and she and her mother moved to London, in order to pursue her dream of becoming a pilot.

Jean received her license at the London Aeroplane Club at Stag Lane and began planning for a flight from England to Australia to surpass Amy Johnson's record. After two failed attempts, she succeeded in 1934, flying a Gipsy Moth and became a great hero in Australia, New Zealand and England.

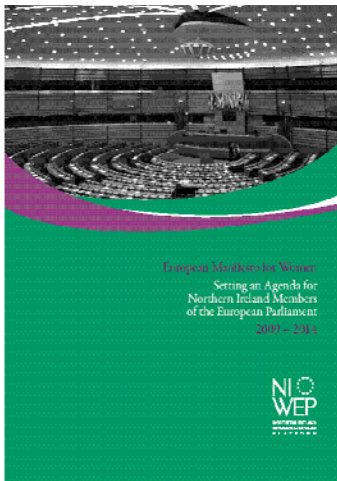
In 1935 she broke James Mollison's records for England to Brazil and Dakar to Natal, and became the first woman to fly solo across the South Atlantic. She also shared a Harmon Trophy with Amelia Earhart in 1935. In 1937 she set another record for an Australia to England flight both ways. During World War II, Jean Batten gave up flying and eventually became a recluse, living with her mother in Majorca, Spain and appearing in public only for a few events. She died in obscurity in Majorca in 1982. The international terminal at Auckland Airport is named in her honor.

ISBN 9781906393199,  
<http://www.trotamundaspress.com>

## NORTHERN IRELAND – EUROPEAN MANIFESTO FOR WOMEN

### Setting an Agenda for Northern Ireland Members of the European Parliament

<http://www.niwep.org.uk/>, direct Link to 6-Page Manifesto: [http://blog.niwep.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/3354-niwep-summary-2\\_layout-8.pdf](http://blog.niwep.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/3354-niwep-summary-2_layout-8.pdf)



## Gender and Education (and employment) – New NESSE Report

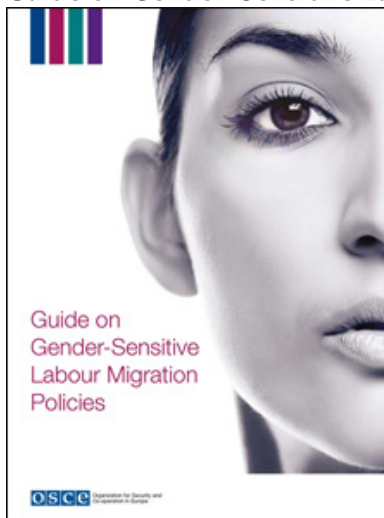
This new independent expert report is now available at:  
<http://www.nesse.fr/nesse/activities/reports>

It highlights key findings from European and international research on gender and education and their implications for policy development and implementation. It is written primarily for policy-makers and other

actors in the field of education. It will also be useful to a large number of decision makers in related fields of public policy (such as health, employment, family, youth and migration) as well as to researchers, practitioners, parents, students and journalists.

## OCSE – Gender Section

### Guide on Gender-Sensitive Labour Migration Policies



Download this and other interesting publications at:

<http://www.osce.org/gender/publications.html>

## GRANT/FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund – Scholarship Fund for Women from Developing Countries

The Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund (MMMF) is offering scholarship funds to women from developing countries currently studying in the United States or Canada. The MMMF awards grants of approximately US\$12,000 each; grants are not renewable. Every year, the MMMF also invites the recipients to Washington DC to participate in a three day Awards Program organized in their honour.

The application must be filled out [online](#). Application forms will be available starting 2 November 2009. The application deadline is 18 February 2010.

The MMMF was established in 1981 to honor the late Margaret McNamara and her commitment to the well-being of women and

children in developing countries. The purpose of the grant is to support the education of women from developing countries who are committed to improving the lives of women and children in their home countries. Previous grant recipients studied agriculture, architecture, urban planning, civil engineering, education, forestry, journalism, nursing, nutrition, pediatrics, public administration, public health, social sciences and social work.

Sponsored by: The World Bank

Contact: Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund, The World Bank, [mmmf@worldbank.org](mailto:mmmf@worldbank.org)

For more details, visit the [web page](#).

## On-going and/or coming Gender Programmes / Conferences / Events:

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### AAAS 2010 Annual Meeting

San Diego (USA) , 18–22 February 2010

The theme of the AAAS 2010 Annual Meeting "Bridging Science and Society" calls on every scientist and engineer to make their work both useful and understandable, and on society to discover again the excitement and hope that research and its findings offer.

