The past is not as far away as you think.....

Women Living Under Muslim Laws

Annual Report 2011

1 First Women MP’s, Iran, 1964.
2 Wall Graphic Iran –Islamic Punishment Law, Iran, 1983: 74 lashes for not wearing the strict Hijab
# International Solidarity Network

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WLUML Purpose and History

Mission Statement
‘Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLUML) is an international solidarity network that promotes human rights and gender equality for women whose lives are shaped, conditioned or governed by laws said to be derived from Islam. It works in partnership with women’s organisations and individuals to strengthen movements for social justice and the advancement of women’s human rights.’

Purpose and History
WLUML was initiated in 1984 in response to 3 cases in Muslim countries in which women were being denied their rights through reference to laws said to be ‘Muslim’. The network has now spread to over 70 countries. WLUML was founded and is led by women’s groups & individuals with mainly Muslim backgrounds based in the Global South.

WLUML’s purpose is to strengthen women’s individual and collective struggles for equality and access to their rights, especially within Muslim contexts. WLUML has played a critical role for women who either lack information regarding their official, legal rights – both in terms of personal status laws and civil codes – or have limited access to information that might enable them to challenge the validity of either type of law. This knowledge gap is reinforced by a deliberate policy of misinformation, exacerbated by the existing monopoly and control over matters purportedly relating to Islam.

Over the last 25 years, the growing power of extremist groups organised around identity politics has been a major cause of limiting the range of choices available to women living in Muslim majority contexts. These disempowering forces continue to exert increasing pressure on people, especially women, to embrace ever more narrow definitions of self, such that their multiple identities based on gender, citizenship, class, religion or ethnicity are reduced to one single, imposed identity; a reduction to the ‘right’ identity. These forces can silence dissenting voices, both religious and secular, often through the use of violence, actual or threatened. The result is isolation, fragmentation and weakening of those who dissent.

WLUML has worked over the years to break the silence and isolation by developing a transnational network for information, solidarity and support, giving women access both to information and each other. With the increasing threat posed by politico-religious fundamentalists, WLUML’s support for women to mounting resistance to these forces has become even more crucial. It has 25 years of experience in bringing together the collective strength and voices of women, gathering different analyses and strategies to advance women’s human rights and gender equality within Muslim contexts.

WLUML Relevance Today
In Asia, Africa, the Middle East and diasporic Muslim communities’ violence against women continues to be perpetrated in the name of religion and/or culture. In the rapidly changing MENA region, old autocratic regimes have collapsed and new interim governments are assuming power. At a time when there is an obvious opportunity for women right’s to be high on the agenda, new developments are causing grave concerns and violent acts continue; for example, compulsory virginity tests, the upholding of laws that treat honour crimes with leniency, guardianship laws that limit women’s mobility, etc.
The Arab world saw great political turmoil in the beginning of 2011. The Tunisian dictator Zen el-Abidin was overthrown before January 2011 ended. Then a similar turmoil began in Egypt and hundreds of thousands of people poured in Tahrir square to protest against Hasni Mubarak, another long serving dictator who was forced to go and then Libya, Syria, Yemen and Bahrain. Now all this has been much written about and need not be repeated but what concerns us here is about the role of women in these revolutionary changes in these Arab countries.

In all these countries women played very significant role right from Tunisia to Yemen. No one can underestimate their role. Both in Egypt and Yemen women initiatives played a most crucial role. In fact the Tahrir Square mobilization was due mainly to a young girl’s appeal on facebook. As everyone knows the social media as facebook played an important role in mobilization in the Islamic world against kings and dictators.

But post-revolution a shadow of doubt hangs over them? What this democratic revolution will give them? Or will it take over the rights they had gained under dictatorships. There is a lot of truth in this as much as there is possibility of Islamic laws, as they are, being re-imposed in these countries.


Libya’s National Transition Council proclaimed on October 23, 2011, that a number of laws would be considered annulled as they were not in compliance with ‘Sharia law’. The Interim leader went on to say that ‘Sharia allows Polygamy’.

WLULM released a press statement on 25 October, which called into question the version of Sharia being ‘legitimized’ and raised concerns regarding the unelected status of the interim body that was proposing such changes. This statement was re-posted within days on local and international NGO websites, the Association of Women in Development (AWID) and UK national newspaper blogs; its readership was in the millions.

From the religious point of view alone, the Qur’an itself can be read and interpreted in different ways. Diversity (iktilaf) is an accepted tradition in Islam. Tunisia took the historic decision in 1956 to forbid polygyny (aka polygamy), as legislators pointed out that the Qur’an clearly indicated both that equal treatment between wives is required and that it was not possible for a man to treat several women perfectly equally; conversely Algeria in 1962 used the same verse to allow a man to have 4 wives and legitimize polygamy. Which of these contradictory interpretations conforms with ‘sharia’?

Guardian Middle East liveblog 28/10/11, which can be found here: http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/middle-east-live/2011/oct/28/libya-tunisia-middle-east-unrest#block-18
We denounce the loose use of the term ‘sharia’ to give a false religious legitimacy to patriarchal interpretations of religion, as well as to patriarchal traditions. WLUM calls on women’s organizations and progressive people around the world to remain alert to the contradictions between pretending to be a democracy and decreeing the application of undefined religious laws.

--WLUM Libya Statement October 2011

Looking Forward
The future direction remains focused on addressing women’s rights within both religious and secular frameworks. The continuing and morphing presence of Islamic fundamentalism and the subsequent promotion of strict patriarchal interpretations of the Koran and Sharia are the biggest single threat to women’s human rights in majority Muslim contexts. Hence, there is a need to work alongside women who are facing these emerging situations and struggles in North Africa and the Middle East, as well as in other parts of the world. These unprecedented phenomena are shaping the way the network will move, the course it will take, and the situations it must adapt to.

In 2012, WLUM will engage in more effective social mobilisation and advocacy work, as it is fast becoming a necessity, as well as strategic responses such as developing the area of expertise in constitutional, legal and electoral processes in Muslim context situations, developing political leadership resources. WLUM will respond to the needs of the regions and the prevailing political economies and circumstances. We hope that partners, donors and supporters will continue to be responsive and support WLUM’s work, to bring attention to and re-focus priority on strengthening women’s rights in these regions and contexts.

I am writing this post to celebrate belonging to a great family, which the international solidarity network Women Living Under Muslim Laws, herein after WLUM.

WLUM works mainly on offering support and knowledge and securing networks for its networkers. I have been always valuing this such, until the Egyptian revolution came and it was my only way out, WLUM staff kept calling me, publishing what I write when the internet return back. and it conveyed my message and voiced that situations of millions of Egyptians, men and women.4

--Fatma Emam – Nazra for Feminist Studies

WLUM Governance and Structure

Governance
WLUM is a registered charitable organisation (in England and Wales) limited by guarantee and a ‘not-for-profit’ company. The Board of Directors, currently 7 Board members, who serve in a voluntary capacity, are responsible for the company’s governance. The Board are assisted by an advisory group, the International Council who are drawn from women human rights and women’s rights activists from across the Global South. The Council has a current membership of 15.

During the past year, Women Living Under Muslim Laws prepared to register as a charitable organisation in the UK. An ‘in principle’ application followed by the formal application was sent to the Charity Commission during 2011. Women Living Under Muslim Laws was finally registered as a charitable organisation by the Charities Commission on the 3rd of November 2011. The Directors are, therefore, now also Trustees of the newly registered charitable organisation. WLUM’s Charity number is: 1144519. WLUM continues to be a company limited by guarantee, registered company number: 04117440.

2011 Board Members:
Fatou Sow –Interim International Coordinator (Senegal)
Zarizana Abdul Aziz – Chairperson (Malaysia)
Djingarey Maiga (Mali)
Faizun Zackeriya (Sri Lanka)
Homa Hoodfar (Iran/ Canada)
Isatou Touray (Gambia)
Katayoon Hoodfar - Company Secretary (Iran/ United Kingdom)

Structure
WLUM’s regular services, Communications and Publications, are run from the registered company office in London. During the main part of this year the International Coordination Office staff team consisted of 5 full time posts: Communications Officer, Publications Officer, Iran Programme Coordinator, Finance & Administration Officer, Funding & Resources Coordinator (Lead officer). In addition WLUM employed a range of freelance staff around the globe, that included two full time positions of Programme Manager for the Women Reclaiming and Redefining Culture programme and a campaign manager for the Violence is not our Culture campaign. WLUM also had a strong volunteer base that supported many of the organisation’s functions and tasks.

A restructure of services took place in August 2011, taking account of a reduction in funding income. As a result of this restructure, the Communications post and the Funding & Resources post became part time and Publications work was outsourced, either to volunteers or freelance professionals.

The restructure has enabled WLUM to maintain its services, whilst not at the capacity achieved during the first half of the year, at a surprising good output considering the reduction in staff resources. This is mainly due to the ‘network’ character of the organisation, where activists from all parts of the globe have re-grouped and given more of their time and commitment to WLUM activities, mainly to supplement the Publications and Communications work that provide human rights and women’s rights education.

The savings made will enable WLUM in the next year to pursue more Middle East and West Asia focused work. To support this direction, at the beginning of 2012, WLUM will be recruiting for a West Asia programme post.
Regional Coordination Offices
There are 2 regional coordination offices which are housed in independent organisations in Africa and Asia: GREFELS in Dakar, Senegal and Shirkat Gah in Lahore, Pakistan. These independent sister organisations facilitate WLUML regional networks, and provide administrative and programme support to WLUML as and when required.

GREFELS:
GREFELS is a feminist research and advocacy project; it is non-denominational and not-for-profit. Its purpose is to conduct research on women’s rights and to issue action alerts, advocacy and support for human rights. The association brings together researchers and women’s rights activists in Senegal who promote research on the status and roles of Senegalese women and contribute to the promotion of their rights in an institutional and multidisciplinary approach. GREFELS is open to all Senegalese women who share this vision, and works at the local, regional and international levels with many women’s organisations and advocacy NGOs.

GREFELS, as a member of the network Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLUML), hosts the regional coordination office for Africa and the Middle East. As such, it is responsible for activities and tasks related to networking, data collection, and the provision of information and solidarity actions within these contexts. GREFELS is a non officio member of WLUML’s Advisory Council. The RCO-AME regional activities are described in a separate chapter.

Shirkat Gah:
Shirkat Gah is a multifaceted not-for-profit organisation that works towards capacity building for women on both an individual level, supported by outreach partners across Pakistan, and at a strategic level to ensure good governance and policy making at the local and domestic levels.

Shirkat Gah actively conducts and supports research that promotes and assists in its objective of empowering women. It works closely with the civil society and community based organisations. Over almost three decades, Shirkat Gah has and continues to play the role of a catalyst in bringing about change at the grassroots by increasing awareness around existing policies, programmes and laws. It provides legal assistance, awareness and capacity building interventions in all four provinces of Pakistan, which work to uplift the status of women in their own environment. Today, Shirkat Gah has expanded well beyond being a collective; it is an organisation that operates across Pakistan, regionally and internationally, and enjoys ECOSOC status at the United Nations.

Shirkat Gah, as a member of the network Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLUML), hosts the regional coordination office for Asia. As such, it is responsible for activities and task relating to networking, data collection, and provision of information and solidarity actions within these contexts. Shirkat Gah is also a non officio member of WLUML’s Advisory Council. The RCO-Asia regional activities are described in a separate chapter.
2011 – SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Dangerous times: Syrian uprising/demonstrations 2011

In 2011 WLUML:

1. Generated new analyses contributing to women’s struggles in Muslim countries and communities regarding WLUML critical issues, and provided a platform for a broad range of networkers’ voices and analysis.

2. Offered a visible source of and means of exchanging alternative information, analysis, strategies and experience on gender, identity and culture, ensuring WUML’s unique information resources reached networkers more widely.

3. Built capacity within the network, reaching and involving old and new networkers and organizations, producing and disseminating information.

4. Raised awareness of the work being undertaken around culture and women’s rights in the past few years, through the programme supported by the MDG3 Fund 2008 -2011 ‘Women Reclaiming and Redefining Cultures: Asserting rights over body, self and public spaces’ and the ‘Violence is Not our Culture campaign.’
Publications and Conferences

WLUML generated new analyses contributing to women’s struggles in Muslim countries and communities regarding its critical issues, and provided a platform for a broad range of networkers’ voices and analysis.

In 2011 WLUML produced new analysis and publications that examine a range of human rights and women rights issues. The publications have been available as both free to download e-publications and in hard copy.

WLUML, in various shapes and forms, participated in many local, regional and international events and conferences during the year. In each such event, the below publications were either/and launched, a panel discussion topic, referenced, or given out as free resources.

Dossier 30-31: The Struggle for Secularism in Europe and North America.

This dossier was published online in July 2011. It brings together articles by activists, legal experts and scholars on the subject of women’s rights and secularism in ‘the West’ (Canada, USA, UK, France and the former Yugoslavia). Dossier 28 addressed models of secularism in various Muslim and non Muslim contexts, but this publication carries the debate further by specifically addressing the issues of the separation of religion and state politics vis-à-vis women’s rights in Europe and North America, from experts in the field. With rising debates about ‘Islamophobia’ and multiculturism, this publication is a timely contribution. It is edited by Algerian sociologist and WLUML founder, Marieme Hélie-Lucas. Over 15 contributors, including Karima Bennoune: “The Law of the Republic Versus the ‘Law of the Brothers’: A story of France’s law banning religious symbols in public”; Pragna Patel: “Cohesion, Multi-Faithism and the Erosion of Secular Spaces in the UK: Implications for the human rights of minority women”; and Gita Sahgal: “‘The Question Asked by Satan’: Doubt, dissent and discrimination in 21st-century Britain”. http://www.wluml.org/resource/dossier-30-31-struggle-secularism-europe-and-north-america

Electoral Politics: Making Quotas work for Women

A WLUML project entitled ‘Gender Equality and State Machinery’ was developed at the request of networkers working at increasing women’s citizenship rights and political participation at various levels. Electoral Politics: Making Quotas work for Women is the subsequent publication to Dossier 29: Mechanisms and Structures to Promote and Protect Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equality, which brought together papers and discussions on mechanisms and structures to advance gender equality, and underpin the principle that ‘women’s issues should be everyone’s issues’.

Electoral Politics: Making Quotas work for Women is the next phase of this project. The publication has 6 chapters including an Introduction, and a concluding section that outlines “Important Steps for Successful Gender Quota Adoption in Addressing Women’s Political Underrepresentation”.

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The introduction presents an overview of the debates on the importance of women’s representation in political and decision-making structures globally. Chapter 2 introduces the three prominent electoral systems and details their main elements and their fit with various gender quotas. Chapter 3 summarises the arguments used to support or oppose gender quotas. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 analyse successful and not-so-successful cases of gender quota implementation through specific case studies, with an eye to the key features and factors which influenced success in each case. The use of political party quotas is examined in the contexts of Finland, Sweden and the UK in Chapter 4; legislative quotas are discussed in relation to Argentina and France in Chapter 5; and reserved seats quotas are explored through the case studies of Bangladesh and Rwanda in Chapter 6.

The book concludes with a synopsis and guiding discussion of the important steps for successful gender quota adoption, as a practical tool for activists, campaigners and civil society members working on these issues. *Electoral Politics* was printed in November 2011. The e-copy will be uploaded to the WLUM website in December 2011.

WLUM plans to translate this book into relevant local languages and produce companion CDs. These resources will be used for the ‘Gender equality and State Machinery’ training workshops which WLUM is planning this year.

**Dossier 32: Sexuality in Muslim Contexts**

Since the 1980s, across the globe and in many Muslim contexts, women have witnessed and contested a rising tide of politico-fundamentalist movements in which social conservatives and actors linked to the religious right invoke Islam to control the expression of women’s sexuality. This control comes in a myriad of forms and includes restricting women’s mobility, socialisation and modes of dress, control over reproductive rights, ability to make free choices concerning marriage and sexual partners, and lack of female representation in society and politics.

Young women are often denied access to comprehensive sexual education and sexual health services. Within marriage, women are also often denied the right to use contraception and protection, even when their husbands may have HIV or other STIs. This control of women’s sexuality is increasingly being legitimated across Muslim majority societies by legal means; through strict legislation and the creation of moral police forces charged with the right to reinforce, often violently, adherence to proposed moral codes. Across contexts ‘anti-pornography’ laws are being brought to the table, and sex work remains criminalised and stigmatised. Queerness and transsexuality remain incredibly taboo, though women’s movements in Muslim contexts are increasingly taking up the challenge of breaking these silences.

**Dossier 32** is a collection of 10 papers on themes such as: Violence against women as a mechanism of controlling women’s sexuality (‘honour’ killings, stoning, femicide, female genital mutilation); Sexual politics of human rights; Transsexuality; Anti-pornography legislation; Sex work; Moral policing; Sexual orientation; Dress codes; Women’s autonomous control of their reproductive rights; HIV and sex education; Autonomy in marriage and divorce; Marital rape. 27 papers were received following the call for papers publicised on the WLUM website earlier this year. 10 articles were chosen and are currently being edited. **Dossier 32** will be e-published in Spring 2012.
Reviews of WLUML Publications:

Meredith Tax’s Blog: Thursday, August 4, 2011 - 01:31

So, while my own thoughts percolate, I am passing along a wonderful resource: the latest dossier of Women Living Under Muslim Laws, edited by Marieme Helié-Lucas, which "addresses a burning issue: the specificity of the struggle that women – be they Muslim or ‘of Muslim descent’ – are waging in Europe and North America, and the way in which their struggle and their strategic decisions are perceived elsewhere, outside the context.

