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Behind closed doors: mobilizing Lebanon's migrant maids

Migrant domestic workers celebrate the launch of their union in Beirut. Such workers are primarily from Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, the Philippines and Nepal.

Gemma Justo, general secretary of Lebanon's first domestic workers union, has a big problem. How can she start mobilising and organising the country's 250,000 migrant domestic workers when so few are able to leave their employers' homes and show up for a meeting?

In front of her sit a small group of Ethiopian women, speaking among themselves. Another problem: Justo, a Filipina, speaks English, the other women Amharic. There is a flurry of activity as someone tries and fails to find a translator so that the women can discuss an upcoming protest march.

"Tea, Nescafé?" Justo asks, trying to get the meeting started. "Whiskey?" she finally says as the women laugh. The meeting finishes early and the women hurry back to their domestic duties, promising to return to try again.

Justo is undaunted. She knows this is going to be an uphill struggle. The fledgling union is yet to be recognized by the government and is operating in a difficult and hostile environment. Lebanon is a dangerous place to be a domestic worker. Human rights groups have documented the widespread abuse of domestic workers. This makes Justo determined to succeed.

Read more:

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/feb/15/lebanon-migrant-maids-domestic-workers-union>

A New Constitution for the People: An Interview with Egypt Constitutional Committee Member Houda Elsadda

Established in September 2013, the 50-committee was entrusted with the task of drafting Egypt's new Constitution. Dr. Hoda Elsadda, one of the five women members of this committee, an academic and a human rights activist, reflects on the highlights and key learning from this most interesting and complex journey which is undoubtedly a landmark moment in the history of Egypt.



The 50-committee worked extensively during a period of three months and completed its draft on the 3d of December 2013. This period was intensive and included a series of external consultations with diverse interest groups, political parties and experts as well as internal discussions and debates which were concluded through voting.

According to Dr. El Sadda, the process was critical because legal and constitutional reforms have direct and long lasting implications and impacts on the rights of women and on citizens' rights in general.

Read more:

<http://www.blog.learningpartnership.org/2014/01/egypt-constitution-women-rights/>

Denmark – Opening of Denmark’s First Female-Led Mosque



Mosques are “male-dominated and patriarchal places, where a man is at the speaking platform, a man leads prayer, a man is in focus and dominant”, says Sherin Khankan, an academic and one of four female imams in Denmark. It is for this reason that she has set up Copenhagen’s first female-led mosque, a “feminist project” designed to facilitate worship “on women’s terms.”

Having come up with the idea more than a year ago, Khankan – who has a Muslim Syrian father and a Christian Finnish mother – is determined to broaden Islam’s appeal to her fellow countrywomen. “I have never felt at home in the existing mosques. The new grand mosques are unbelievably beautiful, but I have the feeling of being a stranger when I am there,” she told Danish newspaper Politiken.

“The majority of Danish imams do not want female colleagues,” Khankan said in another interview with Dagsbladet Information.

Read more:

<http://www.wunrn.com/2016/02/denmark-opening-of-denmarks-first-female-led-mosque/>

Egypt – Relationship between Feminism & State Policies for Elimination of Violence Against Women

The issue of Violence against Women in the public sphere has been a major source of concern over the past few years, especially in the four years following the January 25th Revolution in 2011. Discussion of what Women have to endure in the public sphere became commonplace on many platforms, including the media and social networking sites. It has also become a leading item on the agendas of many feminist organizations and various groups which seek to confront the exacerbating and increasingly frequent phenomenon.

In this context, many feminist groups expressed the need for ensuring that perpetrators of mob-sexual assaults and gang rapes are held accountable and adequately punished, addressing the deeper elements of the issue with a comprehensive long-term scheme with a view to its elimination, and the adoption of national policies to combat the exacerbating phenomenon; as an expression of the State’s responsibility towards its female citizens.

Read more:

<http://www.wunrn.com/2016/02/egypt-relationship-between-feminism-state-policies-for-elimination-of-violence-against-women-example-of-egypt-national-strategy-for-elimination-of-vaw/>

Saudi Arabia – women prevented from marriage of choice because parents reject, taking cases to personal status courts

Personal status courts across Saudi Arabia have been handling 128 cases of women seeking to get married because their families are preventing them from doing so.



