



September 2005
Issue N° 23

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Dear Colleagues,

Summer is almost at a close but our busy agenda goes on. While the final touches are being brought to the guide on using gender indicators for project development, and to the ‘Guidelines on implementing the Organization’s programme and staffing policy on gender issues’, the WGGI has also participated in the IASC Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance ‘Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings’. When ready, you will all receive copies of these important documents.

In the meantime, we wish to thank all those who unfailingly respond to our requests for information and assistance. Thanks to your cooperation and commitment, the WGGI is able to contribute in a meaningful way towards ensuring that Gender stays very much on IOM’s agenda and remains an important part of IOM’s work in the interest of all stakeholders: governments, migrants, and staff.

Working Group on Gender Issues (WGGI)

NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS

Over recent months, the WGGI and other staff have spent much time in the co-organization of an international Conference for Women Leaders on ‘Migration and Gender Issues within the Millennium Development Goals’ to take place in Haifa, Israel from 25-28 September in cooperation with the MASHAV Centre for International Cooperation, the Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Centre (MCTC), and the Centre for International Migration and Integration (CIMI).

The Conference objectives are:

- To better understand the changing trends in the feminization of migration in the 21st century
- To examine migration and gender issues in relation to the achievement of the MDGs
- To explore the particular challenges facing women migrants and their special contributions as actors for change and development
- To consider the importance of the diasporas with a focus on making better use of their experience
- To explore ways to maximize the role of gender, and particularly of women, in ensuring that migration and development issues are integrated in Poverty Reduction Strategy papers (PRSP)

The Conference is intended for approximately 50 women leaders, active at senior policy-making level – Ministers, MPs and professional women from the academic, legal and scientific world – and other senior officials working in NGOs and international and UN specialized agencies in developing and developed countries.

More news will be reported in the next issue.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST

IOM Addis Ababa

Communication Specialist
Nadia Waber reports:

Victims of Trafficking Graduate with New Skills

“I’ve been through an ordeal, and I’m now in control of my life again”, declared Abeba [true name withheld], trafficked to the Middle East, and now proudly displaying the leather products she’s learned to produce at the 'Addis Meraf' Centre, Good Samaritan Association (GSA). Abeba, disabled from the physical abuse she received from her captors, can now decide for her future again. Together with nine other women who had similar experiences, she shared her story with the audience and local television journalists.

Abeba's graduation ceremony, held on 21 June, took place in the presence of her relatives, friends, government and NGO workers, and her supporters: GSA, the IOM Mission in Addis Ababa, and USAID. She and her nine companions received training in leather handicraft and basic micro-enterprise management skills of their choice.

Two other trainees, returnees from the Middle East, will finish their photography, videographics and automobile driving courses before the end of this year. The centre, created to provide rehabilitation and reintegration support for trafficked persons, has, since its

launch in June 2004, been providing counseling and training for trafficked victims who have returned home.

During the ceremony, the trainees shared their testimonies by staging a play, its main message calling for opportunities for regular labour migration.

The ten returnees were awarded certificates by Mr. Charles Kwenin, IOM Chief of Mission, and Her Excellency Ms. Aurelia E. Brazeal, US Ambassador to Ethiopia. In her speech, Ambassador Brazeal described trafficking in persons as a form of modern-day slavery, and indicated that according to US Government estimates, nearly a million people are made victims of trafficking around the world each year, with women and children making up the largest group of victims.

The Ambassador congratulated the Government of Ethiopia for having made significant efforts to comply with the minimum global standards for the elimination of trafficking; and noted that “in anti-trafficking legislation and enforcement of the law, there is proof of the Government’s concern that trafficking can be prevented when possible, and stopped when discovered”. Ambassador Brazeal also stated that in March 2004, Ethiopia made its first court conviction on trafficking charges, and in December 2004, the police arrested nineteen people who attempted to traffic more than 200 Ethiopians through Somalia to Saudi Arabia.

The reintegration training programme is part of a larger return and reintegration pilot project implemented by GSA,

with the support of IOM and USAID. Four full-time Counselors serve in the programme, providing face-to-face and hotline counseling on legal, health, psycho-social and financial management issues to migrants, potential migrants and their families. In the past two years, close to 6,000 people have benefited from these services. Other components of this project include the creation of self-employment opportunities and an information campaign.

