

Women's Rights

JustNow timeline cards set

The "JustNow – A Toolbox for Teaching Human Rights" project is focused on the development of methodological-didactical materials relating to human rights education, combined with simulation games and diversity learning in non-formal and formal youth educational work.

This timeline cards set focuses on women's rights, covering some key milestones, leading figures, events, legislation and organizations active in this domain. They can be used in history or civic education, or in other non-formal education settings. It is advised that educators supplement the cards with local examples.

The cards were created using images and information researched online, with sources noted on the back of the cards. The cards are created for exclusively non-profit educational purpose and use, in classrooms or non-formal educational settings.

Created by: JustNow project team

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Women's Rights

Categories Overview

Key Terms & Concepts	Definitions of key terms in the domain of environmentalism			
Key Events & Milestones	Important events and milestones in women's rights history			
Arts & Culture	Movies, art exploring environmentalism topics			
Major Issues & Challenges	Contemporary issues and challenges affecting women's rights			
Organisations	Notable women's rights organisations			
Women Trailblazers	Women who paved the way for others in traditionally male-dominated fields			
Notable Individuals	Notable women's rights activists, scholars, advocates			

Overview of all the 'Women' Rights' cards

Notable Individuals	Key Events & Milestones	Major Issues & Challenges	Arts & Culture	Organisations	Key Terms & Concepts	Women Trailblazers
Gloria Steinem	Istanbul Convention	modern slavery	Frida Kahlo	Suffragette Movement	reproductive rights	Marie Curie
Emmeline Pankhurst	nmeline Pankhurst Women (CEDAW)		Simone Beauvoir	Menstrual Equity activism	gender roles and gender equality	Eleanor Roosevel
Malala Yousafzai Women's Day Off - Icelandic women strike		incel subculture	Vagina Monologues	UN Women	feminism	Ada Lovelace
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	reversal of reproductive rights	"Hidden figures" movie	Everyday Sexism	gender pay gap	Valentina Tereshkova
Simone Veil	Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen	political participation of women	We Can Do It!	Gulabi gang	women's rights	Hannah Arendt
Clara Zetkin	Clara Zetkin UN Security Council Resolution 1325		Neue Frau	Digital Feminism	gender discrimination	Aletta Jacobs
Angela Davis	Mahsa Amini protests	maternity protection	Waris Dirie	Representation Project	misogyny	Marija Jurić Zagorka



Modern Slavery

Anti-Slavery International defines modern slavery as **when an individual is exploited by others, for personal or commercial gain. Whether tricked, coerced, or forced, they lose their freedom**. This includes but is not limited to human trafficking, forced labour and debt bondage.

According to the latest **Global Estimates of Modern Slavery (2022)** from Walk Free, the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration:

- **49.6 million** people live in modern slavery in forced labour and forced marriage
- Roughly a quarter of all victims of modern slavery are children
- **22 million people** are in forced marriages. Two out of five of these people were children
- Of the 27.6 million people trapped in forced labour, **17.3 million** are in forced labour exploitation in the private economy, **6.3 million** are in commercial sexual exploitation, and nearly **4 million** are in forced labour imposed by state authorities
- The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated the conditions that lead to modern slavery
- Migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to forced labour.



Gender-Based Violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) refers to harmful actions or behaviors that are directed at individuals because of their gender, typically against women and girls due to their perceived or actual gender identity or role in society. GBV is a deeply rooted issue with severe physical, emotional, psychological, and social consequences, and it can take various forms: domestic violence, sexual harassment, sexual assault, human and sex trafficking, child marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), honor killings, cyberbullying and online harassment, stalking.

Gender-based violence is a global issue that affects millions of individuals and is a violation of human rights. Efforts to combat GBV include legal reforms, awareness campaigns, support services for survivors, and changes in societal attitudes toward gender roles and norms.



Incel Subculture

The term "incel" is shortened from "involuntary celibate." It refers to an online subculture of individuals, primarily men, who claim to be unable to find romantic or sexual partners despite their desire for such relationships. The incel subculture is characterized by several key features:

- **Misogyny** (blaming women for their lack of romantic or sexual success, promoting harmful stereotypes, expressing deep-seated resentment towards women);
- Violence and extremism (some individuals who identify as incels have committed mass shootings or acts of terrorism, often targeting women, indicating that the subculture has a potential to radicalize individuals and incite violence);
- Entitlement and victimhood (incels often view themselves as victims of societal and gender dynamics, feeling entitled to romantic or sexual relationships...so when their expectations are not met, this leads to frustration and anger);
- Self-isolation (incel ideology can foster self-isolation and social withdrawal, as members are discouraged from seeking help or support outside of the subculture, making it challenging for them to address underlying issues such as mental health or social skills)

Not all individuals who identify as incels are violent or hold extreme views. Some may join these online communities out of loneliness or a desire for support. Encouraging healthy discussions about relationships, gender dynamics, and mental health can help individuals who may be at risk of being drawn into this subculture find more constructive ways to cope with their feelings of loneliness or frustration.



Reversal of Reproductive Rights

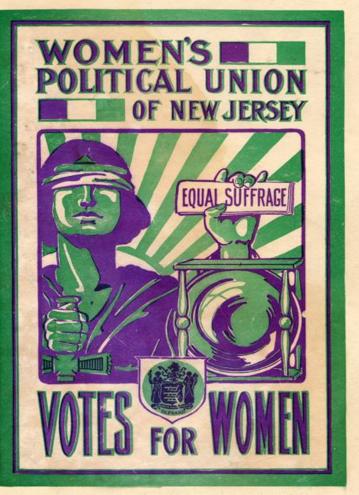
The term "reversal of reproductive rights" refers to efforts to roll back or restrict the rights and access to reproductive health services, including contraception and abortion. These efforts can take various forms, such as legislation, policies, or court decisions that limit a person's ability to make decisions about their reproductive health. The motivation behind such reversals often involves political, religious, or moral beliefs.

The reversal of reproductive rights is problematic because of denial of individual's autonomy, as it infringes on one's right to make decisions about their own body and reproductive health. Such restrictions can lead to unsafe abortions, maternal health issues and unwanted pregnancies (e.g. if access to contraceptives is limited). All this disproportionately affects marginalized communities, including low-income individuals, which only further exacerbates existing social and economic disparities.

Most notable examples of this reversal in 2020s can be witnessed in the United States and in Poland.