A report by the Ministry of Justice stated these were the number of complaints received over the past four months, but there were many more not reaching the courts because of social norms in Saudi Arabia.

The report stated that many parents were preventing their daughters from getting married because they did not believe the young men were suitable for them, according to a report in a local publication.

The report showed that 10 courts are handling these cases with Makkah coming in first with 45 cases followed by Riyadh. The Eastern Province has 24, Madinah 13, Al-Qasim seven, Asir five, Tabuk and Hail two each, and Jazan and Al-Baha with one case each.

Read more:

<http://www.wunrn.com/2016/02/saudi-arabia-women-prevented-from-marriage-of-choice-because-parents-reject-taking-cases-to-personal-status-courts/>

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Why do refugee women from Syria in Lebanon face constant sexual harassment and exploitation?



1. Women are doubly at risk: both as refugees, and because of their gender

Amnesty recently interviewed 77 refugee women from Syria in Lebanon. Some told us that Lebanese men offer them money or help in exchange for sex, knowing that most refugees live in deep poverty. Others said they had been threatened, including with weapons. Almost all the women we spoke to said they are constantly sexually harassed in public – by neighbours, bus and taxi drivers, strangers in the street – sometimes even by police officers and government employees.

2. Many refugee women are supporting their families alone

Lebanon now hosts more refugees per capita than any other country in the world. Most have fled the intense conflict in neighbouring Syria.

Read more:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2016/02/why-refugee-women-syria-lebanon-face-sexual-harassment-exploitation/>

Female refugees face physical assault, exploitation and sexual harassment on their journey through Europe

Governments and aid agencies are failing to provide even basic protections to women refugees traveling from Syria and Iraq. New research conducted by Amnesty International shows that women and girl refugees face violence, assault, exploitation and sexual harassment at every stage of their journey, including on European soil.

The organization interviewed 40 refugee women and girls in northern Europe last month who travelled from Turkey to Greece and then across the Balkans. All the women described feeling threatened and unsafe during the journey. Many reported that in almost all of the countries they passed through they experienced physical abuse and financial exploitation, being groped or pressured to have sex by smugglers, security staff or other refugees.

“After living through the horrors of the war in Iraq and Syria these women have risked everything to find safety for themselves and their children. But from the moment they begin this journey they are again exposed to violence and exploitation, with little support or protection,” said Tirana Hassan, Amnesty International's Crisis Response director.

Read more:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2016/01/female-refugees-face-physical-assault-exploitation-and-sexual-harassment-on-their-journey-through-europe/>

Work with men and boys: what does success look like?



‘Engendering Men: Evidence on Routes to Gender Equality’ (EMERGE) have launched a new blog series on successful strategies to engage men in work for gender equality.

A new post will be published each week in the run up to the 60th session of the Commission on the Status of Women which will take place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 to 24 March 2016.

Each will be written by an EMERGE partner and will focus on one of the project’s case studies.

The two-year EMERGE project is building an openly accessible basis of evidence, lessons and guidance for working with boys and men to promote gender equality.

So far, two posts have been published in the series. The first is written by Institute of Development Studies Research Fellow Mariz Tadros. Five years on from the revolution in Egypt she looks at how men’s involvement in collective action to challenge sexual harassment has developed against a backdrop of changing political conditions.

Read more:

<http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/news/work-men-and-boys-what-does-success-look>

Why Does Daesh Recruit Women?



Regardless of how chauvinistic a totalitarian theocracy can be toward women, they cannot live without them because of women's obvious role in reproduction and the domestic support they provide for a family as wives and mothers. Daesh (the self-proclaimed IS), also uses women to propagate their cause in the social media and as law enforcers, who are responsible for searching other women and making sure that they abide by the rules of dress and conduct. The tactics they have been using to recruit women are as sophisticated as those used by any other organized criminal group, and they are tailored to the culture of the target group in a way that utilizes their weaknesses and increases the false allure of life under Daesh rule.

Unfortunately, the rise of Islamophobia has been manipulated by terrorists to gain more recruits from the West. The bigotry and extremism of some people in the West are fanning the flames of extremism among some Muslims, especially those who were born and raised in Western countries.