Début du message réexpédié:

Je ne me crois pas qualifié pour juger de ce dossier. Le fait que je l’envoie à quelques amies manifeste que je trouve ce travail très intéressant. Je l’ai lu en grande partie et j’ai apprécié son clair positionnement sur la laïcité et sur les religions en général. La situation des femmes mariées vivant en France et "répudiées" par un simple divorce unilatéral légal par l’époux dans son pays d’origine, m’a paru un chapitre particulièrement intéressant, de même que les viols "légaux" et la complexité de la situation des jeunes filles d’origine maghrébine vivant dans les banlieues française, abordée par plusieurs auteures est un aspect particulièrement important. En bref je trouve que tu as fait un remarquable travail et les références à Daniel Bensaïd ne gâtent rien. Ce serait vraiment intéressant que ce document puisse être diffusé en français en France avant les élections présidentielles et envoyé entre autres aux candidats.

Seminars, events, conferences at which WLUML networkers contributed:

- WLUML and IWE organised a WRRC workshop on Women’s Inheritance and Property rights at the World Social Forum in Dakar, Senegal, on February 10-11, 2011. The workshop was headed by Vivienne Wee (IWE) and Fatou Sow (WLUML). Three panels were held during the workshop: Countering the use of culture to dispossess women; Strategies for advancing women’s rights to land; Defending women’s rights to the commons for sustainable environmental justice.

- Dr Ziba Mir Hossieni, legal anthropologist, Professorial Research Associate at Centre for Islamic and Middle East Law (SOAS), author of the recent WLUML publication Control and Sexuality talked about this publication, referenced other WLUML publications at the following events:
  - ‘Sexuality, Honour and Rights: Women and the Green Movement in Iran’, March 2011, Centre for Islamic Studies, University of Exeter;
  - ‘Muslim Women: Through the Lens of History, Religion, Law and Society’, March 2011, Centre of Biomedical Ethics and Culture, Karachi, Pakistan;
  - Launch of Control and Sexuality, VNC campaign organized in March 2011 at the Human Rights Council.
  - ‘Law, Religion and the State’, September 2011, University College Dublin (UCD);
  - ‘WISE: Muslim Women Leaders at the Frontline of Change’, October 2011, Turkey;

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5 This was meeting organized by Lila Abu Lughod. [http://www.socialdifference.org/events/womens-rights-muslim-family-law-and-politics-consent](http://www.socialdifference.org/events/womens-rights-muslim-family-law-and-politics-consent)

6 This was a conference organised in conjunction with Shirin Ebadi’s honorary doctorate; she was present and in fact referred to Control and Sexuality and the VNC campaign. [http://www.asafeworldforwomen.org/womens-rights/wr-global/1476-wise-muslim-women-shatter-stereotypes-at-istanbul-conference.html](http://www.asafeworldforwomen.org/womens-rights/wr-global/1476-wise-muslim-women-shatter-stereotypes-at-istanbul-conference.html)

- Musawah conceptual workshop on developing an egalitarian understanding of qiwama and wilaya, (24-26 Nov), organised in partnership with the Jordanian Women's Union and the Society for Protecting Family Violence Victims (Jordan).

- Fatou Sow, Professor of Sociology and WLUML International Coordinator, directed the 2011 Annual CODESRIA Gender Institute in Dakar, Senegal, June 6-24 2011, which was attended by 15 scholars from various parts of Africa. Two were from Canada and Belgium. The Gender Institute was a collective initiative of Ayesha Imam, Amina Mama and Fatou Sow and started in 1994. It aims, for 3 weeks, to promote concentrated debates, experience-sharing and knowledge-building on gender related issues. The title of the course was Gender, Cultures, Politics and Fundamentalisms in Africa. The course aimed at exploring the links between culture, religion and politics, which are extremely complex in a contemporary context where political and religious issues clash at both national and international levels. Karima Bennoune was among the resource persons and dealt with the issues of fundamentalisms and human rights.
Communications

WLULML offers a visible source and means of exchanging information, analysis, strategies and experience on gender, identity and culture; WUML’s information resources reached networkers and the wider public.

WLULML Website:

WLULML’s website has maintained its wide reach throughout 2011. It is available in 3 languages, English, French and Arabic. Furthermore, a Farsi and Dari section was developed this year (see Farsi/Dari report).

On average, the website received 1.4 million hits per month, with that number swelling in months during the uprisings in the Arab World. This shows that people have come specifically to WLULML’s site seeking information on important world issues that WLULML is seen to have an expert perspective on. The WLULML communications team, during this historic time, actively coordinated with networkers in Egypt and Tunisia to get out ‘on-the-ground’ information that the regimes of these countries were working to silence. For example, here are two reports from Egyptian networkers, which were either sent or dictated to the communications team for dissemination during the January/February revolution in that country; these were two of the most popular stories on the site during the month of February.

First of all, I have to apologize to the readers for any grammatical mistakes, or if I make no sense; my mental capacities are at their lowest level due lack of sleep for three days.

Something that impressed me in this revolution that made my dreams came true: I saw a feminist movement united, powerful, and engaging in the political situation, a historical precedent. We are united for one cause, regardless of ideology, generation or political affiliation. Women showed a great example in this revolution; they were in the front lines: coordinating, strategizing and implementing. As my dear friend, Mozn Hassan said, we fought in the public and the private realm to claim our rights, and this is the core of our feminist struggle.\(^8\)

This is an extract from a message Fatma Emam emailed to us to post during the Egyptian revolution in February 2011. The internet and media situation in Egypt was so bad at that point that she had no other way of getting information out. It was the 18th most visited page that month.

WLULML sent out 10 unique Solidarity action alerts (with many more updates as situations progressed), covering issues such as: the overturning of anti-polygamy laws by the transitional authorities in Libya; the imprisoning of women activists, for driving, in Saudi Arabia; the continuous imprisonment of women’s activists in Iran. The Libya statement received extraordinary response; WLULML was one of the first organisations to respond to this shocking development with a statement sent out on the 25\(^{th}\) of October. This alert has received widespread support and endorsement, and has been republished on multiple sites (examples: CLADEM; AWID; ISIS). Notably, it was also published on the Guardian Middle East Liveblog on the 28\(^{th}\) of October. WLULML’s statement on Libya also garnered much attention from local women’s rights organisations in the region, with an invitation extended to attend a conference in Tripoli on the political role of women in the new Libya.

The website has received 15.3 million hits to date (November), the expected total for the whole of the year being 17 million. Monthly website summaries were sent out on list serves (to over 2000

\(^8\) http://www.wluml.org/node/6926
people), as well as information on solidarity actions from other human rights and gender equality organizations and activists. To date, the WLUML facebook page has 876 ‘likes’, which is anticipated to top 900 by year end. The facebook page has also proved to be successful for disseminating information and networking connections. WLUML has received requests for solidarity through facebook, such as the Pashtun Organization for Women who contacted WLUML through a facebook posting to support their petition and steps to combat stoning in Afghanistan (November 2011). In the first 9 months of a live Farsi/Dari section, 124 news stories were posted, mostly on women in the MENA region and the Arab uprisings.

**Dress Codes Exhibition:**

This exhibition looks at women’s dress in some Muslim countries and communities; it is a snapshot of the diversities and commonalities through space and time, and highlights the influence of many forces—class, status, region, work, religious interpretation, ethnicity, urban/rural, politics, fashion, climate. From regions as diverse as Turkey and Iran, Uzbekistan and Indonesia, the suburbs of Paris and northern Nigeria, the concerns of women who live under Muslim laws are shaped by customs, colonial history and gender relations as much as by Islam. The exhibition uses 250 images (paintings, drawings, photos), past and present, and over 85 quotations from a rich variety of sources along with some explanatory text in English. There are 20 large printed panels (each on its own exhibition stand with lighting), a DVD and items of dress with stands. The exhibition is designed to pack and travel easily anywhere in the world, with each of the 20 stands fitting into its own case. It is also easy to assemble.

In 2011 the Dress Codes exhibition travelled twice: West Hampstead Women’s Centre in London in April and Duke University in North Carolina USA in April to May.

The WLUML website has a section devoted to the Dress Codes Exhibition that receives continuous interest; the total hits for the Dress Codes pages from Jan to Oct was 5207, averaging at 520 a month. A number of requests for hosting the Dress Codes exhibition next year have been received at the ICO. The feasibility of sending the exhibition overseas is dependent on the available staff capacity in the coming year.

Left to right: Turkish women, Police Notice in Turkey – Dress Codes Exhibition
Solidarity Actions and Networking

WLUM built capacity within the network – reaching and involving old & new networkers & organisations – and produced and disseminated information.

Women Human Rights Defenders Coalition:

The WHRD International Coalition is an advocacy network for the protection and support of women’s human rights defenders worldwide. It undertakes public education, policy advocacy, and produces global reports on human rights defenders. It has 25 coalition members, including the internationally recognised HR organisation Amnesty International. WLUM is an executive member of the Women Human Rights Defenders Coalition and regularly takes part in the Coalition meetings.

In 2011, WLUM contributed to the WHRD coalition women human rights working group reports looking at violations, perpetrators, contextual trends and actions taken. WLUM has continued to have a women alert mechanism, which includes urgent appeals for WHRD’s at risk. Urgent appeals are public statements concerning reports of actual or impending human rights violations or abuses that aim to generate a rapid and broad based response. WLUM assisted with 1 Urgent Action.

2011 Urgent Action:

Law professor Karima Bennoune, a member of WLUM’s Council, served as a human rights observer at a series of pro-democracy demonstrations in Algeria (February 12 and 19, 2011). These demonstrations included significant numbers of women, and WHRDs from the new coalition, the Observatoire Nationale sur la violence faite sur les femmes (National Observatory on Violence against Women). The Observatory was one of the organisations that participated in the Coordination Nationale Pour le Changement et la Démocratie (CNCD), the group that organised the protests.

Professor Bennoune documented the treatment of protestors, in particular of women activists involved, through words and photos, as they faced police beatings, arrest and harassment. She reported the arrests of prominent women’s rights advocates, like Cherifa Kheddar, as they occurred to other WLUM networkers and women’s human rights advocates internationally. She met with and interviewed a number of prominent WHRDs about the situation in Algeria, the government’s response to women’s rights activism, and the democracy movement in general. She documented the use of counter-protestors against women demonstrators (like in Egypt).

The protests in Algeria continue, so one cannot say the situation has been resolved. However, the mission made a significant contribution to spreading awareness about what was happening in Algeria, and the risks taken by women human rights defenders who participated in the protests. As a result of this mission, Bennoune was able to write some of the only first-hand English language accounts of February’s marches in Algeria.

http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/feb/12/algeria-egypt
http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/feb/17/algeria-middleeast
http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/feb/19/algeria-middleeast

These articles appeared on the Guardian’s Comment is Free section, and were picked up by inter alia, Al Jazeera, The Wall Street Journal, the Huffington Post, and the Times of India. In addition, these were some of the only accounts that discussed the involvement of women in these protests. They were widely distributed internationally, including via WLUM’s listserves. Professor Bennoune
also brought back pictures and sound recordings of the demonstrations, and women’s participation was widely apparent, including at universities.

Through this work, there is a historical record in English and on the Internet not just of the important activities of Algeria’s pro-democracy movement in February 2011, but also of women’s participation in this movement. This can provide some protection for WHRD’s in the ongoing protests, as they are more well-known in the Anglophone world now. Professor Bennoune’s mission strengthened the relationships with the Observatory and Djazairouna in particular. This makes information-gathering and sharing easier going forward. Given that two CNCD activists have recently been assassinated, including one woman, these contacts are very important.

**WLUM MENA Intern programme:**

The WLUM Middle East and North Africa internship scheme began in Spring 2011. The purpose of the volunteer programme was to extend WLUM’s networking capacity in the Middle East by building stronger links with local human rights/women’s rights organisations and women human rights defenders around critical issues. These issues included: reform of personal status codes; judgements on family law issues in Sharia courts; honour crimes; sexuality; youth and women in the labour market.

4 interns were recruited from the School of Oriental and African Studies’ Centre for Gender Studies and Middle East Studies department in London. Each intern worked on a specific Middle Eastern country (dependent on their background and language skills), and compiled a list of new contacts in Libya, Syria, and Egypt. Papers that formed part of a three-part series on women’s rights in the context of the ‘Arab uprisings’ were also developed and e-published on the WLUM site during Summer 2011.

Extract from 9th June 2011 – “Egypt: Fighting for Women’s Rights in the Aftermath of the Revolution”, Carolyn Barnett (Intern) for WLUM.

_The absence of women from key decision-making positions during the political transition – no women on the constitutional committee, only one woman in the interim cabinet – has been widely criticized. A joint statement from feminist organizations deplored the absence of any women on the committee that drafted the proposed constitutional amendments which were approved in the referendum of 19 March. Fatema Khafagy, former member of the National Council for Women and political activist, said, “Women have been ignored although they were in the revolution doing everything – being killed, getting arrested. We thought gender equality was stripped from [the SCAF’s] minds just temporarily, but no. Look at their actions: on the Constitutional Committee there were no women. The number of women ministers is down to one._

The June 9th paper evidenced a developing frustration with the political transition. In light of this, the current news from the media and WLUM networkers in Egypt comes as no surprise:

Message from WLUM networker - Egypt, November 23rd 2011.

_I hope you are all safe and doing well. I am writing to you to tell you about the situation in Egypt at the moment, as I am not sure about the accuracy of the media. Last Friday there was a huge demonstration in Tahrir Square calling for ending the military rule, to end military trials for civilians (more than 12,000 civilians have been referred to military tribunals) and to object to the supra constitutional principles._
As always, since the start of the revolution in January, women are taking up the streets in different roles. Some are taking the frontline in the protests, others are helping out the injured by providing emergency medical aid, and female doctors are helping in the field hospitals that are being targeted by tear gas. I have witnessed women brought out of the frontline losing conscience due to tear gas, and we have followed cases of women who got detained by security forces and we are in the process of documenting the circumstances in which they were arrested and the violence that was used against them, if there was any. Women played, and are still playing, their role for Egypt’s freedom and in the fight against militarism. We are all in the streets fighting against police brutality and militarism. Support us by spreading the truth about the situation. What we are demanding is accountability.

A Networker’s Voice from Nigeria:

Case Study: Homophobia and morality politics in Nigeria

It is no longer news that some members of Nigeria’s National Assembly are currently debating a bill that would criminalise same sex relationships in Nigeria. The Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Bill 2011 has generated more debate than ten bills on development issues combined. The 3rd reintroduction of this bill took civil society organizations – especially those working on sexual and reproductive health and rights – by surprise; before they could say ‘h-u-m-a-n r-i-g-h-t-s’, the second reading had taken place. The public hearing, just like the readings, also came like the proverbial ‘thief in the night’.

A few Women Human Rights Defenders, including Vision Spring Initiatives, went to the public hearing in order to raise issues and highlight how passing of this bill would jeopardise the safety of Nigerian citizens who already live in fear following fundamentalist attacks in the country.

The question on the minds of WHRDs was: why this bill at this time? Some Nigerian laws already criminalise consensual same sex relationships and encourage hate crimes and violence against persons. The Criminal Code Law Chapter 21, sections 214, 217 and 229, criminalise same sex relationships and proscribes prison terms for offenders. The Sharia Penal Code Law Chapter 8, sections 130, 131, 134, criminalises same sex relationships and proscribes prison terms, fines and even death by stoning for the offenders. Civil society organisations insist that Nigeria honour its...
commitment to respect human rights, as it has signed multiple human rights documents, and repeal discriminatory laws that have lead to hate crimes in the country.

A member of the National Assembly, who supported the passing of this bill into law, stated that it was aimed at ‘nipping the idea of same sex relationships in the bud’. According to him, such marriages were already happening in other countries.

It was interesting to see how all religions represented at the hearing aligned and spoke with one voice in favour of the bill. It was clear that human rights, and the violations of those rights that might ensue should the bill be passed, were of little concern. All arguments focused on morality and the idea of homosexuality as an ‘import’. According to a young man who witnessed the public hearing, and in reaction to a question posed by a Vision Spring Initiatives representative, “homosexuality isn’t imported; and even if it were, the religion that tells you to condemn homosexuality (Christianity/Islam) is also imported”.

Senators and media personnel at the hearing referred to WHRDs as homosexuals. It was in the news weeks after the debate; the media classified all WHRDs as homosexuals. On the said date, Senators had to arrange for law enforcement agents to save WHRD from physical attack! Vision Spring Initiatives looks forward to when corruption, political intolerance, poverty, bombings and the under-funding education is nipped in the bud!

About Vision Spring Initiatives
Vision Spring Initiatives is a duly registered (RC No. 908183) non-governmental, not-for-profit human rights organisation focusing on literacy and gender equality in education, participatory leadership, and effecting positive visible changes in our world.

Our mission, therefore, is to provide our constituencies with practical tools towards the realisation of our vision. We do this by promoting gender equality in education, mainstreaming participatory leadership in the educational system, engaging in debates, research and development, advocacy, information dissemination, amongst other strategies.

The organisation was formally founded in 2002 and registred in 2010. Prior to that, there was a two-year research project on young women’s sexuality rights in selected Catholic Church communities in Lagos state funded by the Macarthur Foundation under its Funds for Leadership Development (FLD) Grant. The findings of the research led to various interventions using different spaces. The implementers of this project, who are also active networkers of WLUM-AME, eventually founded Vision Spring Initiatives.

Our objectives
- To contribute to research and development activities addressing women and young people’s education rights.
- To increase women and young people’s leadership capacities in order to effectively engage in their communities.
- To contribute to the knowledge base of Nigerian youth by establishing educational support systems.
- To promote gender equality in all spheres of our programming and develop literary skills amongst women and young persons.
- To collaborate with like-minded organisations and find areas of knowledge sharing and build strategic partnerships.
- To support and strengthen the devising of strategies by our constituencies towards growth and development.
• To constantly evaluate and review our strategies, debates and methods, and apply lessons learned towards making positive differences in our communities.