CAMPAIGN YEAR BOOK



CAMPAIGN YEAR BOOK

Image: Unkown on Wikimedia Commons, Women's Political Union of New Jersey (1920) Sources: www.iknowpolitics.org/en/learn/knowledge-resources/guide-training-material/promoting-womens-political-participation www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation/facts-and-figures

Political Participation of Women

As of 15 September 2023, there are 26 countries where 28 women serve as Heads of State and/or Government. At the current rate, gender equality in the highest positions of power will not be reached for another 130 years. The five most commonly held portfolios by women Cabinet Ministers are Women and gender equality, followed by Family and children affairs, Social inclusion and development, Social protection and social security, and Indigenous and minority affairs.Only six countries have 50 per cent or more women in parliament in single or lower houses: Rwanda (61 per cent), Cuba (53 per cent), Nicaragua (52 per cent), Mexico (50 per cent), New Zealand (50 per cent), and the United Arab Emirates (50 per cent).

To address the issue of low political participation among women, some countries have implemented gender quotas, i.e. policies or laws that require a certain percentage of political positions to be reserved for women. These quotas can take different forms: legislative quotas (requiring a specific percentage of seats in the legislature to be allocated to women); party quotas (requiring parties to include a minimum percentage of women on their candidate lists); candidate quotas (requiring that a certain percentage of candidates in elections be women). Gender quotas are controversial and have both supporters and critics. Supporters argue that quotas are an effective way to accelerate progress toward gender equality in politics. Critics argue that quotas can be seen as undemocratic, as they can lead to the selection of candidates based on gender rather than merit.



#MeToo

The #MeToo movement was started by Tarana Burke, an African American civil rights activist and survivor of sexual assault. She initially began using the phrase "Me Too" to create solidarity and support among survivors, particularly within marginalized communities. The global social movement emerged in 2017 to raise awareness about the prevalence of sexual harassment and assault, particularly in workplace settings, and to empower survivors to share their stories using the hashtag #MeToo on social media platforms. The #MeToo movement brought the issue of sexual harassment and assault to the forefront of public consciousness, sparking important conversations about the prevalence of such misconduct in various industries and everyday life. It led to a wave of high-profile individuals being held accountable for their actions, resulting in legal actions, resignations, and firings. This demonstrated that powerful individuals were not immune to consequences for their misconduct. The movement also inspired changes in workplace culture, with many organisations revising their policies related to sexual harassment, as well as legislative reforms addressing sexual harassment an assault more effectively.

Watch Tarana Burke's TED talk, "MeToo is a movement, not a moment": https://voutu.be/zP3LaAYzA3O?si=Ofb-bBN4gFeoB-sc



Maternity Protection

Maternity protection and pregnancy rights refer to legal and policy measures designed to safeguard the health, well-being, and employment rights of pregnant women and new mothers. These measures aim to ensure that women who are pregnant or have recently given birth are treated fairly and are not subject to discrimination or adverse employment actions due to their pregnancy or motherhood. Key aspects of maternity protection and pregnancy rights include:

- Maternity leave (provisions for paid or unpaid maternity leave which allows new mothers to take time off work to give birth, recover from childbirth, and care for their newborns);
- **Job security** (maternity protection laws often prohibit the termination of employment due to pregnancy or maternity leave);
- Non-discrimination (pregnancy rights include provisions that forbid employers from discriminating against employees or job applicants on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions).

The specifics of these protections vary widely from one country to another, reflecting differences in cultural norms, economic conditions, and social policies.



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Image by Karl Pinkau (1859-1922), on Wikimedia Commons Source: https://narratives.digital/narrative/clara-zetkin-crossroad-socialism-and-feminism

Clara Zetkin 1857 - 1933

Clara Zetkin was a German Marxist theorist and advocate for women's rights. In her long career, Zetkin gave many speeches, attended conferences, was editor of the socialist women's magazine *Die Gleichheit* from 1891 to 1917, and worked tirelessly to educate women on socialism and recruit them for the party. She organized and is the founder of the first Women's Day in 1911, which later became the International Women's Day.

International Women's Day has existed for over 100 years. Even if the role of women in society has already changed, the day is used to draw attention to existing global problems concerning women's rights.

For a short documentary about the history of the International Women's Day, see: <u>www.youtube.com/watch?v=7gb3ioatsSc&t=2s&ab_channel=Cogito</u> For more information about the IWD: <u>www.internationalwomensday.com/Theme</u>



Image by Lorie Shaull from Washington, United States (2017) on wikimedia commons text sources: https://politicalyouthnetwork.org/womens-rights-why-are-womens-rights-important/ www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Events/WHRD/WomenRightsAreHR.pdf

Women's Rights

The fundamental principle that "Women's rights are human rights" remains as crucial as ever.

Women's rights are a set of fundamental human rights that are specifically focused on the social, political, and economic equality of women in society. These rights encompass a wide range of principles and protections aimed at eliminating discrimination and ensuring that women have the same opportunities, choices, and freedoms as men.

Despite significant progress through history, women and girls continue to encounter discrimination based on their gender and sex worldwide. This gender-based inequality lies at the root of numerous challenges that disproportionately impact them, including but not limited to domestic and sexual violence, unequal pay, restricted access to education, and inadequate healthcare.

Why is it important to stand up for women's rights?



Reproductive Rights

Reproductive rights are crucial for women to fully practice their human rights. These rights revolve around a woman's freedom to make decisions about how many children to have and when to have them. Reproductive rights include various aspects, such as receiving prenatal care, ensuring safe childbirth, having access to contraception, and right to education and access to information. They also involve the availability of legal and safe abortion services.

The concept of reproductive rights began to take shape as a part of human rights during the United Nations' 1968 International Conference on Human Rights.

However, despite the progress made on this issue over the decades, society is facing an increasing discussion about reproductive rights, and global trends are drastically changing towards controlling and limiting personal choices related to sexuality and reproduction.

How are reproductive rights regulated in your country?



Feminism

Feminism advocates for equal economic, social, and political rights and liberties for all genders and sexes. Throughout history, feminist movements have worked to enhance the position of women and girls in society through campaigns like securing the right to vote, advancing pro-choice and reproductive freedom campaigns, and advocating for equal pay rights.

Understanding the different waves of feminism is crucial for a deeper understanding of the feminist movement. Each wave has its specific characteristics and focus, reflecting the evolution and development of feminism throughout history:

First Wave (late 19th and early 20th century) focused on securing fundamental rights such as women's suffrage. Its goal was to establish basic legal rights and equality before the law.

Second Wave (1960s-1970s) addressed broader gender inequality issues, including reproductive rights, workplace discrimination, and cultural stereotypes. The emphasis was on changing societal norms and institutions.

