



# **The reality of women in south of Lebanon**

## **Rights and duties and suggestions for support and reform**

### **Embassy of Netherlands – SHEILD project 2015**



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## INTRODUCTION

“The woman is half of the society”, this is the most used term among arguers in the Arab world. So, briefly speaking, the woman cause is a cause that is equal, with its moral and social value, to the half of the community according to the Arab populations, where she is foreseen theoretically through a humanitarian eye as a human being active in communities’ wellbeing equal to its other half, the man, completing the family. So both of them participates and has an effect in forming a family and putting down its foundations. The male radicalism and the cases of assault, injustice, and psychological as well as financial lacks and authoritarian struggle and the formation of the modern state and the search for protecting basic rights and freedom in the community are still unsolved issues in the Arab world.

If the ruling authorities wanted to lunch real renaissance it has to concentrate on integrating women in the community and pay attention to her entirely and on all levels. Women also has a duty to defend their social, economic and political rights as well as all community members and men should believe in the importance of woman’s participation in all fields of life and the importance of the woman performing her activities, education, work, and her social, political, economic, and educational efforts as well as her role within the family and outside the boundaries of family and home.

It is undoubted that women rights in the 21<sup>st</sup> century occupied a wide space in daily arguments among thinkers and politicians in additions to activists in the domain of humanitarian work and civil society. It is undoubted also that the western and eastern civilizations interacted with this issue according to its social views as well religious and historical backgrounds. In the Arab world in general and in Lebanon in particular there is a must to put a spot light on the situation of rights regarding women with all its aspects for the civil society in all its directions to realize gaps and seek suitable solutions. It is true that the problem in Lebanon is mostly defined by violence against women in some of its aspects, but the reality is that it is more related to neglect and unsatisfying laws and ottoman heritage as well as the pressure in the masculine communities.

We can’t say that the woman’s activities and movement within the southern Lebanese community in general is free, permitted or can be performed easily, and where it is allowed, the circumstances of the communities and types of professions in rural areas with tough climate suffered from the absence of the state and government for a long time due to political instability resulted from international and regional conflicts in addition to internal conflicts and poverty which rules most of the villages which affected severely the situation of women within these communities.

The status of women in Lebanon is questionable, theoretically, Lebanon is considered, because of its historical particularity and contradictions of its political and social system, a more developed model than other Arab countries. Lebanon had a leading role in the Arabic region, in especially



when it comes to liberties and basic rights, which had positive effect and opened new and wide opportunities for liberty, education, labor, scientific research as well as industrial, agricultural and commercial activity which provided more opportunities for women to enter the job market and fields of education, creativity, arts, commerce as well as governmental jobs.

Researchers consider that Lebanon's differentiation from other surrounding countries is incomplete and theoretical. For them, it is easy to interpret it as that most of the studies were built on concentrated samples geographically in the capital or main cities in Lebanon, which is something that cannot reveal the real situation. Women in the capital and large cities have an advanced status which cannot be compared to the status of women in far villages and rural areas. SHEILD in this study focused on these areas by studying the social and economic situation of women and link it to the situation of human and women rights reaching to analyze the relation between both situations through a specially tailored questionnaire within the project funded by the Dutch embassy in Lebanon titled "enhancement of the human rights situation as well as the social and economic situation for most vulnerable women. Through the study, SHEILD tried to read the reality through the questionnaire which reached 505 women spread all over south villages and cities. It is undoubted that this is a pilot experience and one of its kind in the area in which SHEILD through the project is trying to study the reality and immediately interfere through setting direct mechanism for facing gaps through specially tailored human and women rights awareness and advocacy program as well as quick impact projects for economic empowerment. In cooperation with the Dutch embassy in Beirut, SHEILD studied on field level the reality of the economic and social situation in southern Lebanon for a six months period, the field teams interviewed 505 women through a specially tailored 5 pages questionnaire including the interviewed cases approval on the theme and sharing the collected data.

Naturally, the interaction differs from one woman to the other. The social environment in addition to the educational level constitute the main factors in the desire for communication, nevertheless, high percentage of women contacted showed readiness for the interview. The basic rights are still not known to a huge portion of the Lebanese population whether within males or females despite of the related articles in the Lebanese constitution known as "Taef constitution". Wide portion of women interviewed did not know what is "Taef constitution" and the international declaration for human rights rather than the articles related to basic rights and liberties "articles 9—15".

In this regard, SHEILD contacted wide portion of families including vulnerable as well as wealthy families to ensure subjective approach and to detect the relation of bad, acceptable or good social, economic or educational situations to the common and basic knowledge of human rights in general and women rights in particular. The neglect from official and unofficial entities in the Lebanese community is related to the lack of capacities to address the basic needs of individuals and families as well. In this context, we cannot isolate a new factor and a new equation in the Lebanese reality which is the serious Syria refuge as SHEILD through it programs for emergency and relief has assessed more than 100,000 Syrian refugees with women and children constituting more than the half of it.



Based on all of the above, it is considered the first study of its kind in the area of southern Lebanon as the analytical report shows in terms of detecting women's social, educational, economic, and health situation in the south of Lebanon. Years of field work and offering direct assistance since 2011 and implementing development projects including unions of municipalities, municipalities, and social development centers which belong to the ministry of social affairs targeting local community and refugees including the host community (SHEILD was the first to target the host community in the Syrian emergency program since 2012) helped in offering easy access to the families and consequently to needed essential data.

All of the factors mentioned above made SHEILD confident that the targeted groups will accept an interview tackling sensitive issues in their lives as vulnerable women and families. The type of assistance offered in this project is not similar to what people have been used to in the past few years which could be an obstacle if the families assumed that they will get a tangible benefit out of their cooperation and that is why the presence of a tangible economical compliment in the project was essential.

Anyway, the sample assessed is big especially that the cooperation was beyond the expectations and the interviewed cases did not have any conservation on any of the questions asked. The field teams had a fear that they would face lot of "no answer" especially on questions inquiring about personal and sensitive issues which women may not be comfortable with revealing it for a civil entity especially in a relatively conservative environment as in the south. Taking prior consent from the women targeted, good and brief introduction of the project and the purpose of the assessment, and starting the questionnaire with general and ice breaking questions provided greater access to sensitive information and made it easy to ask about basic rights and liberties which is the main portion of the data collected.

Shield tried to get familiar with the families and women first by asking general questions aiming at getting as much data as possible to form a database which helps in tailoring a suitable program tackling human and women rights issues as well as select according to a previously set criteria those who will benefit from the capacity building trainings and the economic grants to establish quick impact projects. The main parts of the questionnaires included questions about the rights and liberties situation which constituted the largest portion of the questionnaire, it also included economic questions to detect the economic status of the families in the context of the extremely bad and deteriorating economic situation which affecting all community levels and categories, other questions targeted the educational level and employment status.

The questionnaire included almost everything a researcher would want to know to form a clear idea. It measured the possibility as well as the desire to enroll in awareness sessions and training workshops and get into a process of income generation program and activities In addition to special trainings related and a; aspects of the life of the interviewed woman.