Thematic areas: Gender justice; Leadership and development; Research and education. Vision Spring Initiatives operates from a national office in Lagos. The organisation works with women, young people, legal professionals, human rights NGOs, educators, media and members of the general public. All projects allow the organisation to carry out its human rights work through information sharing and effective networking.
Programmes and Campaigns

WLUML disseminated work being done on culture and women’s rights through the programme supported by the MDG3 Fund 2008-2011 ‘Women Reclaiming and Redefining Cultures: Asserting rights over body, self and public spaces’ and the ‘Violence is Not our Culture’ campaign.

Women Reclaiming and Redefining Cultures (WRRC):

Today, culture is used as a tool of new forms of oppression of women, whether in its oriental or occidental guise...Compromising women’s rights is not an option; the challenge before us is to respect our diverse cultures while developing strategies to resist oppressive practices in the name of culture and to uphold universal human rights standards while rejecting ethnocentric rulings.

--Yakin Erturk, Former UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women

The Women Reclaiming & Redefining Cultures programme examined the use of culture (in mainly Muslim contexts) as a justification for women’s oppression. The programme looked at the underlying processes of ‘culturally’ legitimated oppression that:

- **Perpetuated** systemic violence against girls and women
- **Deprived** women and girls of property and inheritance rights
- **Discriminated** against women in employment and impeded equal opportunity in the labour market
- **Inhibited** women from political participation and hence limits women’s decision-making in national parliaments and local governmental bodies.

The programme objectives were to develop strategies and resources that could address and counter the ‘cultural’ factors in which the power imbalance between men and women was and is anchored. The programme was divided into three broad areas: violence against women, sexuality, and inheritance and property rights.

The programme worked with project partners in 9 countries in Africa and Asia; the thematic emphasis was drawn from local contexts and determined by local partners. Women who are marginalised through totalistic gender systems and intolerant political agendas, along with women’s rights groups, informed the development of these strategies and resources. Between 2008 and 2011, the WRRC programme worked with 21 partners in over 50 projects to develop tools that could challenge and reject the ‘cultural’ legitimation of women’s disempowerment.

The WRRC archive on the WLUML website provides an extensive account of this work. This archive is a collection of over 150 products - videos, presentations, essays, press releases, advocacy materials, and briefing papers - from the projects supported by the WRRC Programme. The archive can be searched by theme, country or type of product. This site is intended as a resource for activists, organisations, development professionals, and interested experts.
WRRC was run by Women Living Under Muslim Laws in partnership with the Institute of Women’s Empowerment. The Dutch government under Millennium Development Goal 3: ‘promoting gender equality and empower women’ funded the WRRC programme (2008-2011). Please see the WRRC report for further information.

Violence is Not our Culture (VNC):

VNC partner project to increase community responsiveness against gender based discrimination and violence.
Organisation: Baidarie Sialkot, Pakistan.

Acid sprayed on two Afghani school girls on their way to school, a 15 year old Pakistani girl found dead, killed by her brother, a son killing his mother for a suspected affair in Uttar Pradesh, these are just a few of the ‘honour killings’ reported by Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLULM) in 2011. ‘Violence is Not Our Culture’ campaign coordinated by Women Living Under Muslim Laws seeks to put an end to violence perpetrated in the name of religion and culture in Muslim countries. With the support of the MDG3 Fund WLULM strengthens women’s individual and collective struggles for equality and their rights, in Muslim contexts where women’s lives are shaped, conditioned or governed by laws and customs said to be derived from Islam. The MDG3 Fund is supporting their work specifically in Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal and Sudan.

The project rejects the notion that violence is part of Muslim culture, religion, or traditions. The campaign reports and exposes CVAW where it occurs in order to defeat the widespread mis-use of religion and culture against women. The campaign aims to end all forms of violence be it stoning, whipping/lashing, and ‘honour’ killings, forced marriages, female genital mutilation, sexual harassment, acid attacks’

--Wendy Harcourt – describes the Violence is Not our Culture campaign November 2011.

The Violence is Not our Culture Campaign aims to end the misuse of ‘culture, tradition religion’ to legitimise acts of violence against women; in short, ‘culturally justified violence against women’ – CVAW. The campaign was launched on November 25th 2007.
VNC is led by women in Afghanistan, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Indonesia including Aceh, and Iranians in the diaspora. The campaign works principally to expose and confront all forms of CVAW and reject cultural and religious justifications that condone impunity and minimise the severity of crimes committed against women and girls. The campaign firmly believes that positive, inclusive and empowering values are intrinsic in all cultures, but denounces the misuse of culture and value systems that condone abuse, discrimination and violence.

VNC has worked with 10 local partners in Africa and Asia, on approximately 22 projects looking at the causes and consequences of CVAW and to develop strategies and resources that can be used & adopted by activists to challenge the abuses of stoning, honour killing, whipping, and FGM.

A wide range of materials have been produced since the launch to support women’s rights activists, including the publication (in November 2010) of *Control and Sexuality – the revival of Zina Laws in Muslim contexts*. The book investigates how Zina laws have become the basis and justification for criminalising sexual activity outside of marriage, often targeted at women and sexual minorities. During 2011, the authors took part in events and conferences exploring the issues raised in this book.

*It is most timely that this publication should emerge when issues of culture and human rights are being debated in many venues in the international arena: within the United Nations; in national and transnational, mainstream and alternative media outlets; and across social and political movements.*

*Some cultural practices may be particularly detrimental to the rights of women and girls. All harmful practices, regardless of provenance and justification, must be eliminated. All human rights are universal, indivisible and inter-related. It is my hope that by building upon the progressive, equitable and just aspects of culture which are inherent to all, this book can make a substantial contribution towards the promotion of rights, under law and custom.*

--Farida Shaheed, UN Independent Expert on Cultural Rights

A practical guide to online activism is now available as a free download on the VNC website: ‘Strategising Online Activism’.

Finally, the campaign has been very successful at connecting to the international human rights community; it has held a book launch and panel events at the UN and presented CVAW papers at annual AWID conferences. For further detail on the Violence is Not our Culture campaign, please see the VNC chapter.
Details of support WLUML received in 2011

1. Restricted Funds

**MDG3 Fund (WRRC Programme)**
- Project name: “Women Reclaiming and Re-defining Cultures: Asserting rights over body, self and public spaces”.
- Total received for July 2010 to June 2011 (the final year of the programme) was €371,731 (£314,221).
- Out of the amount above, WLUML-ICO received €47,500 (£40,765) for overhead costs.
- All our obligations under the contract have been fulfilled, and we have sent the funder our final reports. The financial audit was completed and passed in August 2010.
- The sum of €75,000 will be disbursed after our final reports are approved, which we’ve been told will be in January 2012 at the earliest.

**Urgent Action Fund**
- Project name: “Awareness raising campaign on women’s human rights in Algeria”.
- We received US $2,672 (£1,650) to enable one of our networkers - Karima Bennoune - to travel to Algeria as an observer.

**Justice for Iran**
- Project name: “Iran Programme”
- We received the sum of £38,671 for the salary of the Project Coordinator and rent for her office space.

**Feminist Review Trust**
- Project name: “Core support towards WLUML’s information dissemination services”.
- Total received was £3,500; designated for publications/ communications which include the following:
  1. e-publication of *Dossier 32: Sexuality in Muslim Contexts*.
  2. e-publication of *Making Gender Quotas Work for Women*.

**Wellspring Advisors and Tides Foundation**
- Tides Foundation and Wellspring Advisors on behalf of anonymous donors funded the VNC campaign.
- This grant was actually received in December 2010; however, it was not received in time to be reported on during the AGM.
- We received the sum of $75,000 (£47,831) which was split between our SKSW Campaign (now VNC – 80%) and RCO-AME’s child marriage project (20%).
Donations

We received a generous response to our appeal for donations, when the call was sent out mid-year. Several people in the USA, UK and Europe responded generously to our call, and a total of £6,516 was realised for specific work. We’d like to use this opportunity to thank especially Homa Hoodfar for funding a significant proportion of WLULML publications and Ayesha Imam for funding the WHRD 2011 subscription.

2. Unrestricted Funds

HIVOS

- Core Funding
  - Total grant is €300,000 for three years (2011 – 2013); we received the sum of €100,000 (£87,163) in 2011 towards core costs.

HIVOS committed to a new round of funding for core support from 2011 until 2013. A total of €300,000 was granted for the three years, to be disbursed in yearly instalments of €100,000. In addition to core services, the funding is also to strengthen WLULML’s work in Iraq, Iran and Syria.

Global Fund of Women

- Project name: “Support towards operations and administrative expenses”.
- We received the sum of $19,500 (£11,864) in June 2011, being full and final funding for 2011.

Donations

We also received unrestricted donations from people in the UK, USA and Europe; also in response to our call for donations. A total of £4,120 has been raised so far from this avenue, and we would like to thank Ayesha Imam, Fatou Sow, Muslim Women Research and Action Forum, Karima Bennoune, Dorothy Bennoune, Meredith Tax, Lynn Freedman and Charlotte Bunch for their generous donations. There are many others whom we have not listed here as they are too numerous to mention.

WLULML Online Fundraising Appeal

WLULML began a fundraising appeal on its website in June 2011. Friends and supporters from around the world helped WLULML to send the news of our public appeal beyond the WLULML website. The donation amounts are stated above.

Speaking of global feminism, Women Living Under Muslim Laws, the go-to organization for women’s human rights in the Muslim world, desperately needs funds. The Arab Spring offers a unique opportunity for women to move forward, but they could easily be pushed aside. Please make sure WLULML has the support it needs to help women seize the day.

--Katha Pollit – The Nation (US magazine), June 28th 2011
Acknowledgements

Since the 2010 Annual General Meeting, WLULM has undergone and adapted to working within the bounds of a significant reduction in funding; WLULM underwent a restructure of services and staffing from August this year.

Full time staff – Eleanor Kilroy, the Communication Officer, and Nandita Dutta, the Publication Officer – left the International Coordination Office in August 2011. Eleanor had been with WLULM since January 2009, and Nandita joined WLULM in July 2010. We would like to thank them both for their numerous achievements during their time at the International Coordination Office, their commitment, and friendly collaboration. We wish them the best in their future endeavors, and look forward keeping them in the extended WLULM family.

Fatou Sow resumed her position as Honorary Interim Coordinator in July 2011. The Fundraising and Resource Coordinator post and the Administration and Finance Officer post became part time, and WLULM recruited a part time Communications post from September 2011. Thank you to the staff, Anthonia Onwardi, Shaina Greiff and Aneela Majid for their acceptance of the part time positions and their continuing commitment to WLULM.

The WRRC project entered its final phase this year, and was successfully completed in August 2011. WLULM would like to take this opportunity to thank: the WRRC programme partners, the Institute of Women’s Empowerment (Lin Chew and Vivienne Wee); the original MDG3 drafting committee, who made the application successful; Ayesha Imam who managed the project for the first six months; Roya Rahmani, the Programme Manager, who carried the project to its completion with the assistance of the Programme Officer, Shaina Greiff; the Strategic Task Force and Management Team; the consultants and international partners whose incredible energy and commitment made all the difference; and, finally, the WLULM International Coordination Office staff who provided the administrative and financial support to the programme.

WLULM would like to say a big thank to the VNC Campaign staff for their strong and continuing support for the VNC Campaign. They have been its staff for most of the Campaign, but as with most funding, it has an end date; however, this has not held back the work! The VNC Campaign continues apace due to the energy and voluntary commitment of Edna Aquino, Rima Athar, Rochelle Terman and Aisha Shaheed, not to mention the partners from around the globe who continue activities – such as the 16 days of activism – in the name of VNC. Thank you everyone for your continuing support and love for this Campaign.

We wish to express our gratitude to the many volunteers who supported WLULM’s work during this past year, from helping to construct the Farsi website to being part of the Middle East and North Africa internship scheme (Spring 2011).

Aisling Hope Barrett supported WLULM’s publications work, Ana Ghorishain also assisted with research and publications work. Nasrin Afazali worked on the Farsi website and Jeiran Ibrahimi assisted with the Farsi e-publications.

MENA Interns, Alaya, Carolyn, Wafaa and Nafiseh were recruited from the School of Oriental and African Studies’ Centre for Gender Studies and Middle East Studies department in London. They helped to identify local human and women’s rights organizations around critical issues and produced reports on the recent ‘Arab Spring’ during summer of 2011.
WLUML wants to also acknowledge and thank networkers for their strong support and engagement to the institution during this critical transitional period. They contributed hugely to debates and activities. A special mention therefore to our networkers and council members.

This year, again, WLUML benefited from the generous support of current donors.

We are grateful to NORAD, whose core funding cycle, that supported our work for 10 years, came to a close at the end of December 2010.

HIVOS continued to fund WLUML. A three year grant for core support was awarded for 2011-2013. We thank HIVOS for their longstanding support over the year, which has helped enormously in enabling WLUML’s work to continue and develop; a particular mention for Jessie Hexpoor, our Grants Officer, who has been very supportive of WLUML.

The Global Fund for Women, in July 2011, assigned a subsidy which allowed us to carry on with planned programmes. This donation provided support to WLUML and we would like to thank The Global Fund for Women for their support at a critical time.

In 2011, The Feminist Review Trust (FRT) grant contributed to the production of Dossier 32: Sexuality in Muslim Contexts and the e-publications of Making Gender Quotas Work for Women – Successful Steps for Effective Gender Quota use and Women’s Charters – Strategic Use in Promoting Women’s Rights. Thank you to the FRT for this support; it was very timely in helping to support publications on political participation and leadership which are very relevant to this coming year’s activities and plans.

Finally, in order to cover some of the costs of administration, communications and publications services, which are essential to WLUML’s work, we launched an online donation campaign. The generosity of members, allies and sympathisers around the globe was amazing, shown by a surge in solidarity and donations. This has meant a lot to the WLUML network. We thank each and every one of them for their very generous, faithful sentiments and support.

As we look forward to a busy year where WLUML can once again contribute its expertise and resources to women in Muslim contexts, we go forward with the support of the network and perhaps even a touch of re-invigoration.

Thank you!

On behalf of the WLUML Board

Fatou Sow
International Coordinator
Annex I: Africa and Middle East Regional Coordination Office

This report covers the activities undertaken by WLUML AME in 2011:

I. Under the Women Reclaiming and Redefining Cultures (WRRC) Programme
WLUML-AME was involved in all 3 of the Working Groups’ projects:

Sexuality Working Group
3 countries were involved at the regional level: Senegal, Sudan and Nigeria

In Nigeria the organizations involved were:
- **Safe Haven** which implemented a *Campaign against Female Genital Mutilation* through a participatory approach via advocacy, research, community mobilization, media awareness campaign, trainings and designing of a restructured rite of passage curriculum to redefine the culture without actual cutting of the clitoris.

- **WRAHP** which implemented an *Advocacy and Capacity Building for Comprehensive Management of Gender-Based Violence in Ejigbo Local Council Development Area (ELCDA), Lagos, Nigeria.*
  The project developed a critical mass of gender advocates among Local Government Council Official by sensitizing government officials to their roles in promoting the rights of women through legislature, policies and programmes. It strengthened the capacity of 30 health and social welfare workers personnel for effective management of gender based violence through providing information on the documentation of evidence necessary for persecution of GBV perpetrators.

- **CEADER** whose project aimed at educating women and girls of harmful effects of some traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), to provide holistic information on sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls, to encourage young person’s to speak out when denied their sexual and reproductive health and rights and finally to equip and encourage beneficiaries to become peer educators on sexuality and reproductive health issues.

- **Womankind** whose project aimed at strengthening the capacity of Muslim women in PURDAH to demand and claim their sexual rights in Karu and Keffi in Nasarawa State, north central Nigeria.

In Sudan:
- **Salmmah Women Resource Center** participated in the WG.
  Its projects implemented advocacy forums to bring concerned bodies together to from pressure groups in order to publicize the Sudanese government’s signing of the African Protocol for Women’s Human Rights and document the violations that women face from the public order police.

In Senegal:
- **GREFELS** finalized the drafting and printing of a book on women’s sexuality in Senegal.

II. Participation in the evaluation of the WRRC Programme
Sexuality Working Group Bangkok, March 2011
- Violence is Not our Culture (VNC) Strategic Consultation Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, May 2011
- Inheritance and property rights. February 2011 in Dakar
III. Under the VNC Program
Research on Child Marriage and forced feeding
This research is already carried out in Senegal Mali Yemen, and Egypt. Two countries were added in 2011: Nigeria and Mauritania. While Nigeria is carrying out a research on Child marriage with the same TOR as the four first countries, in Mauritania, another type of violence justified by culture is investigated that is young girls forced feeding.
The reports on these two researches are expected by December 31, 2011

3-2 Advocacy
An advocacy project aiming to protect children against female genital mutilation was implemented in Senegal. A two days training workshop was held for 30 participants to improve their knowledge on New Communication Technologies like You Tube and Facebook and how to create blogs. The workshop was organized during the 16 days activism against violence against women) to take advantage of this event. A television program was broadcasted and enabled the children who participate to the workshop, participants from women’s organizations, some teachers and doctors to raise the issue of FGM and demand the enforcement of the law.

Publication of a comic book on Women Living with Handicap Reproductive and Sexual Rights.
Handicap International requested the right to copy the comic book

IV. Dossier 32
Publication of a paper in the Dossier 32 on the impact of gender inequalities and social constructions of male and female sexuality on the feminization of HIV / AIDS in Senegal.