Read more:

<http://www.wunrn.com/2016/02/why-does-daeshisis-recruit-women/>

Dispatches: 'Virginity Testing' to End for Yezidi Rape Survivors



"Luna" was captured by ISIS fighters when they swept through northern Iraq in August 2014. She was sold four times and raped by all her "owners." She was one of hundreds of Yezidi women and girls who had similar experiences.

Some of them eventually escaped and were reunited with their community, who took refuge in Iraqi Kurdistan. But that wasn't the end of their ordeal.

Survivors my colleague and I interviewed, described organized rape, sexual slavery, and forced marriage by ISIS. They were in dire need of health care, counselling and other services to help them begin to recover from their ordeal.

Kurdistan officials took their needs seriously, but subjected some unmarried women and girls to "virginity tests" –an abusive and inaccurate procedure-- as part of a forensic, post-rape examination. Judge Ayman Bamerny, who heads a committee gathering evidence of ISIS crimes, told us these tests were seen as evidence of rape by Iraqi courts.

Read more:

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/01/27/dispatches-virginity-testing-end-yezidi-rape-survivors>

GENDER & HUMAN RIGHTS

Pope suggests contraception can be condoned in Zika crisis

In a departure from previous Catholic teaching, Pope Francis suggests women exposed to the Zika virus could use artificial contraception

Pope Francis has indicated that women exposed to the Zika virus may be permitted to use contraception to avoid pregnancy, in a departure from Catholic teaching.

However he reiterated the church's staunch opposition to abortion, saying it was a crime and "absolute evil".

His comments came as women in South America frantically try to terminate pregnancies for fear of giving birth to babies with microcephaly, which gives them unusually small heads. Speaking to reporters on the papal plane as he returned to Rome after a visit to Mexico, Francis obliquely suggested that artificial contraception could be used in extreme situations to avoid pregnancy.

Unlike abortion, "avoiding pregnancy is not an absolute evil" and in certain circumstances it may be "the lesser evil".

He referred to the exceptional dispensation issued by one of his predecessors, Pope Paul VI, who permitted Catholic nuns in Africa to take birth control pills in the face of the risk of being raped. He was thought to be referring to the conflict in what was then the Belgian Congo in the 1960s and 70s.

Read more:

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/feb/18/pope-suggests-contraception-can-be-condoned-in-zika-crisis>

Young and female: A double "strike" for women entering the workforce

An ILO/MasterCard Foundation study sheds new light on the challenges facing young women's participation in the world of work.



Azita Berar Awad and Ann Miles For decades promoting gender equality and empowering women has been on the development agenda. We know that empowering women, and particularly young women, to make their own choices for an active participation in the economy makes a difference on so many fronts. The research shows an abundance of positive links. And yet it's clear that another generation of young women remains outside the reach of what should be their full economic and self-empowerment potential.

A new ILO report based on an analysis of school-to-work transition surveys (SWTS) in more than 30 developing countries concludes that being young and female continues to pose a double challenge for the current generation of young women looking to find decent jobs. The surveys were conducted thanks to a partnership between the ILO and The MasterCard Foundation .

Read more:

http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/comment-analysis/WCMS_448737/lang-en/index.htm

Egyptian Women in 2015 Parliamentary Elections

Egypt's Parliamentary election is the third and final step of Egypt's roadmap that was set after the ouster of former president Mohamed Morsi after mass protests in 2013.

The electoral marathon started off with liquidity of parties as the number of political parties in Egypt after the January 25 revolution was estimated at 104. Nonetheless, Most of those parties did not succeed in creating populist bases. Moreover, a number of party leaders withdrew from running in Parliament, reducing the party's chances of winning seats in Parliament.

Within this context, and since the announcement of the start of the preparation for the Parliamentary elections, many coalitions were dissolved before the decision of postponing elections and after, also new coalitions were formed. There were several conflicts and withdrawals within the parliamentary coalitions mostly due to disagreements on the number of seats.

The administrative court deemed that the decision of former PM Ibrahim Mehleb to redistribute some electoral district as invalid in addition to order another medical check up to even those who took it. This put more financial burden on the candidates. The Court's verdicts caused more confusion.