Third Wave (1990s) emphasized the diversity of women's experiences and the concept of "intersectionality," considering how various factors such as race, class, and sexual orientation intersect with gender identity.

Fourth Wave (2010s) utilizes social media and technology to advocate for women's rights, combat sexual harassment and violence, and raise global awareness of feminist issues. It also focuses on the activism of young women.



Gender Pay Gap

The gender pay gap, also known as the gender wage gap, is a phenomenon that refers to the disparity in average earnings between men and women in the workforce, often with women earning less than men for equivalent work.

The gender pay gap exists due to a complex interplay of various factors, including discriminatory practices, occupational segregation, unequal access to education and opportunities, and societal expectations regarding caregiving responsibilities, all of which contribute to women earning less than men for equivalent work.

As of 2021, the gender pay gap in the European Union remains at 12.7%, with minimal changes observed over the past decade. This statistic indicates that, on average, women earn 13.0% less per hour than their male counterparts. Still, there are substantial differences between different EU countries.

What is the gender wage gap in your country?

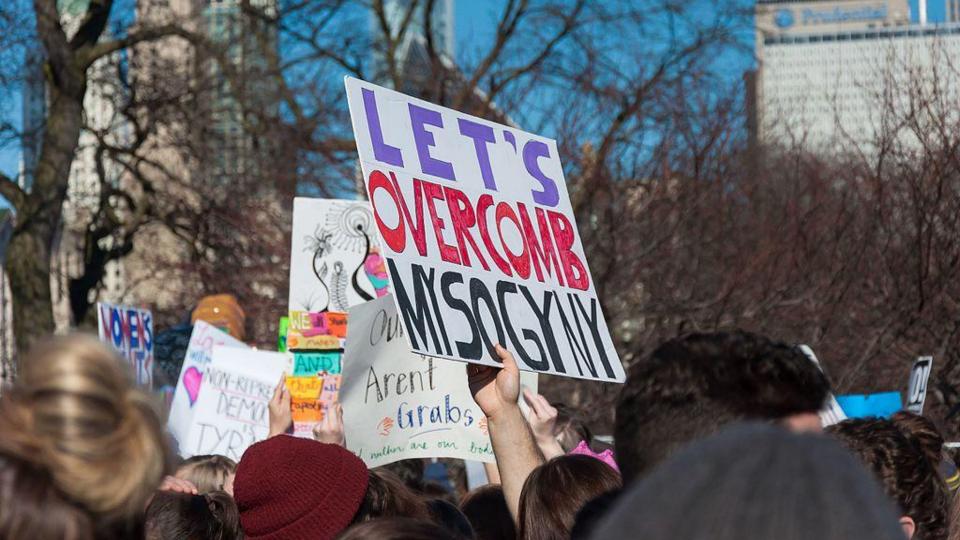


Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination refers to the unjust or prejudicial treatment of individuals based on their gender, typically resulting in unequal opportunities, rights, or treatment for people of different genders. Gender discrimination, like all forms of discrimination, constitutes a violation of human rights.

Pay gap, maternity discrimination, gender stereotyping, unequal educational opportunities, inequities in property and inheritance rights, and instances of gender-based violence are a few of examples illustrating gender discrimination. According to Save the Children, "gender discrimination, starting in childhood, continues to rob children of their childhoods and limit their chances – disproportionately affecting the world's girls. A girl is far more likely to be denied her rights, kept from school, forced to marry and subjected to violence – her voice undervalued, if it's heard at all."

Can you provide any examples of gender discrimination in your environment?



Misogyny

Misogyny is a deeply ingrained cultural and societal attitude characterized by a strong dislike, contempt, or prejudice against women or girls. It involves hostility, discrimination, and the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes and beliefs that demean and devalue women based on their gender, leading to systemic gender-based discrimination and sometimes even violence.

Misogyny can manifest itself in various ways, often subtle or overt, and it can occur in individual attitudes, behaviors, and societal structures. Some common manifestations of misogyny are verbal abuse, objectification, stereotyping, sexual harassment, gender-based violence, discrimination, victim-blaming, online harassment, microaggressions, using sexist language and derogatory terms to demean or belittle women, etc. It is a harmful and destructive mindset that contributes to gender inequality and poses significant societal challenges.



Gender Roles & Gender Equality

Gender roles are societal expectations, norms, and behaviors that define how individuals of a particular gender are expected to act, think, and behave. In many societies, traditional gender roles dictate that men are expected to be assertive, breadwinners, and less emotional, while women are expected to be nurturing, caregivers, and emotional. These roles can limit individuals' freedom and opportunities based on their gender.

Gender equality is the principle of ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their gender, have equal access to rights, opportunities, and resources, and that they are treated with equal respect and dignity. It encompasses various aspects, such as equal pay for equal work, equal access to education and employment, freedom from gender-based violence and discrimination, and equitable representation in leadership roles. The struggle for gender equality seeks to create a society where individuals' potential and choices are not limited by their gender.







feminism: black and white

tuesday, april 16 jack masur auditorium clinical center 12 noon

a federal women's program presentation

Images: (left) Jewish Women's Archive on Wikimedia Commons (right) Steinem, Gloria.Galvin-Lewis, Jane.National Institutes of Health (U.S.). Medical Arts and Photography Branch., Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

Gloria Steinem 1934 -

Gloria Steinem (born March 25, 1934) is an American feminist, journalist and social and political activist who played a prominent role in the women's liberation movement and the fight for women's rights in the United States.

Steinem co-founded Ms. magazine in 1972, which became an influential platform for feminist ideas and activism. She wrote extensively on issues related to gender equality, reproductive rights, and social justice. She was also cofounder of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, Voters for Choice, Women Against Pornography and the Women's Media Center.

Throughout her career, Gloria Steinem has been a tireless advocate for gender equality, and her work has had a profound impact on the feminist movement and the broader struggle for women's rights. She remains an iconic figure in the ongoing fight for gender equality and social justice.



Marija Jurić Zagorka 1873 - 1957

Marija Jurić Zagorka was a Croatian journalist, novelist, and one of the most prominent women writers in Croatian literature. She is best known for her historical novels and her pioneering role in Croatian journalism. Zagorka was a trailblazer for women in the field of journalism and literature at a time when it was predominantly male-dominated.

Her most famous literary works include the series of historical novels known as the "Grička vještica" series (The Witch of Grič), set in the 18th and 19th centuries and featuring strong female protagonists who challenge the social norms and restrictions placed on women in their respective historical contexts.