## Limits of the study and its benefits

This study included 4 districts in the south of Lebanon within the two provinces of south (Tyre) and Nabatiye (Nabatiye, Bintjbaal, and Marjayoun). Its sample was 505 targeted southern women. The main aim was to get familiar and detect the human rights in general and women rights in particular status among southern women from different backgrounds and life situations, in order to put a spot light through programs which can be a platform on which the official and unofficial community stakeholders may rely. It is important to emphasize that this study is the first of its kind in the south, and it revealed many overlapping circles affecting each other, it also revealed the lack of official capacities subjected to problems and crises which seems endless, least but not last the problem of Syrian refuge. We, in this study and beside it human rights based aspect will be drawing also some attention on the daily living needs which may help other assessors and researchers for their future studies in that domain.

This report tackles women issues from a socio-economic perspective as it operates within a program to enhance the socio-economic situation for vulnerable women through subjective reading of rights. The analysis of the database in this analytical report or study is of 4 divisions: personal data, data about rights status and socio-economic situation, data about education and labor, and data about liberties and security. This study depended on the tailored questionnaire and on direct eye observations and notices by the field teams who made the field door to door visits. In addition, this report benefited of other academic experiences for individuals who were interviewed within the process of preparing this report

## Work Team

<b>Entity</b>	<b>name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Role</b>
SHEILD	Samer Haydar	Consultant	Consultations on the study, questionnaire and data management
SHEILD	Ayman Al Roz	Project Manager	Coordination of visits and field teams, classification and archiving of data, overall review of the study
SHEILD	Mira Kaafarani	Data and statistics expert	Technical assistance in developing the questionnaire, data management, database developing, data analysis
SHEILD	Hanaa Krayani	Field worker	Field visits and data collection



SHEILD	Gada Bazzi	Field worker	Field visits and data collection
SHEILD	Ali Krayker	Field worker	Field visits and data collection
The regional center for social and political studies		Experts in statistics analysis	Consultation on the data analysis and study directing

## Phases of the study:

1- Planning phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Forming the questionnaire</li> <li>✓ Organize meetings with related experts</li> <li>✓ Discussing the questionnaire with consultants from CNAM university and Lebanese university and field workers</li> <li>✓ Training of field workers</li> <li>✓ Define sources of information and targeted women and set the geographical locations</li> </ul>
2- Implementation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Trail of the questionnaire with some families</li> <li>✓ Print and distribute the questionnaire for the field workers and distribution of caseload</li> <li>✓ Data cleaning on the questionnaires</li> <li>✓ Collecting questionnaires and filing it under control of the project manager and data manager</li> <li>✓ Auditing data and data entry into the database and produce statistical graphs</li> </ul>
3- Last Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Produce the technical and analytical report reviewed by the consultants</li> <li>✓ Submit the report to the project manager for the final check.</li> </ul>

## General techniques used:

- ✓ The operational logistic methodology was used in research and study on which the team were trained and the assessment was planned





- ✓ The base was the questionnaire which was formed from simple and clear questions directed to the case interviewed. The field assessment through door to door visits was the approach used by the project team.
- ✓ The technique of producing raw graphs (without pre-coding), in other words, transferring raw data from the questionnaire as mentioned without any coding or modifications.
- ✓ The targeted sample 505 including Lebanese women (75%) and Syrian women (25%), which took into consideration high populations and presence of refugees.
- ✓ 3 field workers were mobile in the targeted districts and there was close cooperation with municipalities and social development centers which belong to ministry of social affairs as local authorities.

## Work Methodology

Four consecutive key phases have preceded data analysis of which we quote:

1. **Sampling Selection:** since the project is mainly targeting 480 Lebanese and Syrian women with a 75% to 25% ratio respectively, specifically in the four districts of Tyre, Nabatiye, Marjayoun, and Bintjbaail of South of Lebanon, it was imperative to comply with these proportions during data gathering, taking into consideration the proportion of each district and this was simply identified based on the population density and the rate of the flow of Syrian refugees in each of these districts following the Syrian crisis (2011) while maintaining the suggested (75%) proportion of Lebanese women and (25%) of Syrian women.
2. **Data Gathering:** three interviewers were dispatched in the four districts of South of Lebanon and were able to identify women with a specific civil status in collaboration with the municipalities, social development centers, and focal points specific to each district. A survey is completed at home and includes personal information, social and economic status, information pertaining to education and work, freedom and security as well as women's rights.
3. **Data Capture:** The surveys obtained after meeting each of the targeted women, have been then edited by a statistician in order to verify if the interviewers have properly complied to the logic of asking questions, and have manually entered the data under a well-organized and coded excel file in order to limit typing mistakes as much as possible.
4. **Data Cleaning:** the cleaning of the data base is considered as the final step prior to the data analysis during which all data have been revised and re-checked in order to detect missing data and typing mistakes that might result from data entry.



## Chapter 1: Descriptive Statistics Data

This chapter addresses the social and economic situation of Lebanese and Syrian women in South of Lebanon, their educational level and their power to enter the labor market, as well as the difficulties they encounter. Moreover this chapter highlights the situation of women’s rights in South of Lebanon and women’s awareness of their rights as well as their freedom and security. In fact, this data analysis is considered as a starting point to the next work phases, from which we can clearly identify the topics of seminars that women need and the types of training based on the nature of projects suggested by these women. In addition, this study will guide us to the right selection of the beneficiaries of these productive projects.

### 1.1- Distribution of the targeted women

#### 1.1.1- Nationality of the targeted women and their distribution in the districts and provinces of Lebanon

During the project kick off, the goal was to get 480 women with a specific social situation, 75% of which are of Lebanese nationality and 25% of Syrian nationality. Since the 4 year Syrian crisis and the important inflow of refugees and their well noticed volume in the South<sup>1</sup>, we couldn’t overlook their involvement in a way or another to the Lebanese community which raises the issue of cultural difference affecting them, a matter that is worth examining.

So the goal was to get 360 Lebanese women and 120 Syrian women distributed in the four specified districts in South of Lebanon (two provinces<sup>2</sup>) but unlike our expectations, the field work allowed us to identify a number of women with a specific social situation exceeding the number we had initially suggested, and whose situation deserves to be monitored, and since the project structure allows us to add the number of cases of targeted women with respect to the quota principle and the nationalities (75% of Lebanese women and 25% of Syrian women), we were able to increase the number of women to 505, of which 375 are Lebanese and 130 Syrian, as shown in the below table.

		Nationality					
		Nb. Lebanese	% Lebanese	Nb. Syrians	% Syrians	Total	% Total
Districts	Bintjbeil	69	13.66	29	5.74	98	19
	Marjayoun	94	18.61	27	5.35	121	24
	Nabatiyeh	105	20.79	39	7.72	144	29
	Tyre	107	21.19	35	6.93	142	28
Total		375	<b>74.26</b>	130	<b>25.74</b>	505	100

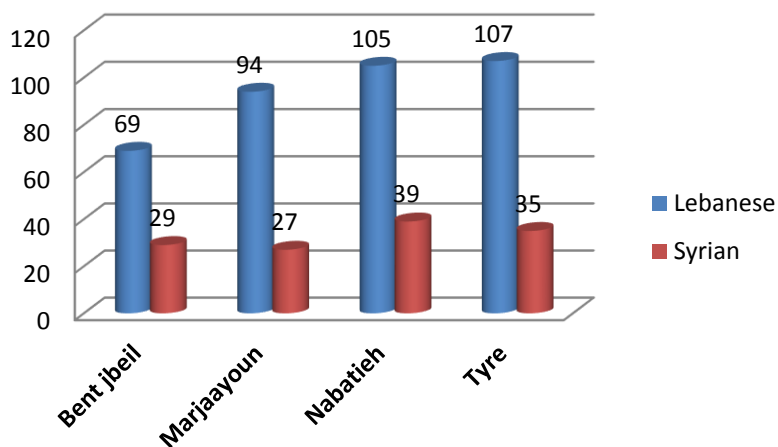
<sup>1</sup> The number of Syrian refugees in the four Districts of Tyre, Nabatiye, Marjayoun, and Bintjbeil of South of Lebanon, has reached 11097 families (51219 persons), during the year 2013.