The verdict led some lists as "Sahwet Masr", translated as "Egypt Awakens", and Social Justice Coalition and individual candidates to withdraw, in addition to some coalitions threatening withdrawal. This verdict increased the financial burden on female candidates allowing capital to lead the way.

Read more:

<http://www.wunrn.com/2016/02/egypt-women-in-2015-parliamentary-elections-overview-analysis/>

Saudi Arabia – Restrictions bar women from entering starbucks

Women reportedly barred entry after gender-separation wall ordered by authorities collapsed.



Saudi women going to the Starbucks café in Riyadh were surprised to find a board at the door asking them to keep out of the place, according to *Emirates 24/7*.

Images of the notice preventing women from entering Starbucks soon began showing up on Twitter.

The notice, in Arabic as well as English, reads, "Please no entry for ladies, only send your driver to order. Thank you."

The Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, the most influential law enforcing authority in the Kingdom, ordered the café's management not to admit women, according to *Emirates 24/7*.

The commission issued the order after it found that the gender-separation wall ordered by authorities for all restaurants and other shops had collapsed.

Read more:

<http://www.wunrn.com/2016/02/saudi-arabia-restrictions-bar-women-from-entering-starbucks-in-saudi-arabia/>

Tunisia's single mothers still struggle to overcome stigma

The situation of unmarried mothers, faced with a delicate dilemma and deprived of rights, makes a telling allegory for modern Tunisia — a country increasingly liberated but that still promotes conservative values.

On one side, the mere existence of unmarried mothers breaks the great taboo of premarital sex. According to a survey by the Pew Research Center from 2013, 89% of Tunisians say sex outside of marriage is “morally wrong.”

On the other side, a growing number of individuals are emancipating themselves from traditional family values. This trend is mainly reflected in delayed marriage. In 2012, the average age of marriage was 28 for women and 33 for men, leading to an increase in premarital sex. According to psychoanalyst Nedra Ben Smail, who authored the book “Vierges? La nouvelle sexualité des Tunisiennes” (“Virgins? The new sexuality of Tunisian women”), only 20% of Tunisian women remain virgins until marriage.

Despite the country’s rapidly changing ways, Tunisia struggles to adapt its legislation to its modernizing society. In November 2011, 10 months after Tunisian dictator Zine El Abidine Ben Ali fled the country, Souad Abderrahim, a female representative of the Islamist party Ennahda, called single mothers a “disgrace.” Her statement caused significant outrage in the media and on social networks. Articles were published in response on the award-winning collective blog Nawaat, while Tunisian activist Lina Ben Mhenni, a 2011 Nobel Peace Prize nominee, called Abderrahim’s declaration “outrageous.”

Read more:

<http://www.wluml.org/news/tunisia-single-mothers-still-struggle-overcome-stigma-0>

Uganda bans maids from working in Saudi Arabia

The Ugandan government has banned Ugandan women from going to work as maids in Saudi Arabia, following reports of employer abuse and poor working conditions. On Tuesday, seven former domestic workers, all victims of human trafficking, were flown home to Uganda.

Women from many countries have been going to work as domestic workers in the Gulf States for a long time. But this particular story starts with some disturbing audio that went viral in Uganda. In the recording, several young Ugandan women talk about being tortured while employed as domestic workers in Saudi Arabia.

This prompted Uganda’s Minister for Gender, Labour and Social Development, Mukasa Muruli Wilson, to write a letter calling for the ban of “recruitment and deployment” of women to work in Saudi Arabia.

In July last year, Uganda had actually signed a memo of understanding with the Gulf state allowing young college graduates to seek jobs as domestic workers there. Intended to be a response to high rates of unemployment in Uganda, the bilateral agreement included protections for their workers, including a minimum wage, an eight-hour working day and health insurance.

“But these were never enforced,” said Rothna Begum, a researcher with Human Rights Watch who focuses on women’s rights in the Middle East.

Officially, the Ugandan government says that 500 women have traveled to Saudi Arabia to be employed as domestic workers since July.