Marija Jurić Zagorka's writings often dealt with themes of feminism, social justice, and the struggles of women in society. She used her literary talents to advocate for women's rights and to shed light on the injustices faced by women in her time. Zagorka's contributions to Croatian literature and journalism continue to be celebrated, and she remains an important figure in the history of women's literature and the fight for gender equality in Croatia and beyond.



Emmeline Pankhurst 1858 - 1928

Emmeline Pankhurst (born July 15, 1858) was a prominent British political activist. She played a pivotal role in organizing the suffragette movement in the United Kingdom, contributing significantly to women's attainment of the right to vote.

In 1903, Pankhurst established the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), an all-women suffrage advocacy organization known for its commitment to "deeds, not words." Tactics of Emmeline Pankhurst's activism often involved physical confrontation, which led to criticism of her activism and sparked debates among historians about their effectiveness. Nonetheless, her unwavering efforts continue to be a cornerstone in the accomplishment of women's suffrage in the United Kingdom.

In 1999, Time magazine recognized her as one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century, emphasizing her impact on contemporary society by reshaping societal norms and ideals.



Malala Yousafzai 1997 -

Malala Yousafzai (born July 12, 1997) is a Pakistani activist for girls' education.

Malala's advocacy is firmly rooted in her commitment to human rights, with a particular focus on advancing the education of women and children in her hometown of Swat, Pakistan. In this region, the Pakistani Taliban had, at times, imposed bans preventing girls from accessing educational opportunities. This made her a target in the eyes of Taliban extremists who made an asassination attempt on her life. Miraculously, she survived the terrible assault.

Malala earned the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 at the incredibly young age of 17, which made her the youngest Nobel laureate in history. Over time, Malala's advocacy transcended local boundaries, evolving into a global movement.

For more information, visit their website at https://malala.org.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony 1848

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony played important roles in initiating the Women's Rights Movement. In 1848, Stanton and Mott organized the fIrst women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York that brought together female activists to discuss the legal limitations of women's rights, proclaiming that all men and women were equal and marking the initial strides toward securing equality for women in American society.

The 19th constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote was passed by Congress on June 4, 1919, and ratified on Aug. 18, 1920. The text read: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." The amendment passed 40 years after the death of Lucretia Mott in 1880; 18 years after the death of Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1902, and 14 years after the death of Susan B. Anthony in 1906.

Who were the pioneers of women's rights activism in your country?



Simone Veil 1927 - 2017

Simone Veil, a Holocaust survivor, was a prominent French lawyer and politician who made significant contributions to women's rights and the advancement of gender equality in France and Europe. She is best known for her pioneering role in advocating for reproductive rights and for being the first woman to serve as the President of the European Parliament. She held this prestigious position from 1979 to 1982. Additionally, she assumed the role of French Minister of Health, Social Affairs, and Urban Issues from 1993 to 1995.

Using her influential position, Veil became an advocate for women's equality. Her impactful efforts included a important role in the legalization of abortion in France, and the legislation ensuring this right is widely recognized as "La Loi Veil" (Veil Act).

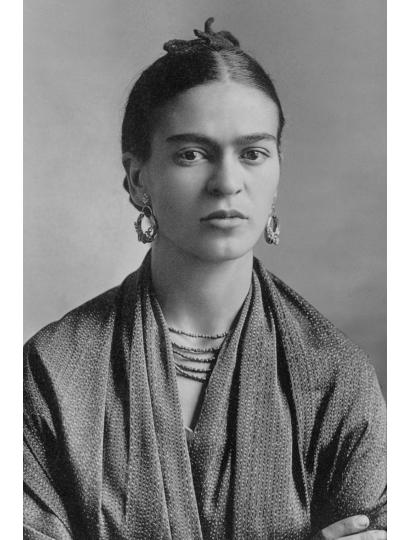


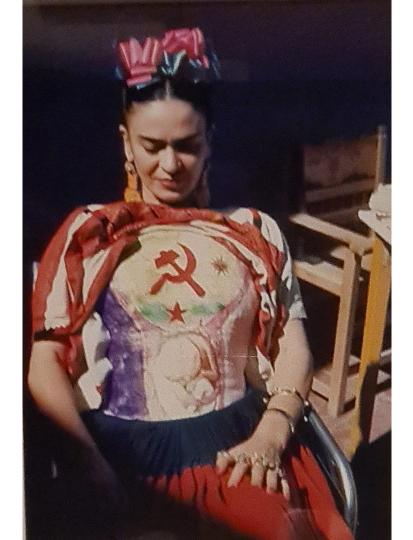
Angela Davis

Angela Davis is an American political activist, scholar, and author who has made significant contributions to the women's rights movement, among other social justice causes. Her contributions to women's rights are intertwined with her broader activism for racial and gender equality, as well as her commitment to addressing issues of systemic injustice.

She is known for her advocacy of intersectional feminism, which emphasizes the importance of considering how race, class, and gender intersect in the experiences of women. She has highlighted that the struggles for women's rights cannot be separated from the broader fight for racial and economic justice. She has played a significant role in shaping feminist discourse and challenging societal norms and inequalities that affect women's lives, particularly those from marginalized communities.

"I am no longer accepting the things I cannot change. I am changing the things I cannot accept."





Frida Kahlo 1907 - 1954

Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter known for her distinctive and highly personal style of art. She is celebrated for her iconic self-portraits and her exploration of themes related to identity, pain, suffering, and the human condition. She faced various health challenges throughout her life, including a severe bus accident at the age of 18, which left her with lifelong injuries and chronic pain.

Through her paintings, Kahlo brought to the forefront deeply personal aspects of women's lives that were often kept private, such as miscarriage, pregnancy, menstruation, breastfeeding, infertility, and the portrayal of sexual organs. What set Kahlo apart was her decision to depict these experiences in a raw and unfiltered manner. She did not shy away from presenting the physical and emotional realities of women's lives. In doing so, Frida Kahlo challenged societal norms and taboos surrounding female experiences, breaking down the barriers of silence and stigma that had long constrained women's voices.

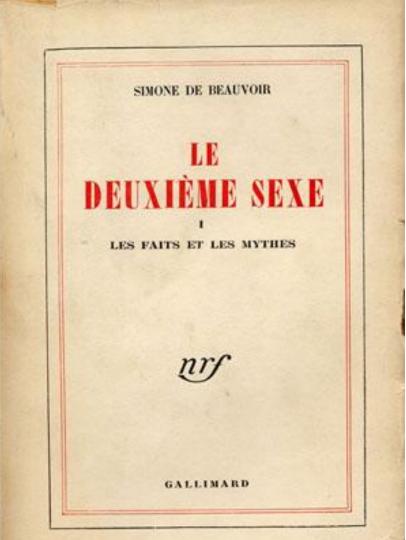




Image source: 刘东 鳌 (Liu Dong'ao) on Wikimedia Commons, Simone de Beauvoir 1955 Unknown on Wikimedia Commons, Beauvoir, Le deuxième sexe (1949)

Simone de Beauvoir 1908 - 1986

Simone de Beauvoir's seminal work, "The Second Sex," published in 1949, is a foundational text in feminist philosophy. In this extensive treatise, Beauvoir critically examines the status of women in society and challenges the deeply ingrained patriarchy that has oppressed them for centuries.