V. Training
Networkers of WLUM AME attended two trainings organized at the regional level:

The Multi-stake holders policy dialogue on Sexual and Reproductive health and Rights in Africa:
Towards the ICPD +20 reviews and the post MDG’s agenda setting. This meeting took place in Nairobi Kenya August 31-Sept. 2, 2011

The objectives of the meeting were to:
- Improve the understanding of the main Sexual and Reproductive Health and maternal health, challenges, needs and opportunities for intervention across sub-continents.
- Identify the region’s specific SRH priorities and needs.
- Finalise policy recommendations derived from lessons learnt and practices to be utilized in the implementation of the continental framework.
- Develop a common vision towards agenda setting
- The report of the meeting is available

The Connect your rights workshop : 21th to 27th September 2011, Mombasa, Kenya.
The Association for Progressive Communication that is a VNC partner held a workshop on behalf of women’s rights defenders organizations in Africa on data and identity protection and security for human rights defenders. The workshop was part of APC’s Women’s Network Support Program Campaign “Connect your rights! Internet rights are human rights.”

The workshop consisted on 5 intensive days of theoretical learning and practical uses of technology to cover the need of every organization dedicated to the defense of human rights for safe communication.
Annex II: Asia Regional Coordination Office

Advocacy Articles:
1. Contributed report titled “Women’s control over sexual and reproductive Health in Pakistan” in Dossier 32: Sexuality in Muslim Contexts (Fauzia Viqar and Fatima Saeed)
3. Contributed article titled “Blasphemy Law and Women’s Rights in Pakistan” for WLUMIL Newsletter 11 (Fauzia Viqar).

Violence is not our Culture Campaign:
- Identified key people in educational institutions including university heads, faculty members and students. Held meetings with the institution’s staff and students to inform them of requirements and provided basic guidelines. Briefed all stakeholders including students about the campaign objectives.
- Provided the following publications of Shirkat Gah to all participating institutions to give background knowledge of the issue:
  - Don’t let them get away with murder
  - The Dark Side of Honour
  - Karo Kari TorTora, Siyahkari, Kali Kali
  - “Javaz, Insaaf Nahi!” – No Justice in Jusification
  - Brochures
  - Newsheet - Vol-22
- Regularly monitored the work of all participating universities to keep them on track.
- A total of 13 films were made by students of 4 participating institutions on the issue of VAW and its various forms. Of these, 4 were entered into the competition but 7 were screened due to relevance and quality of those films.
- A Film Festival was held on 3rd March 2011 at Ali Auditorium, Lahore with a large audience of students from participating universities. The documentaries were screened and prizes awarded based on the decision of a panel of esteemed judges. The event was a success and received a lot of media coverage.
- The documentaries were later screened to wider audiences in four educational institutes and two community based organizations. The screenings were followed by group discussions moderated by Shirkat Gah personnel.
- Students from participating universities were recruited to form an Anti-VAW group. This group aims to increase report cases of VAW by creating awareness of the community, promote advocacy against VAW through individual and group efforts and increase awareness regarding cultural and religious justifications of VAW.
- Social networking tools and the digital media were employed to increase awareness and mobilize the target population.
An estimated 1000 students were engaged during this campaign to reduce VAW and increase awareness regarding VAW.

Women Inheritance and Property Rights working group (under WRRC):

1) “WOMEN’S LAND RIGHTS AND INHERITANCE RIGHTS IN PAKISTAN” – A paper by Khawar and Hooria was finalized and submitted. This Country Chapter on Pakistan is to be published in the E book that is going to come out as part of WIPR.

2) Mentor Reports for both Sangtani WRDO and Women Workers Helpline were submitted.

3) Narrative reports from Sangtani and Women Workers Helpline were edited by us and sent on to WIPR in fulfilment of project deliverables.

Training workshops attended:
Strategic Consultation Meeting from 6th to 8th May 2011 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Strategic Consultation Meeting; Violence is not our Culture (VNC) Campaign on 6, 7 and 8 May 2011 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - attended by Fauzia and Hina Noureen (from partner CBO Baidarie).

Workshop on Secure Online Communications for Women Human Rights Defenders
- 2 people (Fatima Saeed from Advocacy and Communications Unit, Shirkat Gah and Hina Noureen from Baidarie) attended the training workshop on secure online communications for women human rights defenders from 25th to 29th July, 2011.
- Learning shared with staff and a workshop is to be conducted with Shirkat Gah staff.

Proposal for FLOW on Women’s Empowerment and Leadership Development for Democratization (WELLD)
- SG with WLUML and IWE prepared the proposal and finalized budgets
- Finalized proposal after feedback from various quarters

Proposal for Promoting Rights through Alternative Media and Spaces (PRAM): The Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression in collaboration with the Institute of Women’s Empowerment (IWE)
- Drafted the proposal and incorporated feedback
- Finalized budgets

Solidarity and Alerts:
- Shirkat Gah posted 16 alerts and petitions related to women’s rights violations and issues for Asia and Middle East. Among the appeals and petitions by the RCO were:
- An appeal drafted and disseminated in relation to ensuring safety of Asia Bibi and her family and repealing Pakistan’s blasphemy laws.
- Solidarity extended in the case of hate campaign waged against London based Imam and Academic, Dr. Usama Hasan.
- Solidarity extended in the case of Iranian Women’s Rights Activist, Maryam Bahreman for charges levied regarding “Actions against National Security”.
- Solidarity extended in relation to the case of Manal Al Sharif for ‘breaching public order’ and ‘deliberately inciting the media and other Saudi women’ to drive cars.
Publications 2011:
- Newsheet Vol.XXIII.Nos.1, 2, 3 (2011)
- Khabarnama Vol.XXIII.Nos.1, 2 (2011)
- Khabarnamo Vol.XII No.1 (2011)

Eleven thousand two hundred seventy six (11,276) copies of the English, Urdu and Sindhi Newsheet (total number is inclusive of earlier issues) were disseminated to approximately (8,000-10,000) people with the aim of disseminating information and increasing knowledge about the current state of women’s rights.

Nine hundred and ten (910) copies of No Justice in Justification (Urdu) were disseminated and reached approximately 4500 people.

SG translated 2 chapters (Criminalizing Sexuality pp. 19-48 and Pakistan pp.153-179) of Control and Sexuality into Urdu and sent it to ICO for use on the WLUMIL website.
### اخبار:
#### سپتامبر 2011:

**ایران:** قانون تابعیت فرزندان زنان ایرانی عطاف به صورت مسئولیت مسئولیت

جمهوری 30 سپتامبر 2011 مشور رئیس جمهور و رئیس مرکز امور زنان و خانواده ریاست جمهوری اعلام کرد: مصوبه جدید دولت به اعطای تابعیت ایران به فرزندان زنان ایرانی که با اتباع خارجی ازدواج کرده‌اند، شامل حال فرزندان نیز که پیش از این قانون به دنیا آمده اند نیز می‌شود.

به گزارش خبرنگار مهر مریم مجتهدزاده در حاشیه جلسه امروز [...

### افغانستان:

**اکتبر 2011:** یک زن و مرد هراتی به اتهام داشتن روابط نامشروع به قتل رسیده اند.

مقام های امنیتی ولایت هرات می‌گویند که یک زن و مرد هراتی به اتهام داشتن روابط نامشروع به قتل رسیده اند. این خانم ۲۳ ساله، خانه‌دار و شیفت دار است که با یک مرد، روز یک شنبه در قریه خواجه عالی ولسوالی گذره هرات با شلیک گلوله تلف شده است.

مقام های امنیتی [...

### عربستان سعودی:

**شهریور 2011:** حق رای و نامزد شدن در انتخابات در انتخابات برای زنان

پادشاه عربستان سعودی فرمان حق رای دادن و نامزد شدن زنان در انتخابات شورای های شهری را صادر کرد. ملک عبدالله، پادشاه عربستان سعودی اعلام کرد که زنان در عربستان از این پس حق رای دادن و نامزد شدن در انتخابات شوراهای شهری این کشور را دارند.

وی گفت که زنان همچنان از این حق برخوردار خواهند[...

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**Annex III: Farsi/Dari Website**

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<th>Books and Articles</th>
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مصر: اعترافی جاوزه به دو زن مصری به خاطر مبارزه با مزاحمت های جنسی

جمعه، 30 سپتامبر 2011
دو زن مصری، انجی قزلان و امانی التونسی، به خاطر یروهه‌های "هراس مب. ارک" و "فلک رادیوی دختران" برند "جاژه قلع جوانان" جهان سازمان مرکز قدس، ارائه شده این دو علیه خشونت و مزاحمت جنسی هستند و صدای زنان را در جامعه تحت سلطه مردسالاری مصر بپارست.

در مجموع ۷۰۰ پرواز از [...] تزریق با پیشنهاد زمان دیگر.[...]

ترکیه: از "خانه جنگی" در قانون قدم‌های "زن بدون پسون" در قوانین جدید

جمعه، 30 سپتامبر 2011
تصمیم نخستین قوانین مدنی و جزائی در ترکیه به سال ۱۹۴۷ عالی و سال پن سقوط امپراتوری عثمانی و تاسیس جمهوری باز می‌گردد. در آن زمان قوانین مدنی برگرفته از قوانین مدنی کشور سوئیس و قوانین جزائی ایتالیا بود. هر چند تصویب هر دوی این قوانین در آن زمان[...]

عربستان سعودی: راندهای زن به شلاق محکوم شد

جمعه 30 سپتامبر 2011
ملک عبدالله، پادشاه عربستان گفته است زنان این کشور در سال ۲۶۷۳ حق رای خواهند داشت. هم گوناگون هم اکنون این زن[...]

ایران: انجمن بین‌المللی قلم خوستار رسیدگی به وضعیت فرانک فرید شد

جمعه 30 سپتامبر 2011
ایران: نماینده مجلس: زنان متوجه نفع قانون جندهسری نیستند
جمعه، ۲۳ سپتامبر ۱۳۹۹
عضو کمیسیون حقوقی و قضایی مجلس حذف ماده ۲۳ لایحه حمایت از خانواده را نه تنها رافع دغدغه زنان مبنی بر ازدواج مجدد مردان ندانست بلکه معنید بود حفف ماده نگرانی زنان را پیشتر می‌کند، لذا به لایحه زنانی که خود موضع نیستند. موسی قربانی در حاشیه بازدید خود از رسانه قانون در گفت‌وگو
پیده خودکشی دختران ترک تیار اروپا به علت مشکلات هویتی و باکرگی
جمعا، ۲۳ سپتامبر ۱۳۹۹
گرایش به خودکشی در میان دختران ترک تیار ۵ برابر دختران آلمانی و ۲ برابر دختران سوئیسی است. علت این امر، طبق پژوهش ها، مشکلات هویتی و ساله باکرگی است.
بر پایه پژوهش موسسه درمانی شارلتر، در حالی که خودکشی، خیابان از همه هویتی است، این بحران، تنهایی، مشکلات آموزی، ازدواج،...
مصر: آغاز مبازه اخوان المسلمین علیه بیکیتی و مشروط در سواحل توریستی
جمعه، ۲۳ سپتامبر ۱۳۹۹
هفت ماه پس از سقوط حسنی مبارک در مصر، اخوان المسلمین برنامه اسلامزه کردن مصر را با انتقاد از توریسم ساحلی و پوشیدن بیکیتی و مصرف الکل در سواحل آغاز کرد. به گزارش "ولت آنلاین" آلمان، محمد سعاد، دبیر کل حزب نوبنیاد "آزادی و عدالت"- بازیوی سیاسی اخوان المسلمین- اعلام کرد که "توریسم ساحلی باابد."
ممنوعیت روسیه در یک مدرسه کاتولیکی هلند
جمعه، ۲۳ سپتامبر ۱۳۹۹
دادگاهی در استرالیا ممنوعیت روسیه در یک مدرسه کاتولیکی ها را قانونی دانست. طبق رای قضات دادگاه، مدارسی که در اختیار موسسه خصوصی مسیحیان مسیحیان را به پذیرش می‌گیرد، باید پذیرفته شوند. موسی قربانی در حاشیه بازدید خود از رسانه قانون در گفت‌وگو...
ازدیاد استفاده از دستبندگی الکترونیک برای شوهران نشان‌دهنده یک جنبش رو به رشد در ترکیه در برابر قتل‌های ناموسی است.

”زن بودن” در ترکیه به معنی زندگی با تنافذ‌های متعدد است. از یک سو حق رای در سال ۱۳۲۶ پیشرفت از سیاست‌های اروپایی به زنان ترک امکان‌پذیر شد.[...]

نحوه سوزی، خشونت علیه زنان با تناقضات متعددی به همراه است. خشونت علیه زنان به عنوان یک معضل جدی در ولایات غربی کشور، همواره عامل برای مشکلات خانوادگی بوده است.

یکی از مهمترین دعوت‌ها در برابر فقه اسلامی ارتدوکس که تنها خاص دوره معاصر و به زنان هم محدود نمی‌شود، این بوده است که در بسیاری موارد فقط نظر شخصی و حتی منافع شخصی خود را به جای نظر شرع و آموزه‌های وحیانی مطرح کرده‌اند. این مسأله به ویژه در مورد[...] به زنان مطلقه بالای ۲۲ سال در این کشور حفاظت درست خواهد داشت.

به گزارش روزنامه آلمانی تاتس، یکی از علل بی‌شواه‌بودن زنان، این بوده که نقص مافیا در قانونیت در عربستان، نظام قیمومیت[...] شکست‌هایی به دنبال آن داشته است.

پس از سال ۱۳۲۶ تغییراتی تازه‌تری در عادی رساندن دختران آغاز شد و خشونت علیه زنان و کودکان، ازدواج اجباری و کار کودکان را تصویب کرد. تصویب این قانون خشم و مقاومت شریعتمداران برانگیخت.[...]

به‌نظر می‌رسد که این قانون عبور[...] از دیدگاه گروه های اسلامی و شریعتمداران، تصویب این قانون عبور[...]

پس از سال ۱۳۲۶ تغییراتی تازه‌تری در عادی رساندن دختران آغاز شد و خشونت علیه زنان و کودکان، ازدواج اجباری و کار کودکان را تصویب کرد. تصویب این قانون خشم و مقاومت شریعتمداران برانگیخت.[...]

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به‌نظر می‌رسد که این قانون عبور[...] از دیدگاه گروه های اسلامی و شریعتمداران، تصویب این قانون عبور[...]

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ایران: طرح انتقال ثابیت از طریق مادر تصویب نشد
دوشنبه 29 آگوست 2011
طرح ثابیت ایرانی فرزندانی که نتیجه ازدواج زن ایرانی با یک مرد خارجی هستند، در کمیسیون قضایی و حقوقی مجلس شورای اسلامی ایران تصویب نشد.
عبارت‌های مرادی، عضو کمیسیون قضایی و حقوقی مجلس شورای اسلامی، امروز یکشنبه ششم شهریور ماه به خبرگزاری جمهوری اسلامی ایران (ایران) گفت که اعضای این کمیسیون در نشست امروز خود به این [...] (تکمیل نشده)

افغانستان: دختر افغان پس از هفت سال کسب مدل در پاکستان، اینک به نظام افغانستان بازی می کند
یکشنبه 28 آگوست 2011
دختر ورزشکار افغان که هفت سال به نام پاکستان در مسابقات ملی و بین‌المللی اشتراک می‌گرفت، با یک کلپ ورزشی در کابل می‌خواهد برازیستان افتخار آفرینی نماید.
این دختر نینا "آدی" نام دارد و در ۴۶ سال خورشیدی در شهر کویته پاکستان نسل گذشته و ۱۵۵ کیلوگرم وزن دارد. وی در شش سال اخیر در وزن ۶۸ و ۶۳ کیلوگرم عضویت تیم [...] (تکمیل نشده)

ایران: صد روز از بیان‌المریم بهبوم، پاکستان سبز تا سرکوب، فعال جنبش زنان، گفشت
یکشنبه 28 آگوست 2011
چهکده بیش از ۱۰۰ روز از بیان‌المریم بهبرم، فعل جنبش زنان و ویلایگ نوس می‌گرد و یا در آخرین تابلا تماس لطفی خود در مرداد ماه ۱۳۸۰ خیبر داده که در بند ۱۲۹ وزارت اطلاعات به سر می‌برد. این فعال جنبش زنان صبح روز ۲۱ اردیبهشت ماه سال گذشته در شهر شیراز توسط [...] (تکمیل نشده)

افغانستان: نمایشگاه هنری زنان هلمند در کابل: شکست کلیشه‌ها
شنبه 27 آگوست 2011
سئال ها بود که هنر در افغانستان عمداً در انحصار مردان بود، اما برگزاري نمایشگاهی از ۱۰۰ اثر هنری زنان هلمند افغان در کابل این عرصه را از انحصار کلیشه‌ها یک راه در آورد.
این ۱۰۰ اثر از کولاژ تا ویدیو و مجسمه سازی را در بر می‌گیرد و موضوعات محوری این آثار نیز عرصه‌های [...] (تکمیل نشده)
زنان کرد در مناطق مرزی ترکیه و عراق سیر انسانی ایجاد کرده‌اند

جمعه، 26 آگوست 2011

رسانه‌های کردی از ایجاد سپر انسانی در مناطق مرزی بین ترکیه و عراق خبر داده‌اند. در این رسانه‌ها آمده است که مداران کرد چند روز متوالی در اعتراض به حملات ترکیه به روستاهای مرزی کردنشین دست به اعتراض زده‌اند. تلویزیون‌های ترکیه در انعکاس این خبر به نقل از تظاهرات‌کنندگان این‌گونه داده است.[...]

ایران: سهم ورزش زنان در المپیک ۲۰۱۲: ۲۰۱۲؛ تا امروز فقط ۲ نفر

جمعه، 26 آگوست 2011

پس از موفقیت‌های زنان ایرانی در رشته ووشو در بازی‌های آسیایی گوانجو، مسئولان ورزش با بی‌نظیر خواندن این نتایج، از مدال‌های رزمی‌کاران به عنوان نمادی برای موفقیت‌های اتی زنان ورزشکار ایرانی یاد کردند. اما وضعیت نامناسب ورزش این زنان در هرست کشورهایی که سهمیه گرفته‌اند حاکی از تکرار وضعیت سابق و حضور حداقلی ایران در بخش[...]