<sup>2</sup> The South of Lebanon consists of two provinces, the Nabatiye one that mostly includes 4 main districts that are Nabatiye, Marjayoun, Bintjbeil, and Hasbaya, and the South that includes 3 districts that are Tyre, Jezzine, and Saida-Zahrani.



On the other hand, we note from the previous table and chart, that the two districts of Nabatiye and Tyre include the two biggest samples of targeted women (respectively 144 and 142) and almost the same number of Lebanese women (respectively 105 and 107) as well as Syrian women (39 and 35 respectively). This is due to the fact that these two districts are the densest of the Lebanese population among all four districts where we operate, and during the 4 year- Syrian crisis, they received the highest number of refugees. The district of Marjayoun comes next with a sample of

**Distribution of women by districts**



121 women of which 94 are Lebanese and 29 are Syrians. The number of women identified in Bintjbaïl is the smallest in comparison to the 3 other districts (98 women of which 69 are Lebanese and 29 are Syrians) and this is due to the fact that the population remains limited despite the end of the Israeli occupation in the year 2000 and this can be justified by

the internal or external migration of residents especially the youngsters, looking for work or seeking education in the absence of the role of the government in developing such a remote area.

### 1.1.2- Civil Status of targeted women

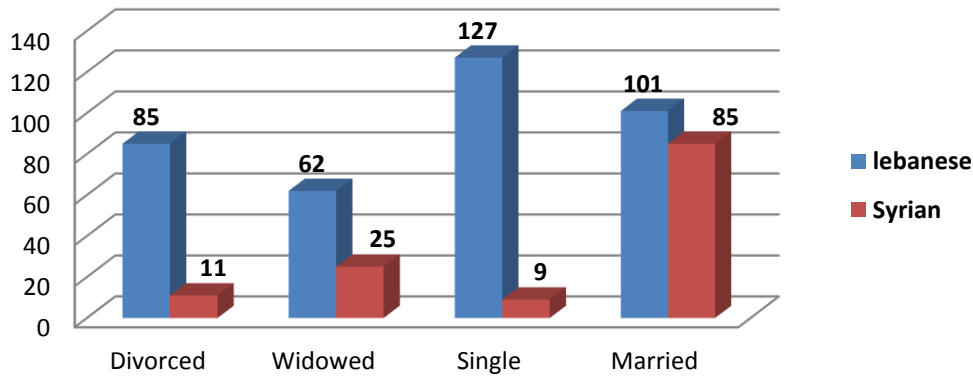
The civil status is considered the main criteria in the selection of women, as the goal was initially to target mainly divorced women, widowers or singles with more than 35 years of age. But since the social situation is taken into account and cannot be in fact separated from the civil status, we were finally able to target women that are married provided they have a poor social situation.

Civil Status	Nb. Lebanese	% Lebanese	Nb. Syrians	% Syrians	Total	% Total
Divorced	85	17%	11	2%	96	19%
Widow	62	12%	25	5%	87	17%
Single	127	25%	9	2%	136	27%
Married	101	20%	85	17%	186	37%
<b>Civil Status</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>



The previous table as well as the chart show that 19% of targeted women (96 women) are divorced, 17% (87 women) are widows, 27% (136 women) are single with more than 35 years of age, and 37% (186 women) are married but have a poor social situation.

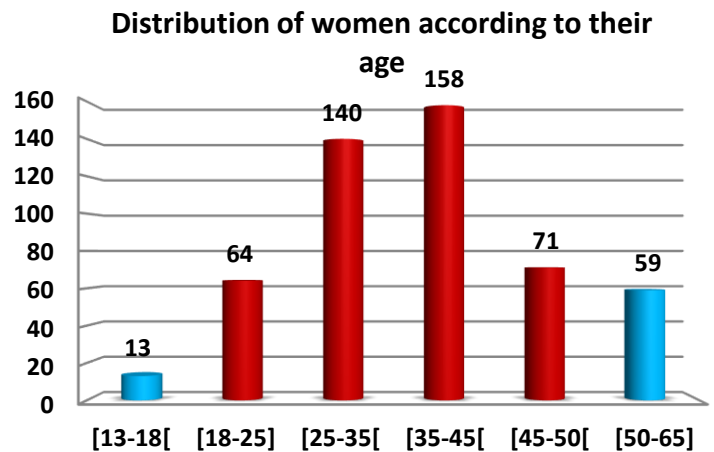
### Marital Status of targeted women



### 1.1.3- Age of targeted women

It is important to know the age groups of targeted women in order to clearly identify whether their behavior and attitude vary according to their age and if the latter has an impact on a woman's freedom in South of Lebanon and on obtaining her rights.

Distribution of women according to their age		
Age Groups	Nb. Women	%Women
[13-18]	13	2.57%
[18-25]	64	12.67%
[25-35]	140	27.72%
[35-45]	158	31.29%
[45-50]	71	14.06%
[50-65]	59	11.68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



In order to carefully observe the age of targeted women, we have grouped them in 6 various age groups, which indicates that 86% of identified women (433 women) have an age that varies from 18 to 50, and are considered as the main selection of women as mentioned in the project structure, especially when it comes to maturity, productivity and responsibility.

For the 13 women whose age varies between 13 and 18, and for the 59 women whose age varies between 50 and 65, they have been included in the database mainly for the purpose of having an



idea about the situation of Lebanese and Syrian women that belong to this age group in the South of Lebanon.

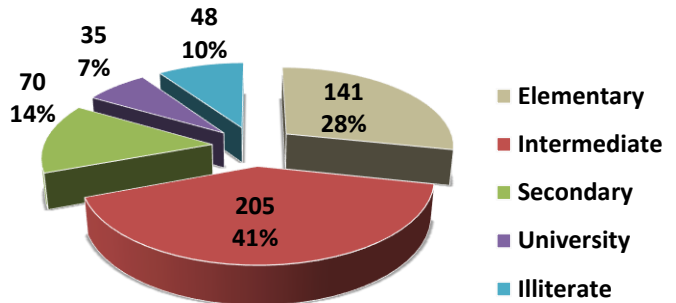
### 1.1.4- Educational level of targeted women and the wish to pursue their studies

The educational level is an indicator that reflects the economic or social situation, the mentality, the cultural level, and how knowledgeable a woman is about her rights and the importance of preserving them.

Among the 505 interviewed women, 54 are illiterate, 83,4% of the women total (416 women) are at an academic level, or elementary level (141 women), intermediate level (205 women) and in high school (35women), the remaining ones are only 35 women and have a university level.