IOM Addis, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, has been working closely with 200 junior high and high schools in all regions of Ethiopia on trafficking prevention activities as well. It has trained approximately 400 teachers on providing counseling and information to their students on girls' education, HIV/AIDS and trafficking. To date, half a million exercise books, 10,000 t-shirts, more than 60,000 cartoon booklets, more than 100,000 leaflets and 400 audio cassettes and CDs have been distributed to the students.

The establishment of the GSA Centre is thus to ensure the safe return, effective rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked persons into Ethiopian society.



graduates

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IOM Iraq (temporarily based in Amman)

Public Information Officer Khansa Hussein wrote this piece edited by GFP Zahra Bolouri:

Iraqi Women Attend Georgetown University Training

Through the IOM Iraq ‘Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) Capacity Building Programme’, two female Iraqi officials from the MoDM have recently participated in the Georgetown University Summer programme.

The 3-week course that was held in July helped participants enhance their capacity to manage complex humanitarian emergency response programmes. This is particularly relevant for the case of Iraq, where IOM assists the MoDM to monitor and provide basic food and non-food items for over one million internally displaced persons, in addition to returning Iraqis and assisted voluntary returns to home countries for non-Iraqis. Due to the ongoing conflict, new IDP caseloads are regularly reported, monitored and assisted through the IOM Iraq IDP Programme.

The two women, who prefer to remain nameless to protect their own and their families’ safety, face daily security threats.

“For sure we are facing the most dangerous days in our history,

we are risking our lives every moment, but we have the responsibility of rebuilding our country.” said one of the women who is also a dedicated advocate of gender equity within MoDM. On hearing her nomination for the course, she was delighted, “This course is very important and I was very happy when I heard the result of the competition. I think this course will expand my thinking and ideas.”

For her companion, however, also selected from many MoDM officials for the training, the choice to travel abroad for the training was not an easy decision. Traditional customs in Iraq do not always favourably view women traveling alone. Under the current circumstances, particularly traveling to the United States for training may also increase pressures for herself and her family. However, she decided to seize the opportunity:

“I am optimistic about the future. We do not want to isolate ourselves any longer from the rest of the world. It will be a great opportunity to meet with other officials in the field of migration from all around the world. In particular, in Iraq we don’t have up-to-date training on how to deal with refugees and internally displaced persons. We must develop ourselves and allow cultural exchanges. We want to be part of the world.”

On return from the training, both women were eager to put their new skills to work:

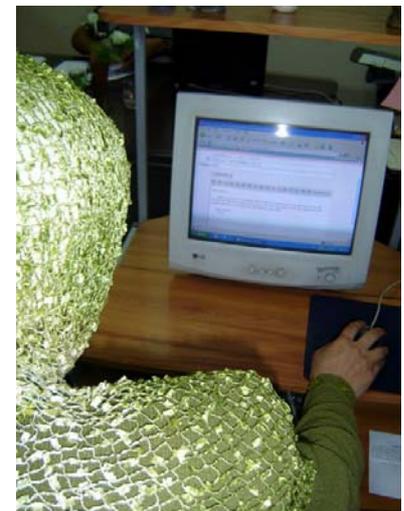
“I never thought that meeting people from other countries and with different experiences could enrich and expand one’s knowledge in such a short

period. Even more, my English language skills have greatly improved, and I’m not shy to speak English anymore!”

“It was a very important experience for me. No words can express my deep and real appreciation for the opportunity offered to us by IOM through participating in such a course. More, IOM gave us the chance to represent Iraqi women abroad and tell the rest of the world that Iraqi women are playing a real role in the new Iraq. There are many strong and educated women in Iraq.”

Her colleague was also grateful for the experience gained:

“I don’t know how to say thanks to IOM except by putting my new knowledge and skills to work and teaching what we learnt at Georgetown University to our colleagues in the Ministry. I hope that IOM can offer the same opportunity to the rest of MoDM staff as it’s a soul and skill building experience.”



IOM Monrovia

GFP Melissa Jones writes:

As a means of encouraging social and economic development

through migration, the IOM Office in Liberia is currently transporting the most vulnerable displaced persons from the official IDP camps to their areas of origin. Statistics are self-explanatory: most of the vulnerable are female.

Adults:	14,880
Children:	6,073
Infants:	3,917
Male:	10,505
Female:	14,375

After fourteen years of civil war, destitute Liberians are finally leaving the makeshift huts that have been considered as home for the past years. As expressed by the Liberian Government and the international community, it is now time for them to go back home. It is generating a lot of hope to establish themselves as dignified people.