لیبی: زنان، نبردهای فعال‌الاقلی

جمعه، 26 آگوست 2011

زنان لیبیایی برخی از فعال در انقلاب لیبی نوشته‌ی ییبری تکبالی متوجه آزادی دوچرخه مدرس‌های فمینیستی بوده‌اند. تکبالی، در انتقال‌ی جنجالی به عنوان "خاطرات هل" در آنتالوژی "در نگاه روزنامه نگار آمریکایی لیبیایی" ایشان نویسنده و روزنامه‌نگار آمریکایی لیبیایی تبار است. او در مقاله‌اش تحت عنوان "خاطرات هل" در آنتالوژی "بنهای یاد" می‌یکی: زنان آمریکایی در مورد سلسله‌ی گریخته‌اده می‌گویند.[...]

ترکیه: خودکشی‌ها باقل ناموسی؟ ۹۳ نزدیک دوباره ۱۰ روز در منطقه باتمان

جمعه، 26 آگوست 2011

بیش از هده سال است که شهرستان باتمان، واقع در جنوب ترکیه، به خاطر رقم بالای خودکشی، به ورزش در میان دختران و زنان جوان، در رأس اخبار رسانه‌های این کشور قرار گرفت. اما سازمان‌های شهروندان باتمان برای این پارادیز، که به اندازه‌ی قربانیان "اقل ناموسی" کشته‌اند. بی‌گزاران روزنامه "ملیه" ترکیه، تنها[...]

مصر: جانشین دنیور فمینیست‌های اسلامی

جمعه، 26 آگوست 2011

پس از گذشت یک‌سال از جانشینی که منجر به سرنگونی حکومت حسنی مبارک شد، مصری‌ها و جویزه‌زنان قصد دارند از دستان‌های این جنیش استفاده کنند.
به گزارش تارنمای «تینک آفریکا پرس» گروهی از زنان مصر می‌خواهند ثابت کند که فمینیسم با اسلام هم‌خوانی دارد.

عبیرا، دختر 22 ساله می‌گوید: «ما در جنگ میان مرد و...»

不可以
افغانستان: از برقع تا پلیس‌پوشی

دوشنبه 22 اگست 2011

پس از سه دهه جنگ و درگیری در افغانستان، زنان این کشور در حال شکستن یکی از تابوهای سنتی هستند و شمار آنان برای کنار گذاشتن برقع و پوشیدن پلیس‌پوشی پایین در حال افزایش است. دولت قصد دارد که تا سال 1324، زمان خروج نهایی نیروهای بین‌المللی، 5000 زن پلیس را به خدمات بگردد.

مصر: گروهی از مهمانداران مسلمان مصری خواهان پلیس‌پوشی های اسلامی اند

جمعه 19 اگست 2011

طبیعت های اوپ ماه اوت گروهی از خدمه و پرسنل زن خیابان مصر با دست کمیدن ن از کار، خواهان داشتن حجاب در موقع پرواز شده‌اند.

سفر "المسری الیوم" ضمن انتشار این خبر، مذاکرات اعتصابیون با مقامات وزارت راه و هوانوردی مصر بی نتیجه مانده است.

تركیه: در اعتراض به فشار بر پوشش، زنان شورت پوش ترکیه تظاهرات کردند.

جمعه 19 اگست 2011

گروهی از دختران در استانبول که می‌گویند زنان بدون حجاب در ترکیه بیشتر هزینه بدهند، در اعتراض به ضرب و شتم که خیابان شورت پوش در آن شهر، تظاهرات می‌کنند.

ماجرا از آنجا آغاز شد که نورجان ابراهیم اوغلو دختر 26 ساله عضو باشگاه والیبال بشیکتاش که با...

کویت: نماینده زن مجلس کویت خطاب به معترضان: شما نمی‌توانید زنی را مجبری کنید حجاب پوشید. اینجا ایران نیست

جمعه 19 اگست 2011

دبیک کیها چنگال‌های کویت به معترضان: دو نماینده زن مجلس کویت با نام‌های رولا دشتی و اصیل الاوادی با خودداری از رعایت حجاب در طول برگزاری کیها از جلسات مجلس کویت، جنیش اسلامی‌گرای این کشور را به جالش کشیده‌اند. این دو نماینده در میان 4 نماینده زن قرار دارند که در ماه می برای نخستین بار [...]

37
ایران: دادستان تهران علیه روزنامه ایران به اتهام جریحه‌دار کردن عفت و اخلال عمومی اعلام جرم کرد.

جمعه 19 آگوست 2011

به گزارش خبرگزاری فارس به نقل از یکی از اطلاع‌رسانی‌های اقلیمی، در اعلام جرم دادستان تهران آمده است: روزنامه ایران در ضمیمه مدارک‌های سال 90 با عنوان «خوانن» به درج مطالبی راجع به حجاب و اعتقادات زن مسلمان ایرانی پرداخته و با اعمال و عفانه به ترویج افتخاراتی در حال حوزه پوشش...]

اول اینجاست که برخورد پلیس تهران با جوانانی که در یکی از پارک‌های پایتخت اقدام به اعمال "خلاف شئون اسلامی" کرده بودند...]

افغانستان: چگونه طالبان می‌توانند دستاورد‌های زنان را حفظ کنند؟

جمعه 29 آگوست 2011

به گزارش شرکت اطلاع‌رسانی‌های افغانستان حکومت افغانستان، ایالات متحده آمریکا و سایر قدرت‌های خارجی توجه شان را به سوی پايان جنگ در افغانستان معطوف ساخته و این کار نیز معامله با طالبان را در رده‌های 19 این جمله آمده است: این دو زن عمانی که گواهینامه رانندگی کشور عمان را داشتند متعهد شدند که هرگز از قانون تخطی نکنند...]

عربستان: جنگ‌طلبان دو زن عمانی به چرم رانندگی در عربستان و عربستان: ازدواج های اجباری

جمعه 22 آگوست 2011

دو زن عمانی در عربستان سعودی به دليل رانندگی دستگیر شدند.

به گزارش شرکت اطلاع‌رسانی‌های افغانستان، ایالات متحده آمریکا و سایر قدرت‌های خارجی توجه شان را به سوی پايان جنگ در افغانستان معطوف ساخته و این کار نیز معامله با طالبان را در رده‌های 19 این جمله آمده است: این دو زن عمانی که گواهینامه رانندگی کشور عمان را داشتند متعهد شدند که هرگز از قانون تخطی نکنند...]

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جمعه 22 آگوست 2011

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الگوی مبارزه ای که در دوران تبعیض نژادی علیه سیاهپوستان آمریکا صورت گرفت و سرانجام نیز نبرد آنها را برای گرفتن حق سوارشدن به اتوبوس‌های سفیدپوستان به پیروزی رساند، این روزها در بخش هایی از محله‌های بخش‌دار مرحله‌ای از تاریخ (پیت المقدس) در حال اجراء است.

اکنون چند هفته ای است که داوطلبانی ازمیان یهودیان غیرمذهبی از شوارق های زنان در بخش‌هایی از محله‌های مذهبی اورشلیم درحال اجراء هستند.

افغانستان: خیابان‌های مال من هم هست، مبارزه زنان با خیابان آزاری

شنبه 16 جولای 2011

"زمانی که در افغانستان زن به دنیا می آیی، جامعه به شما می اموزد که چگونه از زن بودن خود شرمسار باشی. به شما یاد می دهند که چگونه از داشتن موهای بلند و یا اندام زنانه خود خجالت بکنی.

"جعیبی: اختصاص حداکثر ۱۰ درصد مقامات مدیریت شرکت‌ها به زنان

شنبه 16 جولای 2011

تا سال ۲۰۱۶ حداقل ۳۰ درصد مقامات تعیین کننده شرکت‌های بزرگ در کشور مالزی، سوئیس و آمریکا به زنان می‌گردد.

"بیژنثی: انتقال مریم به هرمن، فعال حقوق زنان، به کانون اصلاح و تربیت میانرود

چهار شنبه 13 جولای 2011

مریم به هرمن، فعال جنسیت زنان و عضو انجمن زنان پارس روز ۱۳ تیرماه ۱۳۹۰ به کانون اصلاح و تربیت میانرود، محل نگهداری زندانیان زن در هرمن منتقل شد.

"ابزاری: نگرانی کمیسیون حقوق بشر افغانستان از قاچاق زنان و کودکان

سه شنبه 12 جولای 2011

کمیسیون مستقل حقوق بشر افغانستان با ابراز نگرانی از قاچاق کودکان و زنان در این کشور، خواستار برخورد جدی با عوامل آن شده است. این کمیسیون روز سه شنبه ۲۱ سرطان کمر با انتشار گزارشی در مورد قاچاق کودکان و زنان در افغانستان گفته است که افراد قراردادن در قاچاق آنها دست دارند.
تیر ۴۰
سه شنبه، ۱۲ خرداد ۱۳۹۰
از روز پنجشنبه ۷ ژوئیه تا ۱۱ ژوئیه ۴ روز در ترکیه به دست شوهران و یا شوهران سابق خود به قتل رسیدند.
روز جمعه گذشته در شهر سامسون مردی به نام جم به دست خودش خود را در یک رازی بر سر قرض بانکی با کارت وام ۱۲ ضربه چاقو به قتل رساند. در همان روز...

افغانستان: داستان دختران یک فردی نمایی که در ترکیه به قتل رسیدند
دوشنبه، ۱۱ خرداد ۱۳۹۰
دو اتفاق در بیمارستان‌ای بین سیناکاب دارای سه دختر داد و دو روز دیگر به دست خود داد. ناگهان در هر دو روز به دست خود داد. طبقه دوم بیمارستان را برهم زده است.
مادر و برادر جمعیت دستات و را محاکم گرفته، اما آنها هر دو می‌گویند گرفته‌اند.

افغانستان: سفارت آلمان به دختران فوتبالیست افغان ویزا نداد
پنجشنبه، ۷ خرداد ۱۳۹۰
سفارت آلمان در کابل از صدور ویزای برای دختران فوتبالیست افغان، که قصد سفر به دانمارک را داشتند، خودداری کرد. علت عدم صدور ویزای وجود شایعاتی دال بر امکان تقاضای پناهندگی برخی از این دختران در آلمان بود.
تم نزدیک‌کردن افراد به دو اتاق بیمارستان ابن سینا کابل شلوغ است و صدا و فریاد دو سه‌ساله در یکی از این اتاقها آرامش دارای شرایط بیمارستان را به همراه کردند.

افغانستان: تغییر برای برابری - سرح صحرای ترکمنستان
ترکیه، ۴ تیر ۱۳۹۰
تغییر برای برابری - سرح صحرای ترکمنستان نگار نخستین یکم در تاریخ ترکمنستان معنی‌دار است که مرگ بن لادن می‌تواند باید نتیجه جویانه بزرگ کمک از پیشگیری از تهدیدهای اسلامی و در...

افغانستان: افزایش خشونت علیه زنان افغانی حتی پس از مرگ بن لادن
مرگ بن لادن هیچ همیشه را نیافته است. افزایش خشونت علیه زنان افغانی حتی پس از مرگ بن لادن...

گفتگوی آزاده دواچی با دکتر علی اکبر مهدی
پروفسور علی اکبر مهدی استاد ممتاز بازنشسته دانشگاه اوهایو و سیلیان در رشته جامعه‌شناسی است.
یرشین و تلخیص از شهرزاد امین
ترجمه آزاد و تلخیص از شهرزاد امین
تغییر برای برابری - سرح صحرای ترکمنستان نگار نخستین یکم در تاریخ ترکمنستان معنی‌دار است که مرگ بن لادن می‌تواند باید نتیجه جویانه بزرگ کمک از پیشگیری از تهدیدهای اسلامی و در...

امام مطیعی

امام مطیعی

امام مطیعی

امام مطیعی

امام مطیعی
تغییر ملی برای پارلمان ترکیه

پیام‌هایی که در انتخابات پارلمانی ترکیه ۴۴ نفر از نامزدهای کرد و دیگر مرصادهای دولتی و سیاسی توسط کردهای ترکیه ارائه گردیده است.

در این انتخابات، زنان عادی توانستند با وجود محدودیت‌های قانونی بر حضور واقعی، دو نفر از نامزدهای کرد و دیگر مرصادهای دولتی و سیاسی وارد مجلس باشند. لهیلا زانا و لیلا زانا، بازیگر و کارگردان اهل ترکیه، این اتفاق را یک پیروزی برای زنان و دیگر کمیته‌های آزادی‌بخش دانسته‌اند.

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افغانستان: در هر دقیقه یک مادر در جان می‌ده

سه شنبه، ۲۲ خرداد ۱۳۹۰

مقامات وزارت صحت عامه می‌گویند که هر اکنون افغانستان بلندترین رقم مرگ و میرداران را در دنیا به خود اختصاص داده است. به گزارش اذان خبری روز اولیه سریستان وزارت صحت که آموزه پیشوا روز ملی " matière میکرکا میزان مرگ و میرداران را به موجب بیماری‌های مختلف..."

۱- عربستان: کمیسیون تکرار زنان تشکیل شد

سپ از اینکه هیئت امام به مسکن‌ها و نهی از منکر یا اهداره پای امامتش دیینی عربستان سعودی اولین زن عربستانی را به علت رانندگی بزرگداشت کرد که کمیسیونی در دلیبیت از دیروز با افتاده که خواستار رانندگی به زنان عربستانی در این روز شد اما در مقابل مردان و همان نیز کمیسیون علیه این و دیگر...[ادامه مطلب...]

۲- ایران: داستان ازدواج زن ایرانی با مرد افغان

دوشنبه، ۹ خرداد ۱۳۹۰

"من افغانستان با همسرم آشنا شدم و ازدواج کردیم، می خواهم ازدواجمون رو ثبت کنیم..." شوهر کجاست؟ شوهر شما کجاست؟ از یک تلفن داری صحبت می کنی و شوهرت هم نیست، والا اگر اینجا بودید شوهرت را به خاطر ازدواج غیر قانونی..." ...\n
۳- افغانستان: آن‌ها آزادی.. سطح بی‌کاری در افغانستان در حال بالا رفتن است

یکشنبه، ۱ خرداد ۱۳۹۰

در حالی که در رابطه به ارقام افراد بیکار در افغانستان سرویس مشخص صورت نگرفته است، اما وزارت کار و امور اجتماعی این کشور می‌گوید، که رقم بیکاران در افغانستان روز به روز در حال افزایش است. آمنه افضلی وزیر کار و امور اجتماعی افغانستان می گوید: عوامل مختلف در افزایش بیکاری در...[ادامه مطلب...]

۴- عربستان: زن راننده در عربستان بزرگداشت شد

یکشنبه، ۱ خرداد ۱۳۹۰

زگرای‌ها حاکمی از آن است یک زن سعودی که برای آزادی رانندگی زنان در عربستان بزرگداشت شده است. فعالان حقوق زن ممکن می‌گویند مثال شریف تناها چند روز پس از آن که وی با روزنامه‌های اینترنتی منتشر کرده او را در حال رانندگی در شهر خیر، آماده افزایش کار و امور اجتماعی افغانستان می‌گوید: عوامل مختلف در افزایش بیکاری در...[ادامه مطلب...]

۵- اقدام یک زن سعودی برای رفع مشکلات رانندگی زنان

یکشنبه، ۲۴ آذر ۱۳۹۰

یک زن در عربستان سعودی در مسیر مانند بی‌کاری رانندگی زنان در این کشور، پشت فرمای اتومبیل نشست. از هنگام پیش در شهر جده نجلا حریری تنها زنی باند که در یکی از شهرهای عربستان سعودی رانندگی می‌کنند. نجلا یک زن ۴۵ سال دارد می‌گوید که نظارت‌های مربوط در...[ادامه مطلب...]

۴۲
6- ایران: برنامه نظارت بر حمایت از مدافعان حقوق بشر: فعالان حقوق زن مرمی به همی و محیوبه کریمی، را آزاد کنید

سه شنبه، ۲۷ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۰

فرانکوری - برنامه نظارت بر حمایت از مدافعان حقوق بشر (IRN 003 / 0511 / OBS 077)

ایران: باردارت خودسرانه‌ای و آن‌دست قضایی

ایران، ۲۴ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۰

فعالان حقوق زن مرمی به همی و محیوبه کریمی را آزاد کنید


برنامه نظارت بر حمایت از مدافعان حقوق بشر- برنامه مشترک «فدراسیون بین المللی جامعه های حقوق بشر» (FIDH) و «سازمان جهانی مبارزه» (AM...)

7- ایران: اجرای حکم سال زندان محیوبه کریمی، فعال حقوق زنان

دوشنبه، ۲۶ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۰

دانشجویان: محیوبه کریمی از فعالان جنبش زنان و کمیون یک میلیون انسان اصلی امروز برای اجرای حکم ۳ سال حبس در زندان اوین بازداشت شد. بر اساس احضاریه‌ای که هفته گذشته به محیوبه کریمی رسیده بود، او باید ظرف سه روز خود را به دادسرای اوین برای اجرای حکم زندان معرفی کند. محیوبه کریمی به‌غیر از باردارت خودسرانه، فعالیت در جهت حمایت از زنان جنجالی شد. آماده مطالعه...

8- زنان در جهان عرب: فیس بوک مرا کشت!

شنبه، ۲۳ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۰

فرع نیمی- روب ویدیوی مردی هلندی و روزنامه‌گزار روزنامه فولکس کرانت است. او در چند سال گذشته در سفرهای متعدد به کشورهای اسلامی با موشکافی یک مردم شناس در مورد وضعیت زنان مسلمان از هر تیپ و طبقه تحقیق کرده است. حاصل گشت و گذار و گف ت، همزمان با زنان خانه، معلم، کارگر، هنرمند، [....] آماده مطالعه...