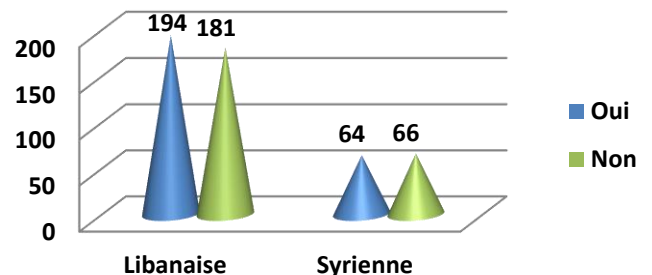
When we asked the question to those who did not complete their studies, and whether they had the desire to pursue their studies, half of the women said no, whereas 258 women have expressed their desire to do so, however, several conditions have prevented them from pursuing their studies. The majority of Lebanese women did not pursue their studies due to the lack of financing, others linked it to the social situation and the responsibilities they have towards their households at an early age, certain women and especially at the level of high school have interrupted their studies due to the absence of universities in their regions; these women are mainly located in the district of Bintjail that somehow suffers from a lack of development. Two Lebanese women have mentioned that early marriage have prevented them from pursuing their studies. The same case occurs with Syrian women who expressed their inability to pursue their studies for the same reasons in addition to the fact that the war in Syria and their displacement to Lebanon has prevented young women from continuing their education.

**Educational level of targeted women**



desire to continue education	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	Nb	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	194	38%	64	13%	258	51%
No	181	36%	66	13%	247	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>

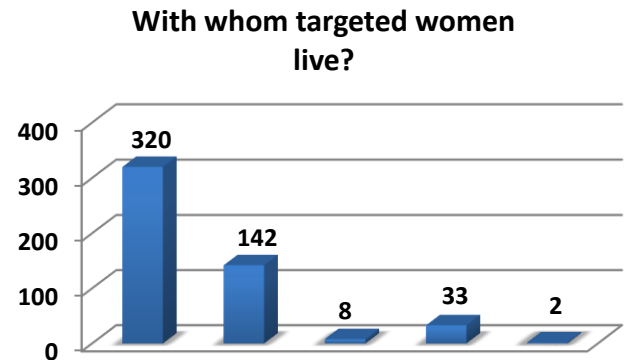
**Women wishing to continue their education**



## 1.2- Social situation of targeted women

### 1.2.1- With who targeted women live?

	With whom these women currently live?	
	N	%
<b>Family</b>	320	63%
<b>Parents</b>	142	28%
<b>Relatives</b>	8	2%
<b>Alone</b>	33	7%
<b>Strangers</b>	2	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	505	100%



This question is asked to identify with whom the interviewed women live, for the purpose of identifying their household<sup>3</sup>, thus to have an idea about their social situation and the area of freedom and security they have. 63% of interviewed women (320 women) reside with their families, whereas 28% of them (142 women) reside with their parents. The difference between these two terms is explained by the fact that a family consists of two parents and their children, in other words the husband and the children of a married woman, or the father, the mother, and the unmarried siblings of a single woman, whereas the parents are the father, the mother, or the siblings of a married woman or of her husband, or the married siblings of a single woman.

In any case, these women are supposed to feel secure but the area of freedom varies between a woman who resides with her family and another who resides with her parents. 33 women live alone. These women have complete freedom; they work to ensure their lives, and are in fact responsible of themselves.

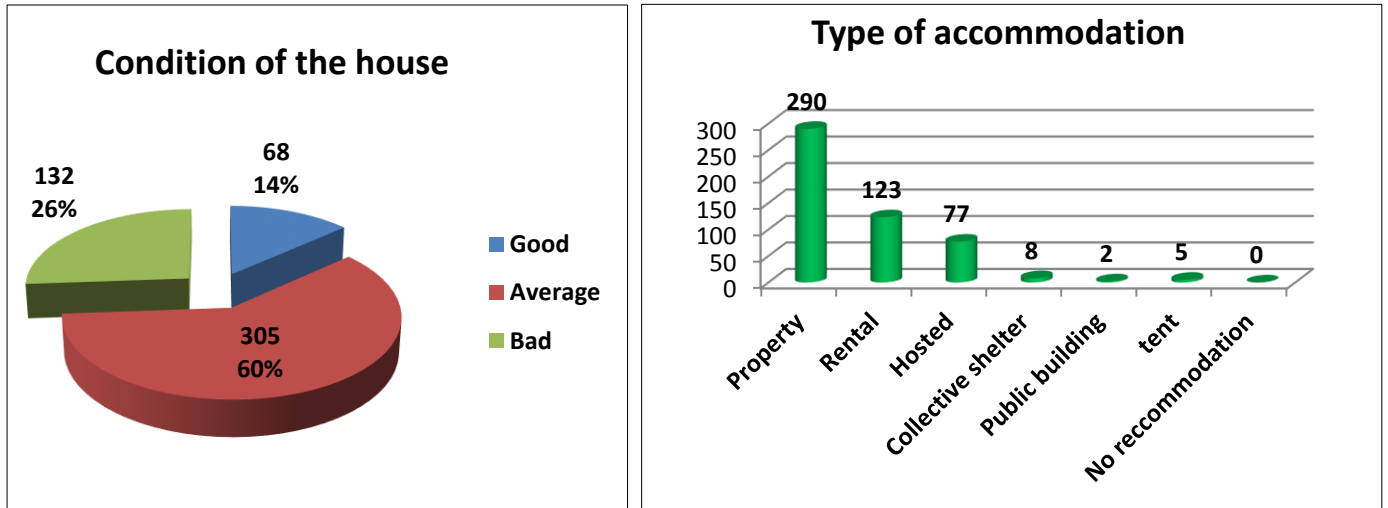
### 1.2.2- Type and housing condition

The majority of targeted women reside in their own homes (290 women); these women are probably of Lebanese nationality. 123 women rent apartments whereas 77 others are accommodated, 8 of which by strangers while the remainder by relatives. As for the families of Syrian women, they are housed by their Lebanese or Syrians relatives who have been living in Lebanon for a long time.

<sup>3</sup> A household is defined as a group of people who regularly eat in the same pot, live in the same compound (or physical location), share the same budget, which is managed by the head of the household. They could possibly be also living in different structures.



15 interviewed women live either in a collective shelter, a public building or a tent. They are all Syrian women who couldn't rent a shelter during their displacement to Lebanon following the Syrian crisis since they are unable to afford high housing costs.

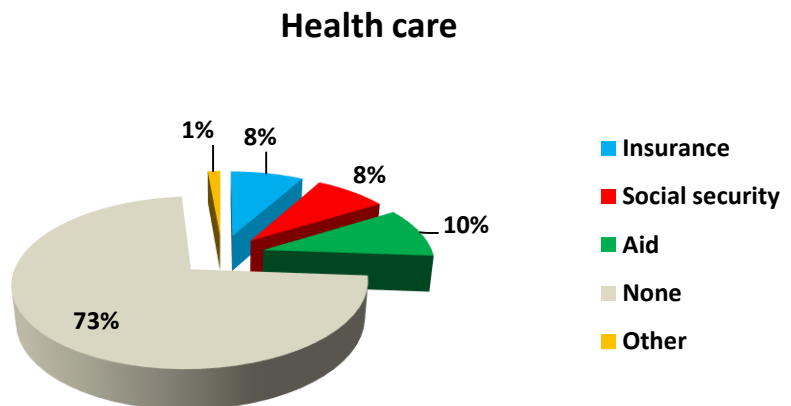


From the 505 interviewed women, 132 live in houses with poor condition, especially in the case of women who live in tents, public buildings, or collective shelters, and this can also be the case of women living in homes with poor infrastructure that need restoration. 305 women live in shelters of average condition that have water leak in the ceiling or with doors and windows that need to be repaired. Only 68 interviewed women live in houses with good condition.