In the book, Beauvoir introduces the concept of "the other" to describe how women have been historically defined and oppressed in relation to men, rather than as autonomous individuals. She explored the cultural myths and stereotypes that have perpetuated the notion of women as the "second sex," subordinate to men and defined primarily by their relation to them. She also delved into the socialization process that shapes women's roles and expectations, arguing that women are taught to conform to a passive and dependent identity.

"The Second Sex" is a call to action for women to break free from the shackles of patriarchy, seize their autonomy, and actively engage in the pursuit of their own existence. It remains a foundational text in feminist theory, inspiring generations of scholars and activists to challenge gender inequalities and fight for women's liberation.

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Hidden Figures (movie) 2016

The movie "Hidden Figures" is a biographical drama released in 2016 that tells the previously little-known story of three African American women mathematicians and engineers who made significant contributions to NASA during the early years of the U.S. space program. The film is based on the non-fiction book of the same name by Margot Lee Shetterly.

The three central characters in "Hidden Figures" are Katherine Johnson^{**} (played by Taraji P. Henson), a brilliant mathematician and physicist who calculated flight trajectories for various space missions; Dorothy Vaughan (played by Octavia Spencer), who was a mathematician and computer programmer; and Mary Jackson (played by Janelle Monáe), an aerospace engineer and mathematician who worked on wind tunnel experiments and played a pivotal role in breaking down racial and gender barriers to become NASA's first African American female engineer.





WAR PRODUCTION CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

POST FEB. 15 TO FEB. 28



We Can Do It! 1940s

One of the most iconic images from the World War II era is the "We Can Do It!" poster featuring a determined working woman, affectionately known as "Rosie the Riveter." Artist J. Howard Miller produced this work-incentive poster for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

During the wartime, a significant number of American women entered the workforce for the first time. Many women were taking positions in defense industries, so they became celebrated symbols of female patriotism. However, when the war came to a close, numerous industries compelled women to give up their skilled jobs to returning veterans.

These experiences laid the groundwork for later movements advocating for equal pay and an expanded role for women in the workplace. As a result, "Rosie the Riveter" has evolved into a feminist symbol for many over the years since its initial appearance.



Women's Day Off - Icelandic Women Strike October 24, 1975

"Women's Day Off" or "The Long Friday" was a historic and transformative event in Iceland's history. Leading up to 1975, Iceland was grappling with significant gender disparities. Despite having gained the right to vote in 1915, Icelandic women faced discrimination in the workplace, lower wages, and limited opportunities for political representation. Women from various backgrounds and professions organized the strike. The idea was to show the economic and social impact women had by withdrawing from all forms of work, both paid and unpaid, for a single day.

An estimated 90% of Icelandic women participated in the strike. They left their jobs, both in offices and factories, and also did not perform household chores, childcare, or other unpaid labor that day.

The Women's Strike was a turning point in Icelandic history. Within a year, Iceland elected its first female president, Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, in 1980, making her the world's first democratically elected female head of state.



Image source: www.edf-feph.org/our-webpage-on-the-un-womens-rights-convention-and-committee-is-live/

CEDAW 1981

CEDAW stands for the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women." It is an international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979 and entered into force in 1981. CEDAW is often described as an international bill of rights for women and is considered one of the most comprehensive and influential instruments in the field of women's rights and gender equality.

The primary purpose of CEDAW is to eliminate discrimination against women in all its forms and to ensure women's full and equal participation in all areas of life, including political, economic, social, and cultural aspects. CEDAW outlines a set of principles and obligations for states parties to ensure gender equality and protect women's rights. It covers a wide range of issues, including political participation, education, employment, healthcare, marriage and family relations, and access to justice.



Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 1995

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, often referred to simply as the "Beijing Platform for Action," is a landmark international document adopted at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, China, in September 1995. This conference brought together representatives from governments, civil society organizations, and women's rights advocates from around the world. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is a comprehensive and influential blueprint for advancing gender equality and women's rights.

The platform outlines 12 critical areas of concern, each addressing specific aspects of gender inequality. These areas include women and poverty, education and training, women and health, violence against women, women in armed conflict, women in power and decision-making, institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, human rights of women, women and the media, women and the environment, the girl child, and women and the economy.

Watch a short clip about the Platform: www.youtube.com/watch?v=wrl7OhaMm60



UN Security Council Resolution 1325 2000

UNSCR 1325 was a landmark resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council on October 31, 2000 that addresses the issue of women's participation in peace and security efforts, particularly in conflict and post-conflict situations. It recognizes the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and calls for the inclusion of women in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, resolution, and peacebuilding. The resolution underscores the need to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, including sexual violence, which is often used as a weapon of war during armed conflicts. UNSCR 1325 emphasizes the importance of women's participation and representation at all levels of decision-making related to peace and security, from local to international settings.

The adoption of UNSCR 1325 marked a significant step in recognizing the critical role of women in peace and security matters and has been instrumental in promoting gender equality and the protection of women's rights in conflict-affected areas around the world.

Watch a short animation about the UNSCR 1325: https://youtu.be/2l3r8S8CAY4?si=-VttVyG2BxTlpluL



Desert Flower book = 1998, movie = 2009

"Desert Flower" is both a book and a movie that tell the powerful and inspiring life story of Waris Dirie, a Somali-born model, and activist. The story focuses on her journey from a nomadic life in Somalia to becoming an internationally renowned fashion model and her subsequent activism to raise awareness about female genital mutilation (FGM) and women's rights.

FGM refers to a harmful traditional practice that involves the partial or total removal or alteration of the female external genitalia for non-medical reasons. FGM is typically performed on girls and women, often without their informed consent, and it is recognized as a severe violation of human rights and a form of gender-based violence. FGM is practiced in many countries, predominantly in Africa, the Middle East, and some parts of Asia. It is estimated that over 200 million girls and women worldwide have undergone FGM.