Read more:

<http://www.wluml.org/news/uganda-bans-maids-working-saudi-arabia>

New opportunities for women artisans in Upper Egypt

Shaimaa Abdo El Naggar, 30, lives in Qena, one of Upper Egypt's poorest governorates, known for its low income, poor infrastructure and lack of social services.

Like many others, she had to drop out from school at a young age, since education is still considered a luxury for girls in the region. Recent surveys show that some 22.1% of young women aged 10-29 do not have the opportunity to receive a formal education. Though a talented artisan in traditional handicrafts, Shaimaa struggled for years to promote her products within local communities and secure a decent living for herself and her family. With limited resources and training to make her craft profitable, it seemed like an impossible task for her to escape a life of poverty.

Highlights

- The 5-years initiative focuses on youth and women's socio-economic empowerment, particularly on job creation, vocational training and literacy.
- So far, 21 pilot projects have been implemented in Qena, one of the poorest provinces in Egypt, with the aim of expanding to other governorates.
- The total estimated budget for the project is US\$ 4.7 million, with contributions from UNDP, the UK, Sweden, the Sawiris Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation and UN Women.

Read more:

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/ourstories/new-opportunities-for-women-artisans-in-upper-egypt/>

WG Migration and Gender

WIDE call for Cooperation and Solidarity: Consequences of closing borders for women and children seeking asylum in Europe

Member states in the EU are closing their borders, while leaning on the Dublin rules that the first country of entry should take responsibility for the asylum applications. We know that this doesn't work as it should. We are afraid that in practice many people are denied to seek asylum, which is a human right. Besides, the right to protection is fluid, in the sense that applications are dealt with differently in different countries. Considering that women's needs of protection very often cover other areas than being under threat for torture or death (a reason for protection in the Geneva Convention), we are worried that their rights are denied. In the discourses and in the media reports on the current situation, women are almost invisible. WIDE+ aims to have their voices heard and make them visible, and to approach the 'migration crises' with a critical feminist perspective.

Furthermore, we in WIDE are concerned about the possible threats that women and children are exposed to following their situation as unprotected refugees. Being refused to enter a country of destination, women and children will have to change strategies for achieving their goals.

Read more:

<http://wideplus.org/wg-migration-and-gender/>

RESOURCES & CALLS

BOOKS & REPORTS

Do digital information and communications technologies increase the voice and influence of women and girls?

Do digital information and communications technologies increase the voice and influence of women and girls? That is the question asked of this Overseas Development Institute's literature review, part of a two-year Learning and Evidence Project on Women's Voice and Leadership in Decision-Making project. Specifically, the review sets out to collate and examine the global evidence on whether women and girls' use of digital information and communication technologies (ICTs) increases their voice and participation in public life, and if so, whether women and girls' use of digital ICTs then increases their influence over decisions that affect their lives?

The review begins with some common assumptions and definitions, and defines digital ICTs as communication through computer-based systems, such as social media, peer-to-peer sharing, and interactive websites. It summarizes the evidence base, and discusses emergent themes. The review then presents a more in-depth look at the evidence for digital ICTs ability to raise women's voice, and beyond that, to influence decision and advance gender equality.

Read more:

<http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/gender&id=74695&type=Document#.VsmUKbR95dg>

For a direct link to report:

http://cdn.basw.co.uk/upload/basw_121940-10.pdf

Women's Networks in MENA

This Helpdesk Report responds to the following query: Women's networks in MENA: Map and analyse the international/cross-country women's networks across the Middle East and North Africa.

This rapid mapping report gives details of networks in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region which work on gender equality and women's issues, such as women's political and economic participation, women's rights, and women's role in peace building. Primarily these are run by women or are women-only, but the report also includes networks which involve men.

In this report, a 'network' is understood to mean a grouping of one or more organisations or individuals, with a degree of formality, united with a mission statement, vision, or issue-based. This is an informal definition. The report excludes individual personal and social networks and political parties. The report looks at international or cross-country networks which include more than one nation state. However, it excludes global networks. Organisations which are global with a regional MENA arm are excluded, such as Amnesty International, Transparency International or the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society. This is a selective and illustrative report, as there are many additional networks which are active but do not have an online presence.