Two symposia will be organised by the European Commission:

- ✓ "Science meets Society: Walking the talk!" will discuss how in Europe and the United States, innovative forms of engagement between science and civil society involving science centres, museums, universities and civil society

organizations have emerged, supported by public bodies.

- ✓ "Top-down or Bottom-up? Comparing European and North American Gender Policies in Science" includes comparing and contrasting European and North American policies in the field of women in science.

More detailed information can be found at the following web address:

<http://www.aaas.org/meetings/2010/>

### International conference on marginalized women: 8–10 March 2010

To celebrate March 8, Isis Centre for Women and Development (based in Fes, Morocco and directed by Dr Fatima Sadiqi) is organizing an international conference (March 8–10, 2010) on marginalized women: single mothers, divorced women, widows, household breadwinners, in brief women without men in a globalized world seriously threatened by the impact of the financial crisis.

Discussing these categories of women is still taboo in the overwhelming majority of the Arab-Islamic countries, sub-Saharan Africa

and the countries of the global south. In addition to a couple of plenary sessions, the conference will feature workshops with grassroots activists, visits to three listening centers, life stories, and awards for some local marginalized women who have made it.

Interested scholars/activists, or postgraduate students are welcome to contact Fatima Sadiqi at [sadiqi\\_fatima@yahoo.fr](mailto:sadiqi_fatima@yahoo.fr)

For further information, please also go [here](#)

## 5th IWG World Conference on Women and Sport



The International Working Group on Women and Sport (IWG) invites the submission of abstracts for oral and / or poster presentation at the 5th IWG World Conference

on Women and Sport to be held from 20 – 23 May 2010 in Sydney, Australia

<http://www.iwg-gti.org/index.php?id=11>

## Women Deliver Conference 2010







“Women are at the economic heart of the developing world. And to do all this work, they need to be healthy.”

Women Deliver 2010, a global conference to be held in Washington DC on June 7–9, will focus on the theme: Delivering solutions for girls and women. The conference will further prove that maternal and reproductive health needs to be a global priority, and it will move

the dialogue to the global arena with two strong messages:

The MDGs will not be achieved without investing in women.

There is just enough time, if the world commits funding now, to achieve MDG5 — additional US\$10 billion annually by 2010 and US\$20 billion by 2015.

<p>View our Conference at a Glance</p> <p>Click here</p> 	<p>Tell us what you want to see in 2010</p> <p>Click here</p> 
<p>Scholarship Application</p> <p>Click here</p> 	<p>Registration will be available November 16th.</p> <p>Join our newsletter to get the latest updates.</p> <p>Click here</p> 

<http://womendeliver.org/conference2010/index.htm>

## VARIOUS

### THE ITALIAN CORNER – Giappone: *sorrisometro* per i dipendenti

*Lo ha adottato la Japan Railway Company per i suoi impiegati a contatto con il pubblico. Assomiglia a una webcam e fornisce un punteggio in «centesimi»*



Si chiama Smile Scan ed è un «sorrisometro» introdotto dalla West Japan Railway Company per misurare il sorriso dei propri dipendenti, che tutti i giorni devono confrontarsi con i clienti. E' un congegno digitale, simile a una webcam, può essere montato sullo schermo del pc o su una parete, e scatta foto a intervalli regolari.

La “misura”. Le foto passano al vaglio di un software che valuta diversi movimenti in punti chiave del volto, per esempio quelli agli angoli della bocca o a lato degli occhi. Alla

fine, il «punteggio sorriso». Per la Omron, produttrice di Smile Scan, il sorrisometro non è un modo per spiare i dipendenti, bensì per aiutarli a valutare il proprio sorriso, che in Giappone è un requisito irrinunciabile.

Secondo uno dei dipendenti della compagnia ferroviaria giapponese è meglio però non esagerare: «Un sorriso troppo smagliante – spiega – può infastidire i clienti. Meglio non superare il punteggio di 70/100».

*Corriere della Sera*



## Quote for the Day:

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*"You cannot find peace by avoiding life"*

~ Virginia Woolf ~

## JUST FOR FUN:

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"I may not be a perfect husband, but remember, I'm an unpaid volunteer!"

*You are encouraged to share with us any information or material  
you think may be of interest for the next issue.*

*Also, do not hesitate to share this newsletter widely with your colleagues and  
networks.*

This newsletter is not an official document of the ITC/ILO. The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the views of the ITC/ILO. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the ITC/ILO concerning the legal status of any country, area or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

27/01/2010/CB