These people, men, women, children, nursing mothers and old folks are in need of food, shelter, clothing and sustainable income. As they prepare to go home, unanswered key questions come to mind. How to get home? Who will help build a shelter? (a warm and comfortable home to protect them from the rain and cold.). Who will teach them to fish after begging for so many years? Who will buy the fishing hook, line and bait for fishing? Will their land be available upon their return? Or will there be a problem of land ownership?

While the first question has been answered by IOM (transportation and pre-embarkation medical concern), some immediate concerns remain. What could be the most relevant response to their plight? Who can prevent the

women and children who are critically exposed in such precarious conditions from further exploitation? Who can guarantee them their daily bread?

The Liberian Government and the international community must play a major role in bringing adequate relief to these people.

As a major partner of the most vulnerable Liberians, IOM pays particular attention to gender issues. That is why in a meeting held on 12 May this year with the Ministry of Gender and Development, IOM proposed to the Ministry to create appropriate structures for separated mothers in the areas of return.

Discussions also focused on specific needs of women and children once back in their villages of origin. IOM stressed that priority should be given to protection.

Momentum is building in the country as Liberians eagerly await 11 October, a Tuesday that promises to be very special for Liberia and its people. Since the official launching of the election campaign, the streets of the city and its surroundings are very busy with numerous candidates rolling back and forth in quest of supporters and the airwaves have not ceased to be dominated by speeches of campaign promises which Liberians are trying to scrutinize.

The Elections Commission has been in the spotlight with the Information Officer of the Commission appearing on regular radio talk shows, trying to further elucidate some points that need clarification for the

common good of the general public. For instance, during a radio talk show some pressure groups criticized the electoral body for not considering professionals like journalists, doctors, and paramilitary service personnel, who, (as in the Ghanaian elections) were accorded the opportunity to cast their votes on the eve of general elections. The extension of party registration was another sticky issue addressed by the National Election Commission (NEC) Chairperson Cllr. Francis Johnson Morris. More recently, there was also an outcry in some quarters over why ballot papers for the ensuing elections were printed in Accra rather than Monrovia. NEC has been addressing these issues. About one hundred and eighty nine thousand persons are still lingering in displaced camps around the country waiting to be moved to their areas of origin, Those who may not be fortunate enough to be home for the elections will be allowed to vote in their various camps for the presidential candidates, but not for senators and representatives.

IOM Liberia uses this opportunity to once more express solidarity with the international community for efforts to restore peace and stability to Liberia through several means of which the electoral process is an integral component.

IOM Damascus

GFP Razan Issa sent this piece:

Women in Business

**Sharing Knowledge and Skills
in a Global Economy;
Damascus, 20- 22 May 2005**

The first international businesswomen’s programme (Women in Business) was held

in Damascus, Syria, from 20 to 22 May. It took place at Ebla Cham Palace under the personal patronage of H.E. Mrs. Asma



Al Assad. The forum was organized by MAWRED (Modernizing and Activating Woman's Role in Economic Development), Eligo International and the British Syrian Society.

With a broad business-oriented agenda of networking lectures and workshops as part of its training programme, the forum comprised official delegates from all over the world who marked their presence throughout the forum.

Forum topics covered a wide range of subjects such as community development, human resources, and the Muslim woman in business leadership; the role of women in business was broached on several important levels. The woman's recurring role - whether in politics, social governance, corporate business or even at home - contributes significantly to sustainable development and growth of any economy.

The audience, attentive to the issues raised, asked many questions related to the subject at hand, and with the help of the panel, heard about solutions to

the problems faced in the workplace and outside. These are just a few indications of what this forum presented. As the audience listened, it learned from highly esteemed public figures who reached their status through wisdom, knowledge, conviction and finally and most importantly, commitment to hard work (as the recipe for success is a little bit of luck and a lot of hard work!).