Read more:

<http://www.gsdr.org/publications/womens-networks-in-mena/>

For a direct link to report:

<http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/hdq1205.pdf>

Women offer untapped economic potential for the MENA region

A new ILO study showcases practical solutions on how the MENA region, which has the lowest global representation for women in management and leadership positions, can capitalize on the potential women offer for the region's economic development.

Women in the MENA region have been progressing in the economy, following similar global trends, and have been positioning themselves at more prominent business and management levels. But their full potential remains underutilized, resulting in significant missed opportunities for economic development in the region, a new ILO report finds.

The report, *Women in business and management – Gaining Momentum in the Middle East and North Africa*, presents practical solutions for businesses to attract and retain qualified women in business and management in the MENA region, which has the lowest global representation for women in management and leadership positions in the world.

“There is increased evidence and recognition that gender balanced and diverse management teams at all levels of hierarchies produce positive business outcomes,” said Deborah France-Massin, Director of the Bureau for Employers' Activities at the ILO.

“Yet, gender stereotypes across all social and cultural contexts limit women's economic contribution and benefits. Thus, the enormous talent pool that women represent with their ever-higher levels of education goes largely untapped,” France-Massin continued.

Read more:

http://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS_447508/lang-en/index.htm

Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming economies, realising rights

This report focuses on the economic and social dimensions of gender equality, including the right of all women to a good job, with fair pay and safe working conditions, to an adequate pension in older age, to health care and to safe water, without discrimination based on factors such as socioeconomic status, geographic location and race or ethnicity.

The report explains that while macroeconomic policies are usually seen as ways to promote economic growth, they can pursue a broader set of goals, including gender equality and social justice. The report calls for the creation of a 'virtuous cycle' through the generation of decent work and gender responsive social protection and social services. It argues that action is needed in three areas in order to transform economies and realise women's economic and social rights:

1. Decent work for women
2. Gender responsive social policies
3. Rights based macroeconomic policies

The report goes on to set out ten priorities for public action.

Read more:

<http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/gender/budgets-and-the-economy&id=73037&type=Document#.VsmU3bR95dg>

For a direct link to report:

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/4/progress-of-the-worlds-women-2015>

Morocco – Human Rights – Women’s Rights – Gender Equality Report – A conversation with Driss El Yazami

In the same week Egypt celebrated its five year anniversary of the legendary uprising that served to oust former President Hosni Mubarak and ignite a series of protests across Arab nations, on January 27, 250 of the world’s eminent Islamic leaders convened to discuss the rights of religious minorities and the obligation to protect them in Muslim majority states at the invitation of King Mohammed VI. The result was the Marrakesh Declaration.

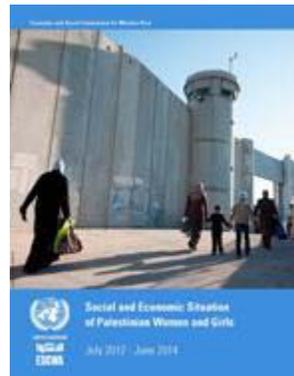
This latest installment of Morocco’s push for human rights protections and policy reform is in addition to other measures where Morocco has been making headlines for its reformations and actions on various human rights policies and initiatives for the past two decades.

As a nation, Morocco is a signatory to the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, Convention against Torture, the UNICEF Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Since 2008, more than 80 reports have been issued on human rights in Morocco from Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Freedom House, and the State Department.

Read more:

<http://womennewsnetwork.net/2016/02/05/morocco-at-the-helm-a-conversation-with-driss-el-yazami/>

The social and economic situation of Palestinian women and girls



In accordance with Economic and Social Council Resolution 2003/42 on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) issues periodic reports on the status of women and girls in Palestine, which provide a comprehensive overview of progress made and challenges faced in the advancement of the political, social, economic and human rights of Palestinian women and girls. The reports draw on statistics collected by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and on the findings of national and international organizations and United Nations agencies, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

Read more:

<https://www.unescwa.org/publications/social-and-economic-situation-palestinian-women-and-girls-july-2012-june-2014>

For a direct link to report:

https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/publications/files/e_escwa_ecw_15-tp-2_e.pdf

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