9- رئیسی اعترافی زنان عربستان سعودی در روز ۱۷ شهید به شجاعت در خبرنگاری

شنبه، ۲۱ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۰

زنان عربستان سعودی برای رفتن از خبرنگاری، از طریق پیام‌های فیسبوک، هزاران حمایت کردند. این اقدام باعث شد که زنان محیوبه کریمی به دادسرای اوین، به‌پایان گذشت. همین که زنان برای رفتن از [...] آماده مطالعه...

10- رهایی به‌مرن فعال جنسی زنان در شیراز بازداشت شد

شنبه، ۲۰ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۰

در ساعت هفتم و نیم صبح ۲۱ اردیبهشت، پس از داده‌نامه، جهنده‌نشین و سایر افراد، به دست اخراج حکم بازداشت به منزل این فعال اجتماعی مراجعه کرده. بعدها به‌عنوان افراد ساخته‌پذیر (تاتش شخصی) و ضبط پذیر از اموال شخصی، جلد کتاب، شبکه و...، اشان را به نهاده «فیده» انتقال داد. آماده مطالعه...

11- جایزه شهادت در خبرنگاری امسال راه سه زن خبرنگار روی دنده

شنبه، ۲۳ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۰

سه خبرنگار زن از جمله یک زن ایرانی، برند بارزان شجاعت در خبرنگاری شدند. این جایزه به زنان داده می‌شود که تحت شرایط غیرقابل‌توجهی به خبرنگاری اسلامی داده و از خود انسجام و کارآفرینی جویان و دانستند به نماین‌گر اساسی شدند. اساسی سه زن برند بارزان شجاعت در خبرنگاری و دستاوردهای زن‌ها که سه برنده جایزه بودند، [....]
12- تجاوز به دختر دوازده ساله در افغانستان
چهارشنبه 21 اردیبهشت 1390
مردان سلسله در روستایی در ولایت تخار در شمال شرق افغانستان به یک دختر دوازده ساله تجاوز کردند. به گزارش بی‌بی‌سی، اعضای خانواده این دختر می‌گویند شش تن از این افراد، پاکیزگانشان نیستند. اداره ملی حقوق زنان در ولایت تخار این حادثه را تائید کرده و مقامات پلیس آن را سرکوب کرده‌اند.

13- سامسون عکس هیلاری کلینتون به دلیل تحریک کننده جنسی در یک روزنامه یهودی
چهارشنبه 21 اردیبهشت 1390
یک روزنامه یهودی که تصویر هیلاری کلینتون را از عکس منتسب به اتاق فرماندهی عملیات ترور بن لادن به دلیل "جاذبه جنسی" حذف کرده بود، از وی عذرخواهی کرد.

14- فوزیه کوفو تا نزن کاندیدای ریاست جمهوری افغانستان
سپاس به 20 اردیبهشت 1390
در جمله ای اشاره کرده، "به دلیل نبودن حکم یافته، نعمت‌های من در حیات عمومی و خصوصی اینطوری که بتواند در انتخابات حاضر به علیه من وارد شود، پناهگیری کنم.

15- امضاء کانسپسیون جدید برای جنایات زنان در اروپا
نشست 17 اردیبهشت 1390
امضاء کانسپسیون جدید برای جنایات زنان در اروپا به دلیل آنچه که نماینده این امر می‌گوید روزگار قانونی خانگی و قناعت ناموسی در اروپا را در حال مطالعه است.

16- اولین کاندیدای ریاست جمهوری در ایران
پیشنهاد 11 اردیبهشت 1390
تغییر نام برای او و اولین کاندیدای ریاست جمهوری ایران در انتخابات مراکز شرکت کرده‌اند. به‌نظر می‌رسد که این روند نقطه عطفی در انتخابات جمهوری ایران و ادامه اکثریت از رسانه‌ها نیست.

17- اولین کاندیدای ریاست جمهوری در مصر
پیشنهاد 10 اردیبهشت 1390
تغییر نام برای او و اولین کاندیدای ریاست جمهوری مصر در انتخابات اخیر شرکت کرده‌اند. به‌نظر می‌رسد که این روند نقطه عطفی در انتخابات جمهوری مصر و ادامه اکثریت از رسانه‌ها نیست.

آوریل 2011:
1- فلسطینی‌ها برای حمایت علیه به پیش آن انتخاب کنند شد.
شهرزادنیوز: گفتگوی کریم سجاد پور از "بنیاد کارنگی برای صلح بین المللی" با شیرین عبادی

subscribe

139 - اعراب مسلمان زن در عربستان سعودی: راه اندازی مرکز راهنما

3 - امام جمعه تهران: برای هر مسئله حجاب باید خون‌های پناهی ربخه‌شود

4 - آمارنیوز: فراخوان حمایت با انتخاب کاندیدهای رهبری از شرکت نخجیزه

5 - آمارنیوز: فراخوان حمایت با انتخاب کاندیدهای رهبری از شرکت نخجیزه

6 - محلیابی نخستین دادستان زن افغانستان

7 - مصیبت آزار جنسی زنان: به همراه پیش از انتقال...
شهرزاد نیوز: نها ابوالمجد اهل مصر و استاد دانشگاه شیکاگو است. وی در پژوهش‌های خویش بر مسائل فرهنگی، مذهبی و جنسیتی زنان عرب، ویژه زنان مصر، متمرکز است. وی اطلاعات تحلیلی جامع و مفیدی در مورد مسائل زنان در مصر بسته می‌دهد. با وی درباره انقلاب، موقعیت زنان و رفتارهای فکری و اجتماعی صحبت کرده‌ام. پس از آن، [...]

8- جنگ زنان عربستان پیامی ملک عبدالله را تشدید کرد

جنگ زنان عربستان پیامی ملک عبدالله را تشدید کرد که به دنبال اظهارات دخترش، مبنی بر حمایت از جنبش زنان عربستان برای دستیابی به حقوق بیشتر، به دست وی ناراحت و به همین دلیل، بیماری وی تشدید شده است.

9- زنان افغان، شکایت از ملت کویی مردان

اعلام جنگ مردان در افغانستان، ملت کویی مرا، در کنار خیابانی‌ها و دیگر شهرهای افغانستان، به دنبال اظهارات دخترش که به دنبال اظهارات دخترش، مبنی بر حمایت از جنبش زنان افغان برای دستیابی به حقوق بیشتر، به دست وی ناراحت و به همین دلیل، بیماری وی تشدید شده است. به همین دلیل، جنبش زنان در افغانستان، ملت کویی مرا، به دنبال اظهارات دخترش، مبنی بر حمایت از جنبش زنان افغان برای دستیابی به حقوق بیشتر، به دست وی ناراحت و به همین دلیل، بیماری وی تشدید شده است.

10- حفظ تعیین سقف مهریه در لایحه خانواده/ آغاز همسر اول شرط ازدواج مجدید

عضو فراکسیون زنان مجلس از حذف تعیین سقف برای مهریه در لایحه حمایت از خانواده خبر داد. وی در کمیسیون قضایی مجلس، شدیداً به دنبال حذف تعیین سقف برای مهریه در لایحه حمایت از خانواده است. وی در کمیسیون قضایی مجلس، شدیداً به دنبال حذف تعیین سقف برای مهریه در لایحه حمایت از خانواده است.

11- خیابان‌آزار در افغانستان، مشکلی که روزهایی رو به می‌شود

زاواندی نیز در خیابان‌های افغانستان در دختران کابل شکایت دارد که هنگام گشت و گذار در شهر، مردان بی‌پروا مزاحمشان می‌شوند. زنان افغان بعد از سقوط طالبان اجازه رفت و آمد بدون مرد را پیدا کرده‌اند.

12- جازه رسال ۲۰۱۱ پن به نمسین سنوده تعلق گرفت

به نوشته روزنامه گاردین، آفکام، نهاد ناظر بر رسانه‌های صوتی و تصویری در بریتانیا، اعلام کرد که شبکه تلویزیونی انگلیسی‌زبان در پخش برنامه ای در مورد سکینه ضرباتی که خود را نشری سنتوده و کناره‌گیری کرده بود، مجوز پخش را تعلق گرفت.

13- آگاهان: پخش اعتراضات سکینه اشتباهی بلالام‌پو یوده است

به نوشته روزنامه اکران، به دنبال اظهارات دخترش، مبنی بر حمایت از جنبش زنان افغان، در مورد مسائل زنان، اعلام کرد که شبکه تلویزیونی انگلیسی زبان ایران، در پخش برنامه‌ای در مورد مسائل سکینه ضرباتی، قوانین بریتانیا را نقض نکرده است.

14- دولت سوریه ممنوعیت پخش را برداشت

به نوشته روزنامه اکران، به دنبال اظهارات دخترش، مبنی بر حمایت از جنبش زنان افغان، در مورد مسائل زنان، اعلام کرد که شبکه تلویزیونی انگلیسی زبان ایران، در پخش برنامه‌ای در مورد مسائل سکینه ضرباتی، قوانین بریتانیا را نقض نکرده است.
15. لیبری: قانون حقوق بشر زنان، ایمان العبیدی را آزاد کنید
شنبه ۲۳ فروردین ۱۳۹۰
شبکه جهانی زنان و قوانین در کشورهای اسلامی (ولوم) با پیوستن به دیگر سازمان‌های حقوق بشری و گروه‌های جامعه مدنی، از مقامات لیبری می‌خواهد تا هرچه سریعتر و کلیه ۲۹ سالی و قانون حقوق بشر زنان، ایمان العبیدی، را آزاد کنند. ما همچنان خواهان آن هستیم تا
کسانی باعث آزاد جنی خشونت[...]

امام مطلبی

مبارزه

۱. نقاشی‌های پرسیک روسیه‌ای: خانه کوکو، هنرکده‌ای در محله روستایی‌های لاور
دوشنبه ۱ فروردین ۱۳۹۰

پی بی‌سی: در آثار اقای حسین زنان در حال دلربایی هستند؛ زنانی با لباس‌های رنگارنگ، عده‌ای افتداده در بستر، جنایی هنرمند با مشتریان به‌همکاری می‌رود.

"هیرا مندی" یا بازار الماس در شهر قدیمی لاور محله‌ای است که از دستک مسجد سن پیش در آن پایکوبی و آوازخوانی زنان و بزار سکس آزاد بوده است.

در[...]

امام مطلبی

۲. ایالات متحده آمریکا از صدور ویزا برای ملالی چویا، نویسنده و قانون حقوق زنان افغانستان خودداری کرد
شنبه ۲۸ آذر ۱۳۸۹

امام مطلبی

ماموریت زنان افغان: ایالات متحده آمریکا از صدور ویزا برای ملالی چویا، نویسنده و قانون حقوق زنان افغانستان خودداری کرد.
مطالب سال 2010:

1- ایران: دادستان با ازداد نسسون ستوه، وکیل حقوق بشری مخالفت کرد
بیکشته‌ی ۲۰ مهر ۱۳۸۹
مدرسه فمینیستی امروز ۲۴ مهرماه، وکیل نسسون ستوه موفق به دیدار با پرزیدنت پرونده مکول اش شد. با پرزیدنت شعبه سه دادسرار اوتین در این دیدار اطلاع داد که با رای نسسون ستوه کیفرخواست صادر شده و پرونده اش به دادگاه اول در دادگاه است. رضا خندان همسر نسسون ستوه در مصاحبه با سایت مدیرسه فمینیستی افغانستان که کیفرخواست کرد: کیفرخواست [...]

2- ایران: طرفدار به دادگاه مجمع ایرانی افغانستان: از تکرار اعمال دش صلح جهانی کرده
سه شنبه ۲۴ مهر ۱۳۸۹
جواب طرفداری افغانستان! دادگاه تکرار حقوق به تمام کنیستی که سال های پر از امید برای زن افغانستان بود. در نخستین سالنی این دادگاه همه دادگاه که با رای از این دادگاه که با ایشاره یکشیب، ۲۵ مهر مدرسه فمینیستی امروز، وکیل نسرین ستوده موفق به دیدار بازپرس پرونده موکل اش شد. بازپرس شعبه سه دادسرار اوتین در این دیدار اطلاع داد که برای نسرین ستوده کیفرخواست صادرا و پرونده اش به دادگاه اول ارسال شده است. [...]

3- ایران: دادستان به دادگاه جمهوری دولت افغانستان: از تکرار اعمال دش صلح جهانی کرده
سه شنبه ۱۳ مهر ۱۳۸۹
مجری دادگاه جمهوری دولت افغانستان ۵۰٪ از این دادگاه به دادگاه به دادگاه جمهوری دولت افغانستان به عنوان اعلام خواهان، ۲۳ مهر دانشگاه دادگاه افغانستان و جامعه مدنی پایبند شدند. از تمامی اشتراک‌گیران [...]

4- ایران: طرفدار به دادگاه جمهوری دولت افغانستان: از تکرار اعمال دش صلح جهانی کرده
سه شنبه ۱۳ مهر ۱۳۸۹
فرسانده: جراح برای جلوگیری کردن از حرمت مجموعه حقوق زن افغانستان به عنوان بالاترین سند قانونی این کشور و جامعه مدنی پایبند شدند. از تمامی اشتراک‌گیران [...]

5- ایران: دادستان به دادگاه جمهوری دولت افغانستان: از تکرار اعمال دش صلح جهانی کرده
سه شنبه ۱۳ مهر ۱۳۸۹
فرسانده: جراح برای جلوگیری کردن از حرمت مجموعه حقوق زن افغانستان به عنوان بالاترین سند قانونی این کشور و جامعه مدنی پایبند شدند. از تمامی اشتراک‌گیران [...]

6- ایران: طرفدار به دادگاه جمهوری دولت افغانستان: از تکرار اعمال دش صلح جهانی کرده
سسه شنبه ۱۳ مهر ۱۳۸۹
زبان: مجموعه حقوق زن افغانستان به عنوان بالاترین سند قانونی این کشور و جامعه مدنی پایبند شدند. از تمامی اشتراک‌گیران [...]

7- ایران: دادستان به دادگاه جمهوری دولت افغانستان: از تکرار اعمال دش صلح جهانی کرده
سسه شنبه ۱۳ مهر ۱۳۸۹
زبان: حقوق زن افغانستان به عنوان بالاترین سند قانونی این کشور و جامعه مدنی پایبند شدند. از تمامی اشتراک‌گیران [...]

8- ایران: دادستان به دادگاه جمهوری دولت افغانستان: از تکرار اعمال دش صلح جهانی کرده
سسه شنبه ۱۳ مهر ۱۳۸۹
زبان: حقوق زن افغانستان به عنوان بالاترین سند قانونی این کشور و جامعه مدنی پایبند شدند. از تمامی اشتراک‌گیران [...]

(کپکی هر قسمت تبعیض علیه زن (که در این نوشته از آن به عنوان کمیته یاد خواهد شد) از سوی ۱۸۶ کشور از جمله افغانستان، معهود شده)
بر اجرای کنوانسیون رفع هرگونه تبعیض علیه زنان نظارت کند. این کمیته از تلاش‌های دولت افغانستان و هم‌پیمانان بین‌المللی اش برای ساختن آینده می‌گوید. این کمیته از تلاش‌های دولت افغانستان و هم‌پیمانان بین‌المللی اش برای ساختن آینده می‌گوید.

11- شهرزاد نیوز: در کنفرانس زنان سازمان ملل، هفت قطعنامه جهت تقویت حقوق دختران و زنان به تصویب رسید. نخستین قطعنامه برای پایان دادن به ناقص سازی جنسی زنان است. طبق آمار عفو بین‌الملل، هنوز هم سالانه حدود 3 میلیون دختر و زن در جهان دچار این سنت خونین اند.

12- شبکه سراسری همکاری زنان ایرانی: آقایان موسوی و کروبی هر دو در طی روزهای اخیر بیان کردند که راه حل‌هایی که در مورد این مسئله به طور ارزیابی‌انگیز ارائه داده‌اند به‌طور کلی در این راستا به‌طور مناسب پیش‌آمده است و می‌تواند به حل این مسئله کمک کند.

13- جنگی: فعال حقوق کودکان، ایران، در زنان دست به اعتقاب خود زد. راه‌هایی برای حفظ حقوق و حقوق بشر در زنان به‌طور منظم استفاده از لقب مصونی برای بارداری، هراس زن و زن در جهان دچار این سنت خونین اند.

14- فعال جنگی، زنان سه‌می‌رشیدی: علاقه‌مندان جنبش زنان که اقدامات علیه زنان را در دانشگاه‌های ایران به‌طور شیک و جنسیت‌گرایانه انجام می‌دادند در مقابل این وضعیت به‌طور بسیار معارفه و نگرانی برانگیخته بودند. این فعالیت‌ها در مورد حقوق زنان و حقوق بشر در زنان به‌طور منظم استفاده از لقب مصونی برای بارداری، هراس زن و زن در جهان دچار این سنت خونین اند.

15- جنگی: فعال حقوق کودکان، ایران، در زنان دست به اعتقاب خود زد. راه‌هایی برای حفظ حقوق و حقوق بشر در زنان به‌طور منظم استفاده از لقب مصونی برای بارداری، هراس زن و زن در جهان دچار این سنت خونین اند.

16- فعال جنگی، زنان سه‌می‌رشیدی: علاقه‌مندان جنبش زنان که اقدامات علیه زنان را در دانشگاه‌های ایران به‌طور شیک و جنسیت‌گرایانه انجام می‌دادند در مقابل این وضعیت به‌طور بسیار معارفه و نگرانی برانگیخته بودند. این فعالیت‌ها در مورد حقوق زنان و حقوق بشر در زنان به‌طور منظم استفاده از لقب مصونی برای بارداری، هراس زن و زن در جهان دچار این سنت خونین اند.