### 1.2.3- Health Care

73% of all interviewed women have no health care. Only 41 women have social security, and 41 others have insurance.

Health care	N	%
Insurance	41	8%
Social security	41	8%
Aid	50	10%
None	366	72%
Other	7	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>



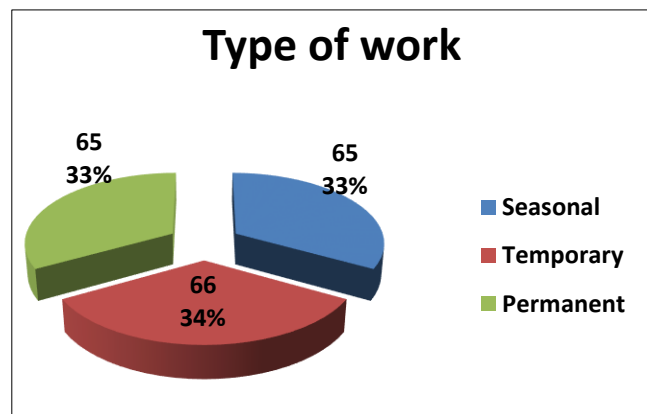
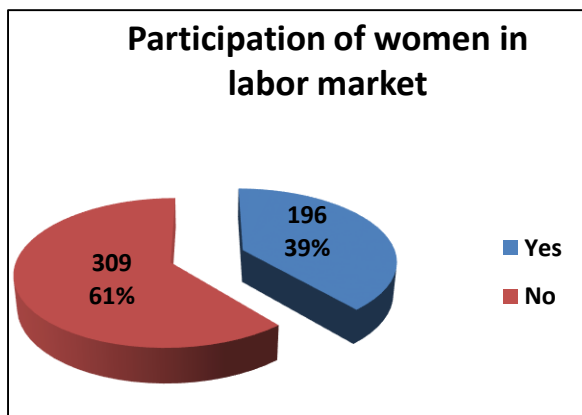
## 1.3- Economic Situation of targeted women

### 1.3.1- Involvement of targeted women in the labor market

	Type of work	% Type of work
<b>Agriculture</b>	51	26.00%
<b>Baker</b>	12	6.10%
<b>Maid</b>	60	30.60%
<b>Sales women</b>	33	16.80%
<b>Food production</b>	11	5.60%
<b>Education</b>	12	6.10%
<b>Other</b>	17	8.70%
<b>Total</b>	196	100.00%

Work is equivalent to independence firstly at the economic level, secondly at the social level, whereas a productive woman is more respected than one that doesn't work especially when she participates to her family's expenses, starting from her family to the society.

From the 505 interviewed women, only 38% (196 women) work. Their jobs vary in an equally likely way between permanent, seasonal, and temporary (33%, 33%, 34%, respectively).



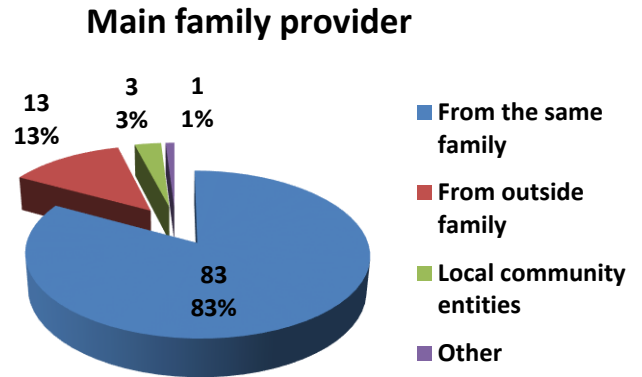
There are numerous types of work that vary from one woman to the other based on several conditions, especially at the educational level, place of residence, and other. In fact, it is noticeable from the below table that 12 women are teachers; these ones give private lessons, their educational level is supposed to be high and their work is considered seasonal since it stops at the end of school year. 26% of total targeted women (51 women) work in agriculture, especially in the tobacco agriculture in the districts of Bintjbaïl and Marjayoun characterized by an agricultural nature. This work is considered as seasonal. 30.6% of targeted women (60 women) are housekeepers, a work considered as temporary.

### 1.3.2- The main supporter of the family

This question is generally asked in order to identify if interviewed women are the main providers to their families, and to know the source of support of the family.



Main family provider	N	%
From the same family	418	83
From outside family	68	13
Local community entities	14	3
Other	5	1
<b>total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>



Based on the results, we notice that for the majority of women (83%), the main provider is from the same family. From those 418 cases, only 24 represent interviewed women themselves, 18 of which are divorced or widows. 68 women have reported that they receive main support from persons outside their families that could be friends, neighbors, or relatives. 14 women receive help from local collective entities.

### 1.3.3- Monthly expenses and revenues

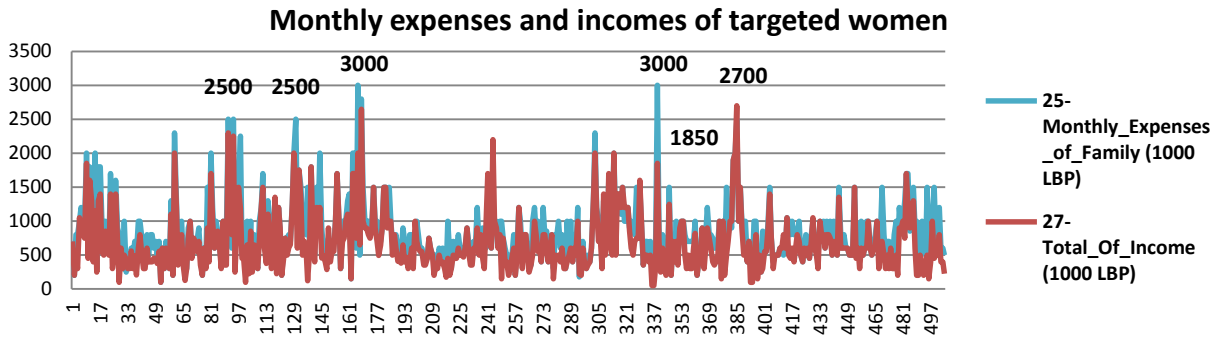
In order to identify the economic situation of targeted women, we managed to classify expenses as well as revenues of these women and compare between them.

Classes	Monthly expenses (1000 L.L.)		Monthly revenues (1000 L.L.)	
	N	%	N	%
[50-250]	11	2%	38	8%
[250-500]	52	10%	132	26%
[500-750]	174	34%	165	33%
[750-1000]	95	19%	72	14%
[1000-1250]	105	21%	48	10%
[1250-1500]	11	2%	16	3%
[1500-1750]	31	6%	18	4%
[1750-2000]	6	1%	5	1%
≥2000	20	4%	11	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>843.92</b>		<b>680.19</b>	

According to the table, we notice that the number of women with revenues that are lower than 750,000 L.L. (335 women), significantly exceeds the number of women whose expenses are lower than this amount (237 women), whereas for an amount greater than 750,000 L.L., only 170 women have a revenue exceeding this amount, while 268 women have expenses significantly exceeding 750,000 L.L.