THE VAGINA MONOLOGUES by EVE ENSLER

 LEA
 ADRIANE
 ANDREA

 DELARIA
 ADRIANE
 ANDREA

 OLIVIA
 ZUZANNA

 OGUMA
 SZADKOWSKI

 Directed by
 KAREN CARPENTER

February 13 - 17 ONLY

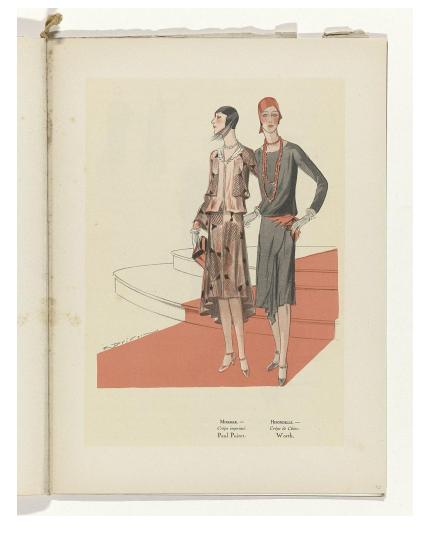
215. 862.2121 BCPTheater.org

Vagina Monologues 1996

"The Vagina Monologues" is a play written by American playwright and activist Eve Ensler. It was first performed in 1996 and has since become a significant work in feminist theater and activism. The play consists of a series of monologues, each focusing on different aspects of women's experiences, particularly related to their bodies, sexuality, and relationships. The Vagina Monologues has been translated into more than 48 languages and performed in over 140 countries.

"The Vagina Monologues" is known for its frank and unapologetic approach to discussing topics often considered taboo or stigmatized. It aims to challenge cultural and societal norms that perpetuate shame or silence around women's bodies and experiences. Eve Ensler, the playwright, initiated the V-Day movement, which uses performances of "The Vagina Monologues" to raise awareness about violence against women and girls. V-Day events are held worldwide on or around Valentine's Day (February 14) to raise funds for local organizations and global campaigns.





Neue Frau (New Woman) 1920s - 1930s

The term "Neue Frau" or "New Woman" emerged in the early 20th century in Germany and was associated with a feminist movement that sought to redefine women's roles in society, particularly in the realms of art and culture. The Neue Frau movement represented a break from traditional gender norms and a push for greater gender equality.

The Neue Frau movement aimed to challenge and disrupt traditional gender roles that confined women to domesticity and limited their opportunities for self-expression and independence. The New Woman was seen as independent, educated, and assertive. She pursued higher education, engaged in careers, and asserted her rights as an individual. The Neue Frau was also reflected in changes in fashion, with women adopting more comfortable and practical clothing that allowed for greater mobility. This was a departure from the restrictive fashions of the Victorian era.

The aftermath of World War I and the Weimar Republic period (1919-1933) in Germany provided a fertile ground for feminist and progressive movements. At the same time, the Neue Frau movement was not without its challenges and faced opposition from conservative and patriarchal forces in German society. Additionally, the rise of the Nazi regime in the 1930s posed a significant setback to feminist progress in Germany.



Image source: Foto von Artin Bakhan auf Unsplash

Text sources: www.teenvogue.com/story/iran-protests-teen-deaths-oct and www.britannica.com/biography/death-of-Jina-Mahsa-Amini

Mahsa Amini protests 2022

In September 2022, a tragic incident unfolded in Iran as Jina Mahsa Amini, a young Iranian woman in her early 20s, passed away unexpectedly while under the custody of Iran's Gasht-e Ershad (Guidance Patrol, also known as the "morality police"). Her detention had been initiated due to perceived violations related to her 'improper' clothing. This tragic event not only stirred deep emotions but also added fuel to the ongoing public discontent with the Iranian government. It ignited a sustained and widespread protest movement, uniting diverse grievances stemming from long-standing government negligence. The protesters rallied around the powerful slogan "Woman, Life, Freedom," encapsulating the broader call for justice and change.

Women protesting removed their headscarves, which led to clashes between security forces and the protesting crowds in various cities across Iran. Amini's death marked a pivotal moment, generating the most extensive and widespread unrest since the 1979 revolution. By the end of the year, the government had arrested approximately 20,000 protesters, with at least 500 fatalities. Rallies in support of protests were held in 159 cities around the world.

As the unrest subsided in early 2023, it became evident that the government intended to strengthen its stance. In January, the judiciary announced harsher penalties for dress code violations. Surveillance cameras were introduced in March for enforcement, and in July 2023, the Gasht-e Ershad resumed its presence on the streets.



11 May 2011

Opening for signature

May 2014 1st meeting of the Committee

September 2015 1st GREVIO meeting

of the Parties

March 2016 Launch of evaluation procedures

COP

September 2017 Publication first GREVIO report

January January 2018 1st Rec. adopted by (Ireland)

2018 Ratification no.34

January 2020 GREVIO's 1st third party intervention before the

ECtHR





April 2020 11 May 2021

1st GREVIO Activity Report

10th Anniversary of opening for signature

Istanbul Convention 2011

The Istanbul Convention, formally known as the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, is a landmark international treaty. It is named after the city where it was opened for signature, Istanbul, Turkey, in 2011. The convention is considered one of the most comprehensive and influential international instruments for combating gender-based violence.

The primary purpose of the Istanbul Convention is to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, protect victims, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. The convention defines various forms of violence against women, including physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence, as well as forced marriage and female genital mutilation. It obligates state parties to provide support services for victims, including shelters, counseling, and legal assistance, and to ensure that victims have access to justice. The convention also calls on state parties to adopt comprehensive legal measures to criminalize and prevent violence against women and domestic violence. This includes laws against stalking, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation. The Istanbul Convention establishes a monitoring mechanism through the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO), which assesses state parties' compliance with its provisions.

The convention has faced challenges in some countries due to resistance from conservative or nationalist groups who argue that it threatens traditional family values or national sovereignty.



Image source: George Grantham Bain Collection [reproduction number LC-DIG-ggbain-00111] received from www.britannica.com/topic/woman-suffrage

Suffragette Movement late 19th/early 20th century

The suffragette movement was a women's rights movement that emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, primarily in the United Kingdom and the United States, with the goal of achieving women's suffrage, which is the right to vote in political elections. The term "suffragette" was initially coined in the United Kingdom to distinguish more militant activists from those advocating for women's suffrage through peaceful means.

Suffragettes employed a range of tactics to draw attention to their cause, including public protests, marches, hunger strikes, and acts of civil disobedience. They disrupted political events, picketed, and engaged in acts of nonviolent resistance.