17- فعال جنگی، زنان سه‌می‌رشیدی: علاقه‌مندان جنبش زنان که اقدامات علیه زنان را در دانشگاه‌های ایران به‌طور شیک و جنسیت‌گرایانه انجام می‌دادند در مقابل این وضعیت به‌طور بسیار معارفه و نگرانی برانگیخته بودند. این فعالیت‌ها در مورد حقوق زنان و حقوق بشر در زنان به‌طور منظم استفاده از لقب مصونی برای بارداری، هراس زن و زن در جهان دچار این سنت خونین اند.
17- عربستان: شورش در زندان زنان
چهارشنبه 30 دی 1388

به‌بی‌سایر فارسی: زندانیان بن زندانی در مکه در عربستان گفتند که هنگامی که پیش به دلیل به‌دوزی و سوء استفاده زندان‌بانان و مقامات دست به شورش زدند.

این زنان در زندان گوگا و مهیا در مورد ضرب و شتم قرار گرفته اند، از چنین ماجرای سه‌وجهی به...

ادامه مطلب:

18- ایران: احتمال اجرای حکم سنگسار برای یک مهندس زن در تبریز
چهارشنبه 30 دی 1388

رحم محمدی صبح دیروز بدون اطلاع انجمن هما و خانواده اش اعیان شد، دو شهرواین است که حکم سنگسار در مورد همسر او کوری.

این زنان در گفت و گو با روزنامه سعودی گازت گفتند که در زندان مورد ضرب و شتم قرار گرفته اند، از گاه محرم شده و به...

ادامه مطلب:

19- ترکیه: مهندسین زن با تعبیه در عرصه کاری می‌باید می‌کنند
جمعه 25 دی 1388

کانون زنان ترکیه مبنی بر زنانهایی که در اینجا جناب نیروی خود فقط در ساختار مراجعه می‌شود، مهندسین زن ترکیه‌ای را که در انتشار جنایات علیه زنان شرکت‌های هم‌زنانه از نظر نظام وظیفه خود را می‌باید به‌وجود بگیرند، می‌پیگیری موارد مربوط به تبعیض جنسیتی در اتحادیه انتخابی (TMMOB) مهندسی و معمایی ارائه دهد.

ادامه مطلب:

20- ایران: تایید حکم سنگسار دو شهری
پنجشنبه 22 دی 1388

هرآن‌ها حکم سنگسار دو تهمه یک پرونده به‌نتیجه داشت تا محاکمه در دادگاه تجدیدنظر استان آذربایجان غربی تایید شد.

به‌گزارش واحد زندان‌های مجمعه‌های حقوق بشر در ایران، شعبه 12 دادگاه تجدیدنظر استان آذربایجان غربی حکم سنگسار برای دو متهم به زنا محکوم و تایید کرد است.

ادامه مطلب:

Call for actions:
ایران: فراخوان برای ازدای فال حقوقدان زنان، میمی به‌هم‌من
زنان و قوانین‌روز چهارشنبه 11 می (20 اردیبهشت) بی‌روهای امتبای ایران میمی به‌هم‌من از حقوقدان حقوق زنان و جامعه مدنی در شیراز را مددگیر کردند. بی‌روهای امتبای ایران، از نظر وضعي موسس و دبیرکل انجمن زنان پارس، که در سال 82 تاسیس شده است، ایجاد شده است، بر اساس حدای حکم‌دهی از حقوق‌های زنان حضور داشت از جمله کمپین یک میلیون امضا.

http://farsidari-wluml.org/?p=331

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Annex IV: WLUMIL Iran Focus

Less than one year after the Iran Programme has been started, these are our achievements:

WLUMIL Farsi Website & Publications:
The Farsi web site launched in March 2011, over 120 news items posted. Volunteers have helped to construct the site as currently WLUMIL has limited funds, once we have fundraised for the website we look forward to developing it further.

Farsi Journal: the content of the first issue has been gathered, edited and ready to publish.

Crime’s without Punishment:
This project is hosted by WLUMIL, the outputs so far:

- Established Boarding and governing bodies – We are still looking for one or two international lawyers to join the board.
  
  http://justiceforiran.org/%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%87-%D9%85%D8%A7/?lang=en

- Uploaded 2 call for actions – In addition to calling upon all the victims and families to break their silent, which was foreseen, we made a call for participation of the prisoners who were forced to marry with their interrogators what the facts have not been unveiled, yet.

- Found at least one other donor – Other than WLUMIL that contributed a seed grant to JFI, we have approached to the UK Foreign Office (in the framework of their development aids) with proposals which they have approved orally. However, receiving the funds for the projects is still in process. Launched a research framework.

- Trained 15 women’s movement activists in Europe. We had foreseen the number to be 12. Trained 3 women’s movement activists in Iran trained. We had foreseen the number to be 12 – As mentioned above when describing the development of the socio-political context, due to security concerns, we had to change the method of training and some of our volunteers backed out because of increased security threat.

- Fully documented 60 cases of sexual abuse – Fortunately, we are far ahead of our work plan both in number of interviews and in number of completed cases. So far, 33 interviews had been done and through them, we succeeded in completing more than 50 cases. Of course, there are still cases awaiting completion. We continue to administer interviews and we are considering expanding the 1980’s thematic report into at least two different reports; one about the systematic rape and sexual abuse and another one about the special cases of rape and the abuses based on gender discrimination.

- Uploaded a bilingual interactive website (in English and Farsi). Recorded 33 voice files from victims/families/witnesses – We had foreseen 30 voice files, though the files have not yet been uploaded due to a decision explained in question 2 below. Recorded 14 video files from victims/families/witnesses so far – We had foreseen 15 by the end of the project. The video files have not been uploaded yet due to a decision explained in question 2 below.

- Published 2 bilingual articles (one in Guardian, and one in Huffington Post), both translated by Mardomak. Links are provided below:
  
  http://www.huffingtonpost.com/shadi-sadr/the-branded_b_901142.html
  http://www.mardomak.org/story/63656
  http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/libertycentral/2010/nov/09/iran-human-rights-abuse
  http://www.mardomak.org/story/Dont_ignore_Irans_human_rights_abuse/
Unforeseen outputs of this project:

- Created a facebook page for Justice For Iran, accessible in this address.  
  http://www.facebook.com/pages/Justice-For-Iran/206090329406413
- Participate in 5 TV show interviews – 4 with the mainstream media (2 with BBC Persian, 2 with VOA) and one with an Iranian TV station in San Francisco.
- Translated and uploaded to the website one academic paper on sexual torture.
- Translated and uploaded to the website one international document on impunity.
- Handled 2 refugee cases
- Wrote one academic paper in Farsi on the necessity of justice for rehabilitation of Iranian society – It was originally published on JFI’s website but was later republished widely on the internet.

Collaboration with the VNC campaign:
Justice For Iran prepared a paper called ‘Global Map of Stoning’ which identifies countries in which stoning has been implemented justified either by law or by tradition.
Annex V: Women Reclaiming and Redefining Culture

*Women Reclaiming and Redefining Cultures* (WRRC) was a three-year programme initiated by Women Living under Muslim Laws and the Institute for Women’s Empowerment – funded by the MDG3 Fund of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a grant of 1.5 million Euros.

The aim of the programme was to enable women to reclaim and reconstruct cultural resources, including religion and tradition, and to provide women with empowering resources vis-a-vis those who use cultural and religious discourses to disempower women and deny their rights.

Objectives:
1) To pioneer, develop and support strategies that enable women’s empowerment in the face of disempowering forces that use ‘culture’ to legitimise women’s oppression.
2) To produce and disseminate multi-lingual, multi-media products to diverse audiences, promoting women’s empowerment as a culturally legitimate, universally desired, and practically feasible goal across all contexts
3) To build up global momentum around the Global Campaign *Stop Killing and Stoning Women!* thereby catalysing changes in policies, laws, and public opinion in support of women’s rights over their bodies, mobility, and sexuality, without ‘cultural’ exceptions
4) To develop cross-cultural solidarity between women’s rights advocates working in diverse contexts, including Muslim and non-Muslim contexts.

The programme was implemented through 3 thematic working groups, focussing on control over the body, ownership of and access to resources, and violence against women:
- Sexuality Working Group (SWG)
- Working group on Women’s Inheritance and Property Rights (WIPR)
- Stop Killing and Stoning Women Campaign (SKSW), which pre-dated the WRRC programme, as a Campaign hosted by WLUML, and which continues as the ‘Violence is not Our Culture’ (VNC) Campaign.

In less than 3 years, 46 projects were implemented in close cooperation with partners in 10 countries, and numerous multi-media and multi-lingual products were realised these projects. Furthermore, through VNC, projects were implemented across four continents (Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America).

The programme supported the development of effective strategies to contest the various contextual aspects of cultural/religious legitimisation of women’s oppression. In addition, two WRRC over-arching projects were undertaken: a database of progressive texts and resources, and a compilation and analysis of the strategies.

An extensive and diverse range of multi-media and multi-lingual products was realised, used, improved, and are available for others to utilise. During the 3-year span of the WRRC programme, the WLUML website expanded from 600,000 to 1,300,000 hits per month on average. VNC’s linked website has expanded enormously from 8000 at the start to over 6.6 million hits per year in 2011.

These resources form the WRRC archive on the WLUML website.

Local campaigns have been catalysed by VNC’s global campaign, and the communications team has linked local activism with the international human rights agenda and platforms. Local women’s
groups have enhanced their capacities to protect women’s rights. All three thematic working groups, not just SKSW, have achieved convincing results in this area.

Perhaps the very existence of the WRRC programme, with all its partners and activities, is the most striking and impressive example of challenging the trend of fundamentalisms and of cross cultural solidarity: all three working groups united women working from different backgrounds, with different paradigms and strategic choices (for instance, to work within a religious framework or within a secular frame), making use of each other’s experiences, and helping one another to strategize.

Cross-cultural solidarity, in terms of opportunities for project partners and WG members to compare and share activities and experiences across different contexts, was also developed. In at least one project, women of different religious communities worked together to strengthen each other’s ability to claim property rights. Furthermore, through SKSW/VNC solidarity appeals and campaigns, women of different religious/cultural communities supported each other’s struggles.

WRRC has largely managed to realise its aims; this is very admirable considering that ‘cultural/religiously legitimised violence against women’ is a very controversial theme to address, and the network is quite complex, with women working in different time zones and contexts.

It is a testimony to the success of WRRC that all project partners appreciated not only the material support but also the framework of women reclaiming and redefining cultures. It has stimulated creative and innovative efforts, and boosted the desire to continue the work.

Through a range of interventions, WRRC achieved the following;
- **Safe spaces were created** to explore and share ideas and experiences around controversial themes (physical and digital spaces)
- **Awareness was raised** for women (and men, girls and boys)
- **(New) strategies were developed**, and instruments to influence particular contexts were shared
- **Information materials were produced** which informed and/or attracted attention
- **Discussions were initiated** to gain input in the form of new arguments and alternative interpretations
- **Media coverage** (on old and new media) was organised
- **Local experiences were brought to international HR platforms**
- **The advocacy agenda was influenced**, with alliances made with other social movements
- **All projects/strategies were systematically documented, reported and analysed**, with key lessons edited for publication and dissemination.

In strategising for women’s long term empowerment, WRRC helped to create a counter culture to the forces that deny women’s human rights. The programme created a vital space for local women to speak and act in taboo areas, campaign at the international level, and develop materials and strategies to counter disempowering forces that seek to deny women their rights. In the words of Farida Shaheed – UN Independent Expert for Cultural Rights:

> ‘All harmful practices, regardless of provenance and justification, must be eliminated. All human rights are universal, indivisible and inter-related’
Annex VI: Violence is Not Our Culture Campaign

1. Background
In 2007, the Global Campaign to Stop Killing and Stoning Women was launched by a group of individual women’s rights activists, journalists, lawyers and academics to end the relentless misuse of religion and culture to justify the killing, maiming and torture of women as punishment for violating the imposed ‘norms’ of sexual behaviour. The Campaign was catalyzed by members of the Stop Stoning Forever Campaign in Iran, who requested the Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLUM) network to host a global campaign within which the issue of stoning would be raised at the international level. Other groups joined from the outset who had also been working on violence against women (VAW) and culture including those working on stoning in Nigeria, lashing in Indonesia, and so-called ‘honour killings’ in Pakistan. Since its launch, the Campaign has been hosted by the WLUM network. Due to feedback signaling a desire for a broader platform with which all those engaged in the nexus between culture and women’s human rights could relate, along with a need to align with the objectives of the Women Reclaiming and Redefining Cultures: Asserting Rights over Body, Self and Public Space (WRRC Programme) between 2008 and 2011, it grew into the Violence is Not our Culture (VNC) Campaign by 2011. This name-change captures the diversity of the contexts within which active participants work, and links them with the principles that: (i) discrimination against women is a root cause of VAW and (ii) that no violations of women’s rights can be excused by cultural or religious arguments, because (iii) women should be rightful and equal participants in shaping culture.

In 2010-2011, the VNC Campaign was funded through the WRRC Programme led by WLUM and the Institute for Women’s Empowerment (IWE) and funded by the “MDG3 Fund: Investing in Women” of the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The three thematic areas of this programme were Sexuality, Inheritance & Property Rights, and Violence Against Women through the VNC Campaign. The Campaign was also funded by an anonymous donor, administered via the Tides Foundation, which had extended research and operational support since 2009.

Through these two funding streams, resources were provided in 2010-2011 to support a campaign team led by a full-time Campaign Manager and project partners in Asia, Africa and diasporic groups in Europe, pulling together various initiatives and strategies into an overarching and coherent global campaign. The VNC campaign provided seed funding to partners working at community and national levels in various countries, including Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal and Sudan, which led to a substantial increase of the breadth of issues being taken up by VNC Campaign the umbrella of culturally-justified violence (CVAW).

The VNC Campaign is designed to mobilise international support for actions and projects of partners and allies around the theme of culturally-justified gender-based discrimination and VAW, to facilitate capacity-building of partners and local activists especially around advocacy (including language, technology, networking) and building a knowledge-base (including around religious and civil laws and customs) to serve as a repository of knowledge and advocacy strategies on various themes of women, human rights, gender, religion and culture.

The VNC Campaign’s objectives during this period were:

- Exposing and confronting all forms and manifestations of CVAW wherever and whenever they occur
- Rejecting those ‘cultural’ and ‘religious’ justifications which condone impunity and minimize the severity of crimes committed against women and girls.
• Supporting the demand for justice on behalf of victims and survivors of CVAW through advocacy and campaigning and building of partnerships with the women’s movements and other sectors of civil societies in support of their causes.
• Raising awareness on gender-based discrimination as the root cause of CVAW and promoting initiatives toward women’s empowerment and gender equality.

The VNC Campaign has employed the following strategies toward these objectives:

• Supporting local initiatives (‘sister campaigns’) in WRRC Programme focal countries through seed grants for advocacy projects, along with informal mentoring and active network-building
• Strengthening the capacity of partners through training workshops, exposure to international human rights mechanisms, as well as through informal mentoring and networking
• Developing and implementing a communications strategy, which includes online appeals, public statements, and regular circulation of information; translation of material for women human rights defenders (WHRDs); developing online platforms where partners, campaign team members and allies can engage with the issues; developing internal communication systems including linkages between WLUML and the wider Campaign.
• Linking local and global processes through strategic engagement with United Nations and other human rights instruments around the issues of culture, violence, sexuality and women’s rights. This involves bringing partners’ cases and analyses around CVAW to the agenda of the international human rights policy-makers, while simultaneously discussing trends in the international human rights arena related to culture and women’s rights with partners and allies.

2. Outcomes
2.1 Supporting strategies for women’s empowerment
The VNC Campaign proceeds from an understanding that local groups have the expertise and knowledge required to develop context-specific, successful, and flexible strategies for change. Working in a ‘bottom-up’ manner is designed to permeate its work from planning of projects and interventions, to strategizing and creating alliances. Following the path set by WLUML as an international network, VNC campaigning privileges consultation and collaboration with partners or contacts close to the issue before taking any public action.

In 2009-2010, the VNC Campaign Team contributed research to “Strategies of Resistance: Challenging the Cultural Disempowerment of Women,” electronically-published by WLUML and IWE through the WRRC Programme. For this publication, the VNC Campaign conducted interviews and desk reviews to collect strategic narratives from ten organizations in the Global South. Some of the strategies identified included the ‘politics of fun’, working within the justice system, community awareness-raising, working within religious frameworks, creating physical safe spaces, using media including radio and theatre, action-research, alliance-building and linking VAW and disabilities through the lens of culture. The strategies collected were loosely collected into three main headings: Using and Diversifying Multi-Media Strategies, Research for Action and Networking for Change, and Building capacities to reclaim cultural rights and public space. Along with engaging with the international human rights system, these strategies are employed by the VNC Campaign at the level of its partners and transnational campaign team.

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9 http://www.wluml.org/archive/wrrc/content/strategies-resistance-challenging-cultural-disempowerment-women-global-project-
2.2 Research and networking

At the international level, the VNC Campaign Team and allies have contributed to research, as a contribution to collective knowledge and as tools for advocacy: the production and translation of its three original policy papers\(^\text{10}\) and the book *Control and Sexuality: The Revival of Zina Laws in Muslim Contexts*,\(^\text{11}\) also available as an e-publication. *Control and Sexuality* is an evidence-based study on forms of culturally-justified VAW and legal frameworks in Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey, and is already being used in creative ways, including as a tool for working with university students in Indonesia and was praised by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Freedom of Religion and Belief, who commented that he had used the text with his university students in Germany.

The issues of the VNC Campaign also inform, and are shared through, the academic research of graduate students involved with the VNC Campaign, including the publishing of “The Piety of Public Participation: The Revolutionary Muslim Woman in the Islamic Republic of Iran” the journal *Politics, Religion & Ideology* (2011), and the paper “To Specify or Single Out: Should We Use the Term "Honor Killing," published in the *Muslim World Journal of Human Rights*. Issues and outputs of the VNC Campaign were presented at forum held by the Latin American women’s rights network CLADEM, “Education Beyond Goals,” in Peru in 2010, which was also attended by the UN Special Rapporteur on Education.