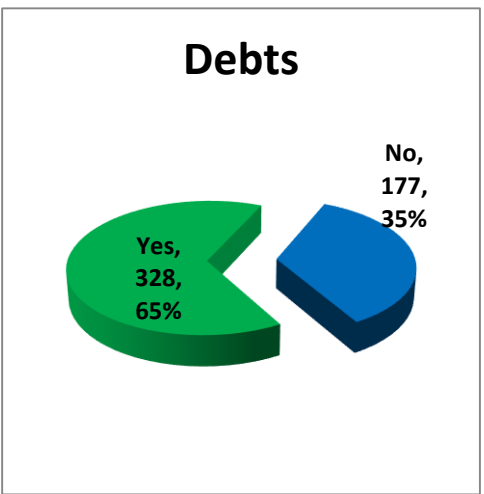
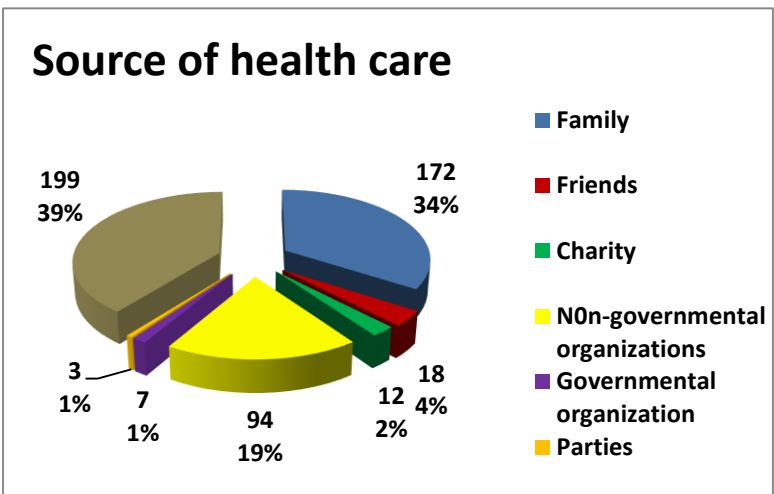
In other words, we can say that the revenue of the majority of women does not exceed 750,000 L.L. while their expenses exceed this amount thus they significantly exceed their revenues. Expenses of 20 interviewed women reach the amount of 2, 000, 000 L.L. Moreover, according to the calculation, we notice that the average of expenses of these 505 targeted women (843, 920 L.L.) exceeds significantly the average of revenues (680, 190 L.L)



The above chart shows the difference between expenses and revenues of each of the interviewed women. According to this chart, we notice that for most of these women, the blue curve indicates higher monthly expenses than the curve in red that indicates monthly revenues. The expenses curve reaches a maximum of 3, 000, 000 L.L. at two different points indicating the expenses of two different women. We notice that this curve is high in many points which confirm that the expenses of these women are not only higher to revenues but are also of greater amount. The red curve reaches a maximum of 2 700 000 L.L. indicating the revenue of an unemployed single woman who lives with her family and her father and all her three brothers work to ensure the family revenue.

### 1.3.4- Assistance and loans

Since the main providers of families of 64% targeted women (324 women) have a difficulty to cover their monthly expenses, an obvious question is raised: **“what is the sub source helping these families to cover their needs?”**





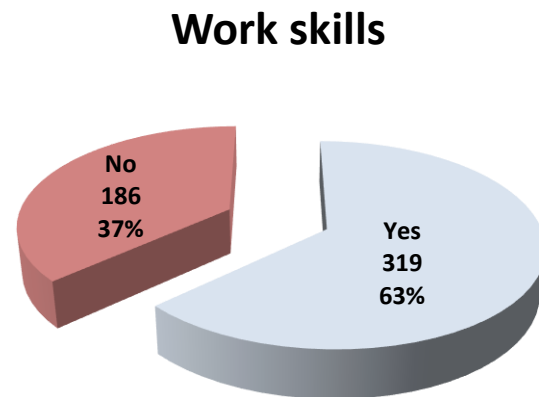
Based on the first chart, we find that 199 women (39% of the total) don't receive any social assistance. From these women, the families of those whose expenses exceed their revenues clearly seek loans. We notice that 34% of interviewed women receive assistance from their families or relatives. 94 women receive assistance from non-governmental associations; the Syrian families are the main beneficiaries of this kind of assistance.

Moving to the second chart, we notice that almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of families of targeted women seek loans, 328 women having declared that their families have debts. Since their number exceeds significantly the number of women who don't receive assistance (306 women) we can then note that some families receive insufficient assistance forcing them to borrow money.

### 1.3.5- Work Skills

As previously mentioned, 196 women of those interviewed work in different fields, whereas when asked the question concerning the work skills, we notice that 319 women have stated that they have work experiences in many fields, such as agriculture, food production, hairstyling, tailoring, education, and many other fields<sup>4</sup>, and it varies from one woman to the other especially when it comes to years of experience that vary from 1 to 30 years! This is due to the fact that the woman's age, her civil status, her economic and social situation and her environment are considered as the cornerstone of her career. To be noted here that some women have work skills in many fields.

So we find that among the women that have work skills, many don't work due to several obstacles they encounter, such as the economic situation, the lack of capital, the lack of employment opportunities, and their sanitary situation, a change in their civil status and social situation and other. As for Syrian women, they stated that they lost their jobs due to their displacement to Lebanon following the deterioration of the security situation in Syria following the war.



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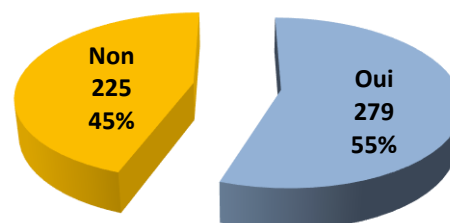
<sup>4</sup> Refer to Chapter 1- part: Work Skills

### 1.3.6- Learning a new profession

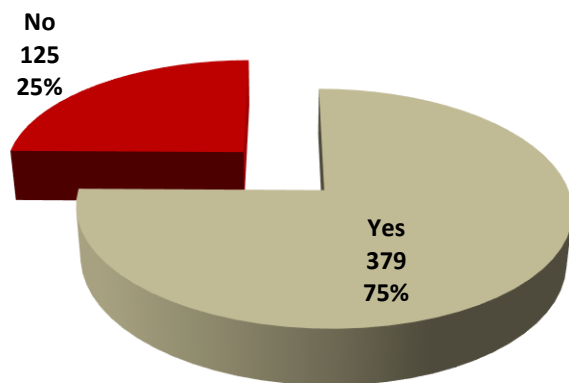
Among 505 interviewed women, 55% (279 women) have expressed their wish to learn a new profession. The profession types are numerous, namely tailoring (70 women), hairstyling (59 women), food production (41 women) and many others<sup>5</sup>.

Only 125 women have expressed their inability to attend seminars, trainings, or educational courses. Some of them (39 women) don't find the convenient time that allows them to participate in a given activity, especially the working ones. 23 women have stated that are unable to leave their homes due to their responsibilities towards their household. 26 women don't have the desire to attend trainings. Three women cannot attend trainings because their husbands don't allow them to.