THE AMERICAS

IOM Haiti

Stephanie Broughton,
Programme Support Officer,
contributed these two articles:

Raising their Voices: Women in the National Dialogue

PORT-AU-PRINCE – On 9 August, Women in Democracy, a local NGO, held their second of three public debates as part of a nationwide initiative to increase the participation of women in the National Dialogue process. Bringing details of a similar, highly successful National Dialogue process that took place in the African nation of Benin, the organizers hoped to explore the possibilities of duplicating the success in Haiti. The event was hosted by an impressive panel of well-respected women: Mirlande Manigat, Dean of Law and Political Science at Quisqueya University, Marie Lucie Bonhomme, Information Director at Radio Vision 2000, and Danielle St. Lot, President of Women in Democracy.

Attended by 10 journalists and an audience of over 80, the majority of whom are students, the event featured a presentation of interviews made during a trip

by the organizers to Benin. Although the original aim of the project was to have a female participant of the Benin process come to Haiti to speak about the experience directly, security concerns made it impossible. Instead, the panelists made the journey and were able to interview key members of the National Dialogue process, including the Archbishop who served as the chief negotiator.

Ms. Manigat and Ms. Bonhomme pointed to two main reasons for the success of the Benin process: the personality of the Archbishop and the wide live broadcast of the entire proceedings. The Archbishop played a pivotal role in ensuring that all parties reached consensus, a person-dependent factor that may not be duplicable in Haiti. However, the other aspect that contributed to the success in Benin was the fact that the whole dialogue process was broadcast live throughout the entire country. This meant that any promises made during the process were taken by the population as firm commitments from which leaders could not turn away.

The lively debate that followed demonstrated the interest in Haiti's National Dialogue process. Also the strong presence of women in the audience indicated that women are eager to participate in the democratic process.

This forum was part of a larger initiative of Women in Democracy that will include three phases that begins with the debates, the final of which will take place in Les Cayes later this month. During the second phase, the substance of the debates will be broadcast throughout the country on community radio.

Finally, Women in Democracy will hold a set up a series of



Women confront the men and demand representation

focus groups throughout rural areas across Haiti to gather the input of rural women. The initiative also includes other means of raising awareness of the National Dialogue including radio spots and banners.



Women carrying water to the project site.

Photo Credit: Bakary Sidibe

SHARING THE BENEFITS

Women in Petit Goave found their voices and won a victory in the struggle for empowerment. Haiti Transition Initiative (HTI) staff offer guidance, suggestions, and assistance to communities, but ultimately it is the responsibility

of communities to own their projects. This means that they, as a committee of community representatives and government partners, must hire workers for projects and tackle the difficulties that arise during implementation. In the case of a football field rehabilitation (IOMPGV021), the difficulty was the age-old battle of the sexes.

Gender representation on work sites is an issue that varies from site to site. In Cite Soleil, for example, the demographic group most at-risk for gang recruitment is young men, so most workers are young men. In Gonaives and St. Marc, however, where there is less overt gang activity, projects enjoy gender parity if not a female majority in some cases.

In Petit Goave, local women approached the coordination committee of the football field rehabilitation and complained that job opportunities were only being given to men. The women made a strong case to the coordination committee and gained six positions on the project site. They are carrying water needed for the masonry. By increasing the economic opportunities available in the community as a whole, HTI has also given women an opportunity to raise their voices and demand equality.

IOM Bogota

Millennium Goals, gender and human mobility

Prepared by Carolina López Laverde, Assistant for the HIV, Aids and Gender Programme in coordination with Linda Eriksson Baca, Programme

Officer for HIV, Aids and Gender

In August, the UN Working Group on Gender Issues in Colombia organized a workshop on Gender and the Millennium Goals. The objective was to promote an action plan to make operational and implement the Millennium Goals in accordance with public policies and the Government's strategic and operational plans. In an attempt to secure social and gender equity in social processes, past debates on CEDAW and Beijing+10 were raised.

The first part of the workshop was dedicated to presentations from the Government, the academy, civil society and the United Nations system - all related to Gender and the Millennium Goals. None of them, however, touched the subject of human mobility, the reason why the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNHCR and IOM got together and formulated a question that was introduced in the questionnaire that was guiding the working groups in the afternoon: *“Due to the social, political and economical impact in Colombia, internal displacement and international migration are factors that must be present in the designing and implementation of any public policy addressed to reach the Millennium Development Goals. From this point of view, please describe how internal displacement and international migration influence the subject corresponding to your group and what kind of actions would be recommended to favour the achievement of the Millenniums Goals in this aspect.”*

As not many groups succeeded in making a detailed analysis of this question, it became evident that

there was a need to promote the importance of this relation and visualize the effects it could have if these issues were not included in the development plans, policy design and social attention, among many others.