Research initiatives by VNC partners supported under the WRRC Programme include: Salmmah Women’s Resource Centre’s innovative research on sexual harassment in Sudan, ongoing interactions with the Afghan Women’s Network, supporting the creation of the Association of Progressive Muslims Movement in the ASEAN region, and research by Solidaritas Perempuan on issues of CVAW, rural women and sexuality in Indonesia.

Active networking is an ongoing component of the VNC Campaign, with partners, between partners, and in both ad hoc and formal settings. It has included developing an online rapid response system for responding to urgent actions, regular digital communications including the establishment of an online space for VNC partners and allies, and systematic engagement with human rights mechanisms including through a presence at UN arenas from 2008-2011 and via the International Coalition of Women Human Rights Defenders.

2.2 Capacity-building

The VNC Campaign organized two regional trainings on ‘Strategic E-Campaigning on CVAW’ in 2010 with expert trainers on progressive communications and women’s issues, from the Women’s Networking and Support Programme of the Association of Progressive Communications (APC-WNSP). These workshops brought together a total of approximately 40 participants from the VNC Campaign’s network in Asia and Africa. For the Africa region, our partner BAOBAB For Women’s Human Rights hosted the training for VNC participants, as well as allies from the broader WRRC Programme, and our partner Solidaritas Perempuan in Indonesia hosted the training for the Asia region, bringing together VNC campaigners. The trainings addressed conceptual issues of how to

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\(^{10}\) The VNC Policy Briefing Series includes: “No Justice in Justifications: Violence Against Women in the Name of Culture, Religion and Tradition”, “Stoning is Not our Culture: A Comparative Analysis of Human Rights and Religious Discourses in Iran and Nigeria”, and “Criminalizing Sexuality: Zina laws as Violence against Women in Muslim Contexts”, and translations into French, Indonesian, Urdu, Arabic and Farsi have been undertaken. [http://www.violenceisnotourculture.org/policybriefing](http://www.violenceisnotourculture.org/policybriefing)

\(^{11}\) [http://www.wluml.org/node/6869](http://www.wluml.org/node/6869). Translations of select chapters into Indonesia, Farsi and Urdu have been undertaken and are currently being circulated online.
develop an advocacy campaign and a communications strategy, as well as hands-on training on using various software and online tools to implement these strategies. These trainings led to spin-off workshops held by partners in Senegal and Sudan with their colleagues and youth in the community around using information and communication tools (ICTs) for campaigning, and directly prompted Baidarie and Shirkat Gah in Pakistan to integrate ICT components into their campaigning on VAW.

This partnership with the APC-WNSP also led to the VNC campaign’s participation in two trainings in Asia and Africa on ‘Online Security’ in 2011. In 2011 the VNC also participated in a workshop on ‘Internet Rights and Women’s Rights’ and strengthened its understanding of the intersections of online campaigning and the human rights framework through its participation in the sixth annual Internet Governance Forum.

This partnership also resulted in the e-publication of a resource for activists: *Strategising Online Activism: A Toolkit*[^12], a 50-page guide which provides practical advice on planning an online campaign, selecting relevant ICT tools, and factoring in issues of online security. The Toolkit is currently being translated by APC, for wider use and accessibility.

Since its inception, building of capacity has also taken the form of supporting delegates from the Campaign to attend and actively engage in UN spaces, in order to strengthen skills and confidence in networking and advocacy. This continued in 2010-2011, with a delegation of VNC campaign to a series of networking meetings with UN staff and allies in Geneva (2010), participation in a workshop organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2010, and two events at the Human Rights Council in 2011 (see below for further details).

Strengthening skills and building empowerment is also built into the projects of VNC partners, including awareness-building of CVAW and women’s rights amongst: journalists in Nigeria and Sudan (BAOBAB for Women’s Human Rights and Salmmah Women’s Resource Center), university students in Pakistan and Indonesia (Shirkat Gah and Solidaritas Perempuan), schoolchildren in Senegal (Grefels), and rural women in Indonesia, Pakistan and Nigeria (Solidaritas Perempuan, Baidarie Sialkot and Baobab).

### 2.4 Online Activism and strategic use of the Media

Media and communications formed the focus of the majority of the partners’ projects and a substantial portion of the projects of the Campaign Team. Outputs ranged from original radio-shows and comic books, to setting up Facebook sites and online petitions. Sustainability and networking has been built into the multi-media projects, including working with journalists and students, in a number of countries. In addition to producing materials that challenge the cultural and religious acceptability of gender-based discrimination and violence, projects have also expanded the online presence of the VNC Campaign and attracted media coverage. See the Annex for further details on multi-media outputs by the VNC Campaign and its partners.

The VNC Campaign continues to rely upon a Communications Team of approximately 4 people to address internal and public communications, as well as coordinating collective projects that bring together outputs and analyses from partners and sister campaigners. This has included ongoing dissemination and translations of *Control and Sexuality* and the three VNC Policy Papers into partner’s languages, redesigning the website, creating a private online platform for VNC partners and allies, and creating a multi-media compilation DVD with VNC reports and audio-visual material from partners, which was updated in 2011 with a total of 1500 discs produced and currently being circulated. When the campaign was launched in late 2007 the website received 8528 hits, which escalated to 969,630 hits in 2008. In 2009 it received 1,430,556 hits, and by January 2011 had

received 6,605,832 hits. Between 2008 and 2011, over 29 calls for action and statements were issued through the VNC website, on both specific cases of CVAW and broad trends.

At the global level, the VNC Campaign partnered with Take Back the Tech Campaign (through the APC-WNSP), and worked with VNC partners to mark the occasion of its third year with a series of global actions during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence\(^\text{13}\)

This on-going work of the Communications team has laid foundations of a campaign communications strategy that recognizes that online spaces and both new and older forms of media are themselves public spaces, which women may reclaim and redefine in their work on culture, rights, and VAW.

2.5 Engagement with Human Rights
Since its outset, the VNC Campaign has highlighted the engagement with Human Rights as a part of a continuing strategy to assert the universal and indivisible nature of women’s rights as human rights and to confront cultural relativist agendas. The rights-centred work of partners in resisting cultural and religious justifications for gender-based violence and reclaiming ‘culture’ to uphold women’s rights and social justice are intrinsic parts of this strategy. The Campaign holds that working with a rights-centred approach includes invoking the UN and human rights instruments to demand State and non-state accountability and equality before the law as they are applied at the national, regional and transnational levels, and within the communities in which women live.

The VNC Campaign Team works to link partners’ issues and analyses with developments in HR arenas, by calling for state accountability in cases of CVAW, calling for State due diligence to ensure that violations by non-state actors and impunity are addressed, and delivering public statements to feed into the setting of standards, opinions and global agendas. Along with threats to women’s universal human rights, there have also been positive developments in the United Nations in terms of increasing recognition of gender-based violence against women as a human rights violation which can occur by state and non-state actors, which renders the human rights system an important arena for linking with others to push for States to exercise their responsibility to eradicate all forms of VAW. The arenas of international human rights are also public spaces that the VNC Campaign encourages women to access, reclaim and redefine.

In 2010-2011, the VNC Campaign’s activities in UN arenas to raises the issues, cases and analyses of CVAW have included:

- Organizing a panel event at the UN Commission on the Status of Women in 2010, bringing VNC partners and activists from Afghanistan, Indonesia (including Aceh), Malaysia, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan, in a dialogue with the UN Special Rapporteurs on VAW (Rashida Manjoo 2008-present), Torture (Manfred Nowak, 2004-2010), and Extra-Judicial and Summary Executions (Philip Alston, 2004-2010).\(^\text{14}\)
- At this session of the CSW, the VNC campaign also held a forum to introduce the WRRC programme and screen two documentary films (on the case of a stoning sentence in Iran produced by colleagues in the Stop Stoning Forever Campaign, and on a whipping sentence in Indonesia, from colleagues in Solidaritas Perempuan).\(^\text{15}\)
- In 2010 the VNC Campaign shifted its focus to work more actively with the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and UN special mandate

\(^{13}\)http://www.violenceisnotourculture.org/node/1578
\(^{15}\)http://www.violenceisnotourculture.org/node/902
holders. The Campaign became involved in a resolution that had been put forward to the HRC that sought to seek agreement upon ‘universal traditional values.’ The VNC Campaign presented a statement during a workshop organized by the OHCHR, which challenged the notion that any state may invoke ‘traditional values’ to excuse a human rights violation highlighting the role of VNC partners and other WHRDs in challenging those ‘traditional values’ and practices that are antithetical to human rights and which are often used to excuse VAW. The statement also raised concerns about the tendency to essentialize traditional values as inherently harmful to women, and with the notion that human rights law alone can eliminate “harmful traditional practices,” without addressing the economic and political underpinnings of women’s subordination. The Campaign also attended an open session of the annual meeting of the UN Special Procedures mandate-holders, using the opportunity to raise issues of CVAW and cases of VNC partners in a statement.

• At the 16th session of the Human Rights Council (March 2011), the VNC Campaign organised a panel on “Cultures, Traditions and VAW: Human Rights Challenges”17, organized jointly with AWID, IWRAW-AP and PLD, India. This panel included perspectives on CVAW from non-Muslim contexts in India and Latin America, and a presentation from the UN Independent Expert on Cultural Rights (Farida Shaheed, 2009-present).

• The campaign also used the opportunity of this session of the HRC to launch the publication Control and Sexuality: The revival of zina laws in Muslim contexts (WLUML/VNC Campaign: 2010).19 Along with presentations from the authors, Ziba Mir-Hosseini and Vanja Hamzić, and Campaign supporters from the WLUML network and beyond,20 a presentation was given by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief (Heiner Bielefeldt, 2010-present).

• During this session of the HRC, two oral statements by the VNC were presented on the anniversary of the Vienna Declaration which noted that the relationship between culture and human rights remains highly contested within the UN human rights system when States perpetuate a culture of impunity by legitimizing the harmful values and traditions underpinning instances of VAW. A second statement was delivered on the need to retain the independence of women’s shelters in Afghanistan.21

• During the HRC session, the Director of Salmmah Women’s Resource Centre, the VNC/WLUML partner in Sudan, had a series of briefings with a number of State delegates to the HRC in preparation for the next universal period review (UPR) of Sudan.

• The issues of CVAW and the work of VNC Campaign continue to be regularly shared with the UN Special Rapporteurs, including the UNSRs on Human Rights Defenders and the SR for Human Rights Defenders in Africa.

3. Recommended strategic directions for the Campaign in the next four (4) years

On 6-8 May 2011, the VNC Campaign brought together 24 partners, campaign teams and allies to review the first three years of the Campaign and to discuss its future. This meeting built upon the evaluation process which had been conducted between February and May 2011, and looked ahead

16 http://www.violenceisnotourculture.org/node/1342
18 http://www.violenceisnotourculture.org/HRC_Sessions
20 Khawar Mumtaz (CEO, ShirkatGah, Pakistan), Seval Yildrim (Law professor, Whittier Law School), and Zarizana Abdul Aziz (WLUML Director and VNC Advisor).
21 http://www.wluml.org/node/7045
to strategize for the next phase of the Campaign. Five (5) strategic objectives were identified during this Strategic Consultation Meeting.

- For the VNC Campaign to contribute to the critical analyses of “VAW” and “culture” and its nexus through a research on how women in different cultural contexts view ‘violence ‘ and how violence is learnt and reproduced in a variety of ‘cultural’ contexts and how ‘culture’ of violence could be changed.
- The VNC Campaign will continue to contribute to the evolution of a vision towards a just, rights-based, violence-free culture through mainstreaming of its human rights framework in addressing CVAW at the meso-, national, regional and international levels.
- The visibility and effectiveness of the VNC campaign will be further increased by expanding its alliances with diverse actors in Muslim contexts. By Muslim contexts, the group meant Muslim majority countries and communities and those in diaspora.
- Through new and creative ways of mobilisation, the VNC at different levels of its presence will reach out to, mobilise and build new constituencies especially the youth.
- The VNC Campaign will be a major contributor to a greater coverage and critical analysis of CVAW at mainstream national, regional and international media.

VNC Campaign’s multi-media outputs (2009-2011)

The table below shows the VNC projects between 2009 and 2011 that involved production and dissemination of original, multi-media advocacy materials. The connection between these diverse outputs of is that partners incorporating the framework of the global VNC Campaign while retaining their specificities, finding common ground in expressing that violence and discrimination against women is never acceptable, while retaining their context-specificity.22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production/Dissemination of original materials</th>
<th>Partner / Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The ‘Stop Criminalisation and Inhuman Punishment of Women Campaign’ organised a series of public debates and radio programmes, and produced and disseminated brochures</td>
<td>Solidaritas Perempuan, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 journalists from 6 geographical zones were trained in media advocacy techniques to open up discussion on Stoning and Killing women as a form of punishment. (led to Year 2 media outputs)</td>
<td>BAOBAB for Women’s Human Rights, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A group of WHRDs and artists collaborated to produce a travelling art exhibition “No Honour in Killing: Making Visible the Buried Truth”, which has been shown around the country and produced an exhibition catalogue.</td>
<td>various individuals affiliated with Women’s Action Forum, Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Producing, translating and disseminating the Campaign’s concept notes, objectives, and statement on the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.</td>
<td>Campaign Team, online and at the 2009 CSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The ‘Stop Criminalisation and Inhuman Punishment of Women Campaign’ created print, audio-visual materials and training materials to use with women and men in rural communities to address the issue of women and fundamentalism fact-sheets and press releases for the media. Also participated in radio talk shows, V Film Festival: International Women Film Festival, and</td>
<td>Solidaritas Perempuan, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22Further information and outputs can be found at [http://wrrc.wluml.org/archive/wrrc/theme/violence-against-women](http://wrrc.wluml.org/archive/wrrc/theme/violence-against-women)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Organization/Location</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In follow-up to their Year 1 project, held radio call-in shows on issues of CVAW, religion and women’s rights in 4 areas of Nigeria, in English and local languages. Radio jingles and a sticker campaign were also developed and circulated.</td>
<td>BAOBAB for Women’s Human Rights, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creation of two comics on sexual violence against girls with disabilities (‘Nafi’, an 11-year-old in a wheelchair is abused while begging, and ‘Khadija’ who is discriminated against by her would-be in-laws for being albino), highlighting their agency and reclamation of their rights, as well as cultural and religious factors contributing to their abuse. Is now being translated, reprinted and distributed by Handicap International.</td>
<td>GREFELS, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The production of two research-for-action reports: one on strategies against sexual harassment in Egypt and Morocco, and one based on field investigation on sexual harassment by interviewing students and female tea-sellers. Reports presented to the media.</td>
<td>Salmmah Women’s Resource Centre, Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Production of the following VNC materials: original design of a new campaign strap line and logo; hard and soft copies of the 3 original policy briefing papers (stoning in Iran and Nigeria, overview on culturally justified VAW, and zina laws as a legal basis for CVAW); 1000 data DVDs compiling reports, .ppt presentations and videos; bookmarks, streamers, informational leaflets, calling cards; hard and soft copies of the Campaign’s Statement on Beijing + 15. Website redesigned and re-launched to include platforms for campaign partners and a search function.</td>
<td>Campaign Team, online and to partners and allies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Local radio broadcasts; sms campaign capturing feedback from the public about new, regressive legislation; production of a comic book about the legislation which would allow for stoning and other punishments; dialogue with community and religious leaders.</td>
<td>Koalisi NGO Ham, Aceh Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Training of school-children on how to use ICTs (online petitions, blogs, social networking tools, etc.), using the techniques learned at the WRRC Strategic E-Campaigning training to find out about and speak out against FGM. The children wrote out their recommendations around FGM and set up a Google Group for further discussion.</td>
<td>GREFELS, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Two workshops conducted using the techniques learned at the WRRC Strategic E-Campaigning training, one with journalists and caricaturists, and one with students and civil society allies.</td>
<td>Salmmah Women’s Resource Centre, Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 press conferences; creation of a blog and twitter page; 2 radio talk shows in Bulukumba (site of whipping case); screening of the short documentary <em>Makkunrai Makkuntana</em> with religious scholars and community women; press release on violence to religious minorities; public rally/event GADIS (Anti-Discrimination Women Movement) Weekend on 100th</td>
<td>Solidaritas Perempuan, Indonesia (national)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
anniversary of IWD which created pins/buttons, online petition and blogging as well as direct action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Two radio talk-shows, press releases, a Face Book group, a launch of research findings (“Analysis of the Impact of Religious Values Institutional to Women’s Life”), and a public event.</td>
<td>Solidaritas Perempuan, Indonesia (Aceh)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Online petition to pass pending domestic violence legislation; hard-copy petition in Urdu; broadcasts on local television including circulating information about a women’s helpline telephone number</td>
<td>Baidarie – Sialkot, Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 radio programmes, development of a facebook page and website, as part of creating a network of Iranian lesbians in Germany/Europe</td>
<td>Equal Despite Difference campaign (Iran/Global)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Supported the creation of a documentary film on stoning in Iran and state control, using the case study of Sakineh Ashtiani Mohammadi, circulated online with English subtitles.</td>
<td>Institute for Women’s Empowerment (IWE)-Iran (Iran/Global)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Held a film competition with university students, produced 10 films, two of which won the competition; production of ‘violence is not our culture’ materials</td>
<td>Shirkat Gah Women’s Resource Centre (Pakistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Improving website functionality, creation of an online, open-source private platform for sister campaigners, global team, advisors, etc (forthcoming), ongoing implementation of internal and external communication strategy; translations of policy papers and Control and Sexuality chapters into languages of WRRC-focal countries and making freely available online, 500 more DVDs with partners’ media outputs from Year 3</td>
<td>Campaign Team, online</td>
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</tbody>
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