**Apprendre une nouvelle profession**



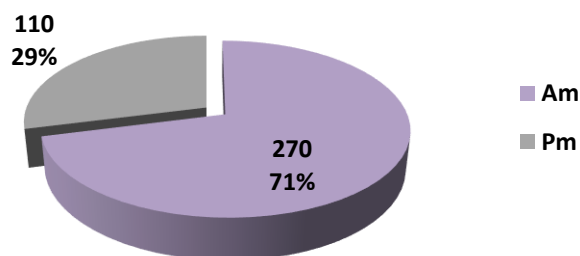
**Capale of participating in training**



	Reason for not participating in training	
	N	%
Health situation	15	12.0
Responsibilities at home	23	18.4
Has no desire	26	20.8
Age	3	2.4
Her husband did not allow	3	2.4
No time	39	31.2
Other	16	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>

Among women that can attend trainings, 71% (270 women) have chosen midday as a convenient time for them; it is mainly the case of married women or ones that have children. 29% (110 women) have chosen the afternoon as a convenient time for them; it is the case of working women.

**suitable time for a training**

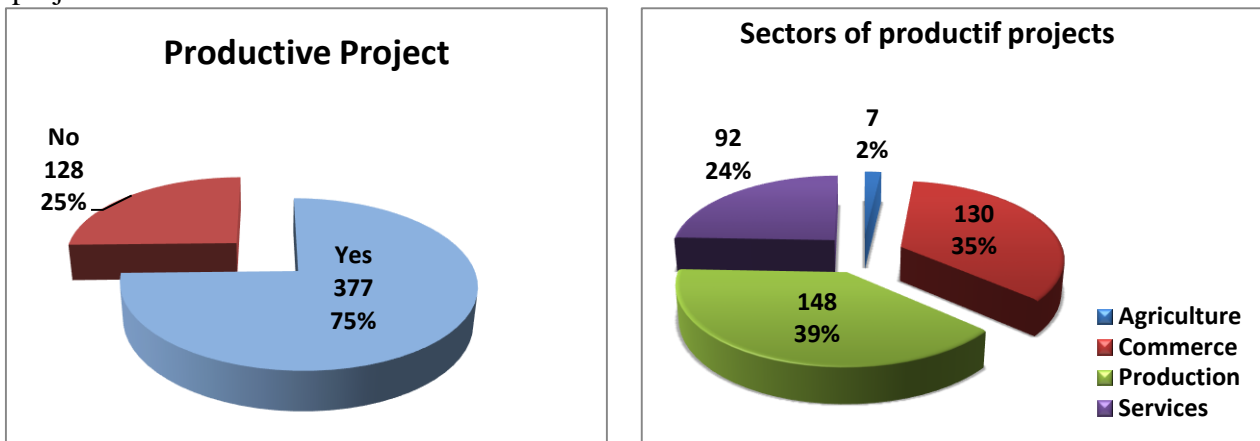


<sup>5</sup> Refer to Annex to Chapter 1 - Part : Type of the new profession

### 1.3.7- Developing a productive project

When we asked the interviewed women whether they had the desire to develop a productive project, 74% (375 women) have answered yes, while the remainder (129 women) did not wish to develop such a project.

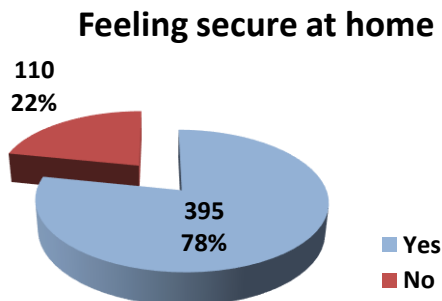
39% of women suggested projects related to the sector of production such as tailoring, food production, and bakery. 35% of women suggested commercial projects such as clothing shops, grocery business, pastry shops and others. 24% of women suggested projects related to the services sector such as hairdressing salons, kindergartens and photography studios. Only 2% of targeted women suggested projects related to the agricultural sector, mainly a project of livestock farming project<sup>6</sup>.



## 1.4- Freedom, security, and women’s rights

### 1.4.1- The security and freedom of targeted women

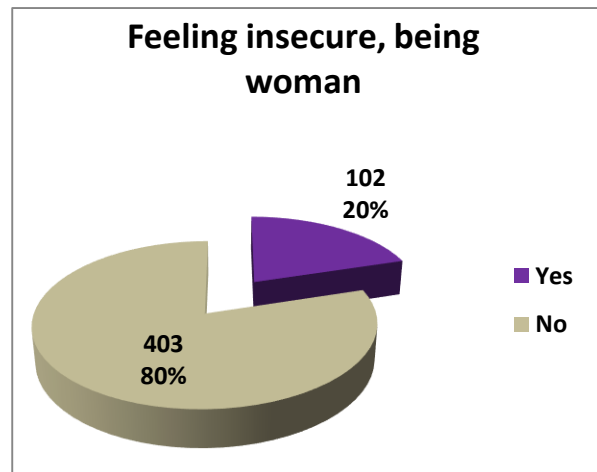
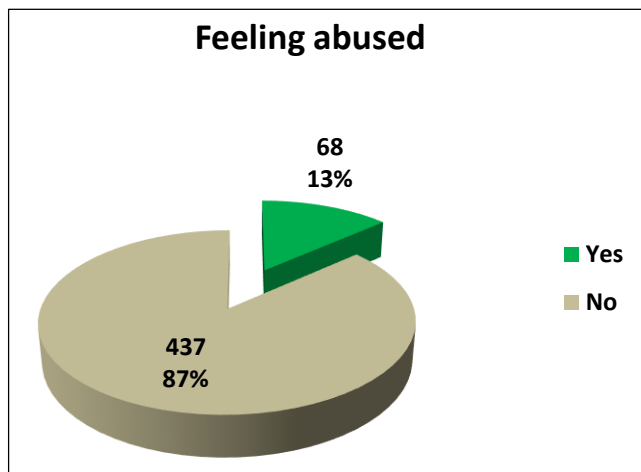
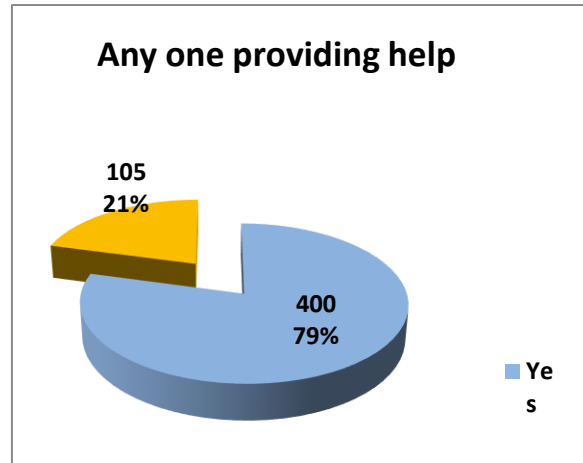
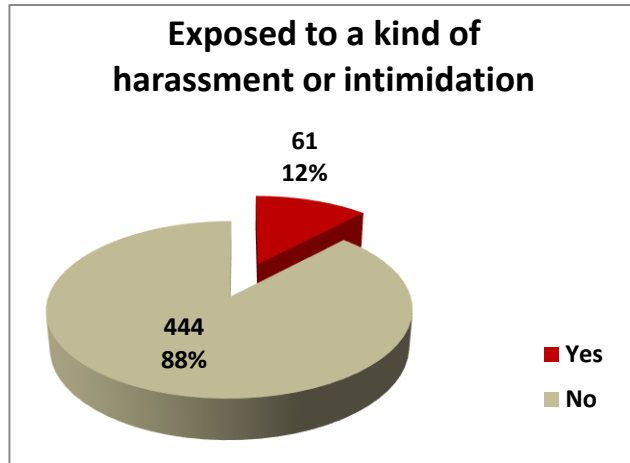
Many questions have been asked in order to identify if these women are safe and free despite their social situation and civil status.