The suffragette movement achieved significant milestones. In the UK, the Representation of the People Act 1918 granted partial suffrage to women over 30, and the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1920 granted women the right to vote in the United States. The suffragette movement laid the groundwork for subsequent waves of feminism and women's rights activism. It demonstrated the power of organized activism and paved the way for women's participation in political processes around the world.



UN Women 2010

UN Women, also known as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, is a specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide. It was established in 2010 and became operational in 2011.

UN Women works to advance gender equality and women's rights in various areas, including political participation, economic empowerment, education, health, and ending violence against women.

UN Women plays a vital role in promoting gender equality and women's rights as part of the United Nations' broader efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The organization works towards creating a world where women and men have equal opportunities and where gender-based discrimination and violence are eliminated.



Gulabi Gang 2006

The Gulabi Gang, also known as the "Pink Gang," is a women's vigilante group based in India. Founded in 2006 by Sampat Pal Devi in the Banda district of the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the Gulabi Gang is known for its distinctive pink saris, which its members wear as a symbol of empowerment and resistance.

Members of the Gulabi Gang engage in direct action, often confronting perpetrators of violence against women, supporting victims, and demanding justice. Members of the group also provide legal support to women who have experienced violence or injustice, helping them navigate the legal system. The Gulabi Gang gained international recognition and media attention for its activism and unconventional methods of challenging gender-based violence.

"Yes, we fight rapists with lathis (sticks). If we find the culprit, we thrash him black and blue so he dare not attempt to do wrong to any girl or a woman again." - Sampat Devi Pal, founder of the Pink Sari Gang #SendeAnlat

#EverydaySexism

#NiUnaMenos

#QuellaVoltaChe

#TimesUp

#BringBackOurGirls

#WomenShould

#MeToo

#BalanceTonPorc

#FeministFriday

#YesAllWomen

#HeForShe

#YoTambien

#AnaKaman

Digital Feminism 21st century

Digital activism for women's rights, also known as digital feminism or cyberfeminism, refers to the use of digital technologies and online platforms to advocate for and advance gender equality, women's empowerment, and the protection of women's rights. It leverages the power of the internet and social media to raise awareness, mobilize support, share information, and drive social and political change.

Online platforms empower individuals to initiate petitions and campaigns for women's rights, urging policy changes or justice. Feminist publications and blogs provide spaces for gender-related coverage. Online courses and webinars offer global learning on women's rights and feminism. Digital feminists combat online harassment and advocate for safer spaces.

Digital feminism has significantly expanded the reach and impact of feminist movements worldwide. It has enabled women to connect, organize, and advocate for gender equality in ways that were not previously possible, making it a powerful force for social change and women's empowerment in the digital age.





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You can't be what you can't see.

GRUS CLUB ENTERTAINMENT PRESING A JEINIFER SIEBEL NEWSON / REGINA KULK SCULLY PRODUCTION "WISS REPRESENTATION" COMPASE FRIC HOLLAND CODE JESSICA CONGOON DEPOSE OF PHILIPPENE SVETLANA CHERKO ASSOCIATE PODDERS ALAMA LEICH AMY BAO BARBARA LEE THE BRIN WOLICICK FOUNDATION DIANE & WILSEY JAMEL PERKINS KARA ROSS REVEE GASCH ROSELVIE C SWG SUSCETOMPRINS BUELL VICK ABELES PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY OF PRODUCES JULIE COSTAINED GIRLSCLUB (CLARE DEFICIT DECIMENTATIONS REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHTE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHTE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHTE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHTE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHTE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHTE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHTE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHITE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHITE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHITE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI WHITE DRYFOLS COMPTRI JESSCA CONSION WHEN PROTECT A DRYFOLM (FILL REGINA AULK SCULLY SARAH JOHNSON REJULA EBALWI AU CANADA AU CANA

Representation Project 2011

The Representation Project is a nonprofit organization and media company founded by filmmaker Jennifer Siebel Newsom. The organization uses films, documentaries, campaigns, and educational initiatives to promote positive and balanced portrayals of women and men in media and storytelling.

"Miss Representation" is a documentary that examines how mainstream media perpetuates harmful gender stereotypes and unrealistic beauty standards, negatively impacting women and girls. It calls for increased media literacy and more positive and diverse representations of women in media.

How are women portrayed in the media in your country?



Image source: Julius Oppenheim, Den Haag (Photographer) Aletta Jacobs (1924), Library of Congress Collection Text source: https://institute-genderequality.org/aletta-jacobs/

Aletta Jacobs 1854 - 1929

Aletta Jacobs was a pioneering Dutch physician and women's rights activist. She is best known for being the first woman to officially enroll in a Dutch university, becoming a licensed medical doctor, and her advocacy for women's suffrage and sexual education. Jacobs played a significant role in advancing women's rights in the Netherlands and internationally.

In her memoirs, Aletta Jacobs wrote, "I feel happy that I have seen the three great objects of my life come to fulfillment during my life ... They were: the opening for women of all opportunities to study and to bring it into practice; to make Motherhood a question of desire, no more a duty; and the political equality for women."



Marie Curie 1867 - 1934

Marie Curie (born. Skłodowska) (1867–1934) was a pioneering physicist and chemist renowned for her groundbreaking work in the field of radioactivity. Her achievements had a profound impact on science and medicine, solidifying her legacy as one of the most influential scientists in history.

In 1903, Marie Curie became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize when she, along with Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel, received the Nobel Prize in Physics for their work on radioactivity. In 1910, she successfully isolated radium in its pure metallic state, a significant scientific achievement. In 1911, Marie Curie won her second Nobel Prize, this time in Chemistry, for her work on radium and polonium. She remains the only person to have won Nobel Prizes in two different scientific fields.

Her pioneering research in radioactivity had wide-ranging applications in medicine, particularly in the development of X-ray machines, which revolutionized medical diagnosis. During World War I, Curie established mobile radiography units, known as "Petites Curies," to provide X-ray services to wounded soldiers. She was the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris.

Watch a short TED-Ed animation about the genius of Marie Curie: https://youtu.be/w6JFRi0Qm_s?si=kBuAH41OxMKUSCU0



Eleanor Roosevelt 1884 - 1962

Eleanor Roosevelt was a remarkable American figure with a profound impact on numerous social and political fronts. As the wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, she redefined what it meant to be a First Lady of the United States in the period between 1933 to 1945.

One of her most enduring legacies is her instrumental role in the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Eleanor chaired the United Nations Human Rights Commission and played a central part in drafting this landmark document, which was adopted in 1948. Her diplomatic skills were widely recognized as she traveled extensively during World War II, meeting with world leaders and advocating for peace.