Returning to the country in search of a better welfare for her son



*By Karen Mora
Public Relations Assistant*

Carmen was born in Colombia 36 years ago. Her eyes reflect her pain and anguish, but through them one may also see the great happiness of seeing her 18-month old son, grow healthy and strong.

In 2002, Carmen traveled to London with the hope of reuniting with her husband who had been forced to leave the country due to a serious threat against his safety - a friend of his was murdered and he had also received threats from an illegal armed group. At that time, fear and anguish started to become part of the everyday life of this family. They sold all they had in their home town and financed the trip with that money. Both resigned from their employments and left their family and friends to protect their lives.

Prior to making the decision of traveling, the couple turned to the protection of the Colombian authorities but did not receive any help. Not willing to wait until physical aggression would happen before somebody helped them, they decided that the only way out was to see how they could leave the country. At that time they were not aware of the consequences faced by traveling to a foreign country, a different culture, where nothing was familiar to them, not even the language.

They first tried to travel to Australia but then chose London as they had heard that England had a culture of support for migrants, which included aid to the most needy and also the possibility of applying for asylum if it was fully justified. Some of their friends had also traveled to London.

Finally they traveled full of loneliness and expectations. Once there, they applied for asylum and thus opened a case which is still under process. It was very difficult for them to make the decision to apply since other Colombian refugees frightened them and told them that if they went out on the streets they could possibly be deported.

They arrived in London to live in the house of some friends, but a month later had to look for another place to live. From that moment on, their pilgrimage started by living in different houses where they were received for some time while they were able to get themselves organized. Little by little they started to meet persons that helped them to obtain an informal job and Carmen had an additional income selling cheese that she herself prepared.

For 14 years the greatest wish of Carmen was to have a child and this came true in London. Now, they were three and had to think of a future for their baby. However, the poor conditions in which they lived and the fact of not receiving any help, made Carmen decide to return to Colombia.

The decision to return passed through a number of feelings. On the one hand, the happiness of returning to her country, its climate and food, to be with her family, and on the other hand, the pain of having to separate her child from his father, which caused her a great sadness. The father had to remain in London until he received the answer to the application of asylum; moreover, he was afraid of returning to Colombia thinking his life might be in danger.

Carmen learned of the assistance of IOM through a friend that works as interpreter. Once at the offices of IOM and with her friend, Carmen was interviewed and told the story of her life and the reasons why she wished to return to her country. The process with IOM in London lasted approximately 4 weeks.

IOM's assistance to Carmen was through tickets for her and her son to return to Colombia, and once there, a budget was assigned to her so she might continue her studies in occupational health at a University.

IOM's support for Carmen not only meant the opportunity of returning to her country, but also the possibility of fulfilling her dream of finishing her university career and then being able to find a job and give her son a future.

Since being back in Colombia, Carmen has had no information,

nor did her husband, as to what stage the application for asylum was at. She believes that the delay was due to the large number of persons applying for asylum without really having a need of it.

Her husband is very depressed. When speaking with Carmen by phone, tears interrupt their conversation. His sadness has forced him to look for assistance and is now undergoing therapy which has brought him closer to God.

IOM also offered to help Carmen find a place for her son in a nursery. To date, no place has been found for when they arrived back home the school year classes had already started. However, she will register her son as soon as possible in a nursery for him to relate with other small children. He has come to know his second homeland, where he can now play with other children his own age. At present in Colombia, Carmen feels her son is much happier and active.

Things have not been easy for Carmen. She has not been able to adapt or to find stable employment, but she continues working on it. She dreams of traveling one day to another country live with her family in peace.

She and her husband are very grateful for the experience overseas, although painful, they have the gift of their son. They are also grateful to IOM for its support and for having allowed Carmen to return to her country making it possible that the grandparents, cousins and uncles could meet her son.

Perhaps when the situation of her husband has been resolved

and asylum is granted, Carmen can think of organizing her home in London, but in different conditions, with a university degree in her hands.

ASIA

IOM Vietnam

GFP Noortje Verhart reports:

IOM Vietnam has been attending meetings of the Reproductive Health Affinity Group (RHAG) and RHAGY (for youth) since July 2004. The RHAG comprises organizations working in the field of reproductive health and related issues. The aim of the group is to coordinate activities and to advocate for the theme. IOM has been involved to date in organizing the forum and contributed a briefing paper for the donor meeting in Vietnam. IOM Vietnam is part of the group because we have been advocating for the linkage between migration and health services. One activity in this field is a study about HIV and mobile populations.

Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Learning Forum Partnering with Youth in Communities for Sexual and Reproductive Health Education and Services

A RHAGY- CIHP joint Initiative
Hanoi, September 20-21, 2005
Why this initiative?

Vietnamese adolescents and youth aged 15-24 represent approximately 24.5% of the total population of Vietnam. Adolescents and young people are considered highly vulnerable to problems related to sexual and reproductive health (SRH), due to their limited knowledge and

experience in SRH, and their low levels of utilization of SRH services, among other reasons.

Responding to these concerns, a wide range of approaches and strategies have been initiated to reach out to youth and to involve them in SRH activities. While the importance of young people's active involvement in these initiatives is widely considered an important ingredient for success, little experience has been shared about the effectiveness and relevance of different approaches to partnering with youth in SRH programmes in Vietnam.

In order to share best practices and lessons learned in the area of Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH), the Reproductive Health Affinity Group for Youth (RHAGY) will host a programme learning series to share experience of Vietnamese and international ASRH programmes in Vietnam. Established in 2004 as a subgroup of the Reproductive Health Affinity Group (RHAG), the RHAGY draws its membership from various organizations, including UN agencies, international and local NGOs, and relevant departments and institutions of the Ministry of Health. The RHAGY consists of a small number of reproductive health practitioners, implementers, donors, and researchers, who have a particular interest in adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health and rights.

In the first forum, RHAGY, in partnership with the Consultation of Investment in Health Promotion (CIHP) seeks to exchange experience on the effectiveness of different approaches and strategies in partnering with youth. A two-day forum on *Partnering with Youth in Communities for Sexual and*

Reproductive Health Education and Services will be held on 20-21 September in Hanoi.

UPCOMING EVENTS

27 - 30 October 2005, Bangkok, Thailand. Title: 10th AWID International Forum. Host/Sponsor: Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)

27 - 30 November 2005, New Delhi, India. Title: Fourth International Congress on Women Work and Health. Host/Sponsor: Women, Work and Health, Congress Secretariat

GENDER QUIZ

The answer to the question in the last issue of who said:

“Men are motivated and empowered when they feel needed. Women are motivated and empowered when they feel cherished.”

**John Gray
American author**

This issue's question is:

“Despite my thirty years of research into the feminine soul, I have not been able to answer...the great question that has never been answered: what does a woman want?”

MAIL FOR MEN

Here is a little quiz especially for you.¹

¹ Masculinities: Male Role and Male Involvement in the Promotion of Gender Equality, A Resource

1.What percentage of the world's 1.3 billion people living in extreme poverty are women and girls?

- a. 50%
- b. 60%
- c. 70%
- d. 80%

2.What fraction of the world's working hours are worked by women?

- a. 1/3
- b. 1/2
- c. 2/3

3.What percentage of property worldwide is owned by women?

- a.1%
- b.5%
- c.10%
- d.25%

4.What percentage of parliamentary seats worldwide are held by women?

- a. 10%
- b. 14%
- c. 25%
- d. 50%

5.Which of the following is responsible for most deaths of women aged 15-44?

- a. cancer
- b. malaria
- c. traffic deaths
- d. war
- e.gender-based violence

6.According to IOM, what percentage of migrants are estimated to be women?

- a. 35%
- b. 50%
- c. 65%
- d. 80%

7.What percentage of women worldwide are homeless or live in inadequate dwellings, such as slums?

- a. 20%
- b. 25%
- c. 33%
- d. 50%

8.In 2001, how many children under the age of 18 were acting as guerilla fighters or in combat support roles in more than 50 countries around the world according to UNICEF estimates?

- a. 10,000
- b. 100,000
- c. 300,000
- d. 1,000,000

9.Gender equality can promote:

- a. poverty eradication
- b. sustainable development
- c. reduction of HIV/AIDS
- d. increase in family income
- e. all of the above

Correct answers:

- 1.c,
- 2.c,
- 3.a,
- 4.b,
- 5.e,
- 6.b,
- 7.c,
- 8.c,
- 9.e.

Opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IOM.

Packet, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, August 2005. Adapted from Oxfam Great Britain's Generation Why.