She was a fierce advocate for civil rights, publicly opposing racial segregation and resigning from the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1939. She was also a tireless champion of women's rights. Her leadership and advocacy contributed to the eventual formation of the National Organization for Women (NOW).



Valentina Tereshkova 1937 -

Valentina Tereshkova is a Russian astronaut and a historic figure in the field of space exploration. She was born on March 6, 1937, in the Soviet Union. She is best known for being the first woman in space and remains the only woman to have been on a solo space mission. Here are some key details about her life and accomplishments:

On June 16, 1963, Valentina Tereshkova made history by becoming the first woman to travel to space. She was 26 years old, becoming not only the first woman in space but also the youngest astronaut at the time. She piloted the Vostok 6 spacecraft and orbited the Earth 48 times during her three-day mission. Before becoming a cosmonaut, Tereshkova was an accomplished parachute jumper, which contributed to her selection and training for space missions. Later, she held several positions within the Soviet government and the Communist Party. She also served as a representative in the Soviet and Russian legislatures.



Image source: Alfred Edward Chalon on Wikimedia Commons

Text source: www.iflscience.com/relatable-ada-lovelace-letter-shows-her-begging-charles-babbage-not-to-mess-with-her-math-65640

Ada Lovelace 1815 - 1852

Ada Lovelace (1815–1852) was an English mathematician and writer who is often regarded as the world's first computer programmer. Her pioneering work in the 19th century laid the foundation for modern computer programming and computational thinking. Ada was the the first person to recognize that computer had a much larger potential than mathematical calculation and it could be used to manipulate symbols beyond numbers.

In a tribute to her legacy, the U.S. Department of Defense honored Ada Lovelace's monumental impact by naming a computer language "Ada" in 1979. Her vision and insights continue to inspire and influence the field of computer science, and she is celebrated annually on Ada Lovelace Day (second Tuesday in October) as a role model for women in technology and science.



Image source: Barbara Niggl Radloff on Wikimedia Commons Text: www.philosophersmag.com/opinion/187-the-urgent-relevance-of-hannah-arendt

Hannah Arendt 1906 - 1975

Hannah Arendt was a prominent German-American philosopher, political theorist, and writer known for her influential contributions to political philosophy and her analysis of totalitarianism. She made groundbreaking observations on the nature of power, authority, and political action, challenging conventional political thought. Arendt's writings, including "The Human Condition" and "The Origins of Totalitarianism," continue to be studied and discussed for their profound insights into the human condition and the dynamics of politics.

Hannah Arendt was known for her complex and multidisciplinary approach to philosophy. She drew from various intellectual traditions, including existentialism, phenomenology, and political theory, making her work difficult to categorize within a single philosophical school. Her intellectual contributions continue to shape discussions in philosophy, political theory, ethics, and the social sciences.

DÉCLARATION DES DROITS DE LA FEMME ET DE LA CITOYENNE,

'A décrêter par l'Assemblée nationale dans ses dernières séances ou dans celle de la prochaine législature.

PRÉAMBULE.

Les mères, les filles, les soeurs, représentantes de la nation , demandent d'être constituées en assemblée nationale. Considérant que l'ignorance, l'oubli ou le mépris des droits de la femme, sont les seules causes des malheurs publics et de la corruption des gouvernemens, out résolu d'exposer dans une déclaration solemnelle, les droits naturels, inaliénables et sacrés de la femme, afin que cette déclaration , constamment présente à tous les membres du corps social, leur rappelle sans cesse leurs droits et leurs devoirs, afin que les actes du pouvoir des femmes, et ceux du pouvoir des hommes pouvant être à chaque instant comparés avec le but de toute institution politique , en soient plus respectés, afin que les réclamations des citoyennes, fondées désormais sur des principes simples et incontestables, tournent toujours au maintien de la constitution, des bonnes moeurs, et au bonheur de tous.

En conséquence, le sexe supérieur en beauté comme en courage, dans les souffrances maternelles, reconnaît et déclare, en présence



Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen 1791

The "Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen" (Déclaration des droits de la femme et de la citoyenne) is a document that emerged during the French Revolution in the late 18th century. It was written by French feminist and political activist Olympe de Gouges in 1791 and was inspired by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which was a foundational document of the French Revolution.

De Gouges structured her declaration in a manner similar to the Declaration of the Rights of Man, emphasizing the idea that women, too, should enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms as men. She argued for equal political participation, property rights, and access to education for women.

Despite its pioneering nature, the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen did not gain widespread support during the French Revolution. The revolutionary government did not adopt its principles, and Olympe de Gouges was eventually arrested and executed in 1793 during the Reign of Terror.

"A MUST-READ FOR EVERY WOMAN." -COSMOPOLITAN (UK) laura bates

"PIONEERING." – TELEGRAPH (UK)

THE PROJECT THAT INSPIRED A WORLDWIDE MOVEMENT

Everyday Sexism Project 2012

The Everyday Sexism Project is a crowdsourced online platform and social movement that was founded by Laura Bates in 2012. It aims to document and raise awareness about the everyday instances of sexism and gender-based discrimination that women and individuals of marginalized genders experience in their daily lives. The project encourages people to share their personal stories of sexism and discrimination, highlighting the prevalence of such issues in society.

Over the years, the Everyday Sexism Project has collected a vast amount of data on instances of sexism. This data has been used for research purposes and has contributed to broader discussions on gender inequality and discrimination. It has played a significant role in shedding light on the pervasive nature of sexism and discrimination in society.

Checkout the Everyday Sexism project platform in different languages: https://everydaysexism.com/







Project Stree

Woman is our tomorrow.





KEEP A GIRL IN SCHOOL

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT UPLIFTS AND RESTORES THE DIGNITY OF SCHOOL GIRLS IN SOUTH AFRICA



Menstrual Equity Activism 2010s

"Menstrual equity" refers to the concept of ensuring that all individuals have access to the menstrual products, information, and facilities necessary to manage menstruation in a healthy and dignified manner. It addresses the challenges faced by those who struggle to afford menstrual products, lack access to sanitary facilities, or face stigma and discrimination related to menstruation. "Menstrual poverty" is a subset of this issue, focusing specifically on the financial barriers that prevent individuals from accessing adequate menstrual hygiene.

Women's organizations and activists worldwide are actively addressing menstrual equity and poverty through various initiatives: providing free or subsidized menstrual products to individuals in need, including schools, shelters, and community centers; advocating for policy changes to make menstrual products more affordable and accessible.; destigmatizing menstruation by providing comprehensive menstrual education and promoting open discussions.