110 women of the ones interviewed, stated that they feel insecure in their homes, and the problems they encounter vary between the financial situation, the big responsibilities they bear, the sanitary situation or the psychological problems of a member of their family, some women have linked it to the fact that they live alone, others linked it to the absence of a man which is the source of security in oriental communities which makes them feel

<sup>6</sup> Refer to Annex 1

insecure<sup>7</sup>, while some others stated that their families deprive them from their freedom, and others are exposed to domestic violence either from their husbands or their brothers. A significant number of women feel insecure due to the bad conditions of their housing, especially, those living in tents, public buildings or collective shelters.



61 women mentioned that when they get out of their house, they are exposed to harassment or intimidation. Many women have no support in society, so when we asked 505 interviewed women if they have anyone who would help and protect them in case they are exposed to any kind of harassment or intimidation, 105 answered no.

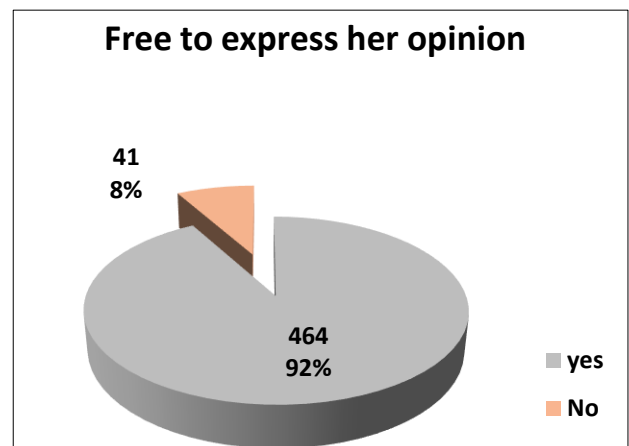
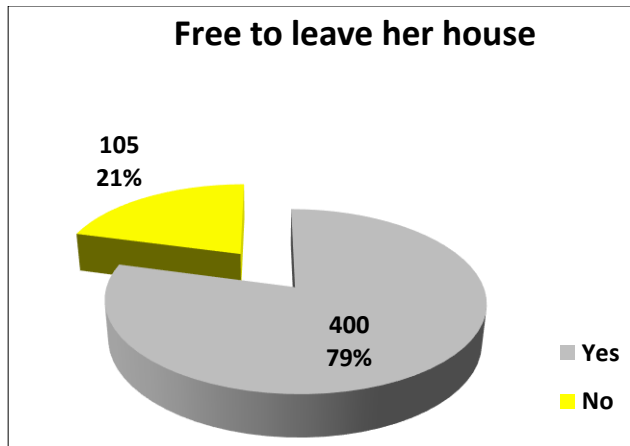
68 interviewed women feel used either economically, especially the ones who are the main providers for their families or the ones working for a very low salary, or socially and this is due to

<sup>7</sup> In the case of Syrian women, their husbands or the men in general, have stayed in Syria to work, or they took part in the war, and others are missing and their families know nothing about them.



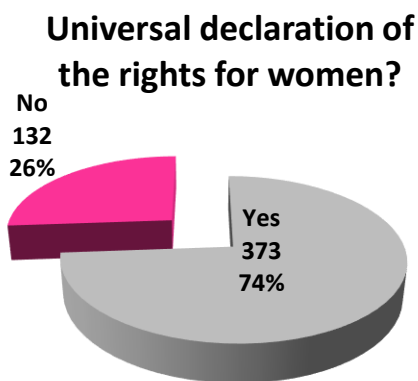
their marital status since society doesn't give freedom to divorced women or widows as stated by them. 17 women said they are exposed to sexual harassment.

For 102 interviewed women, civil status is also considered as a source of insecurity about being a woman. These women stated that society is depriving them from their freedom only because they are women especially the divorced ones and the widows. For some married women, their husbands are not considered as a source of protection and security for them. In general, when it comes to freedom, these women totally agree with the idea that the community discriminates between men and women.



105 interviewed women don't have the freedom to get out of their homes when they wish to. 41 women don't have the freedom to express their opinions since no one is interested or respects the opinion of a woman in their homes.

### 1.4.2- Women's Rights



« Have you ever heard of the Bill of Rights for Women (CEDAW)? » 132 of interviewed women have no idea about this bill. When we asked these women what this bill could be about, 75 said they have no idea while the remainder mentioned some of women's rights stated under this convention.

373 women have already heard about the Bill of Rights for Women (CEDAW) and many defined it as equality between men and women, while others quoted some rights mentioned under this bill and

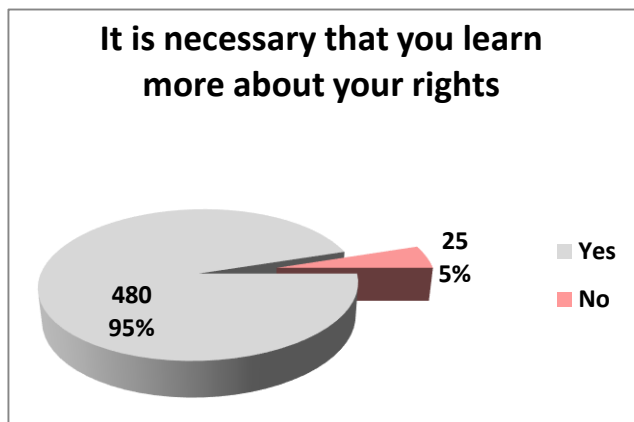
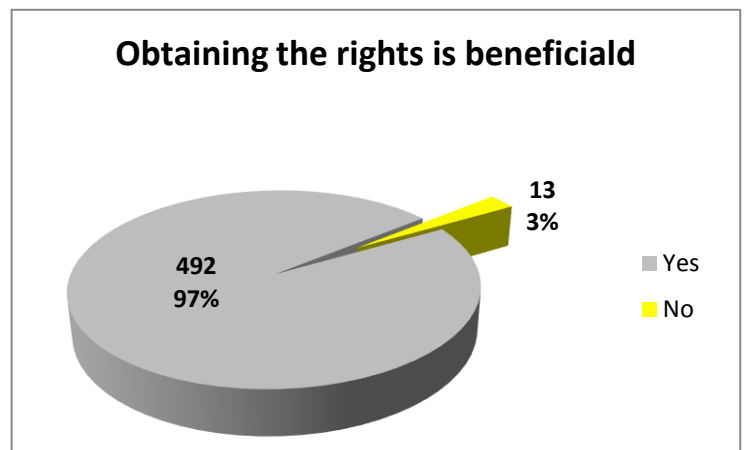
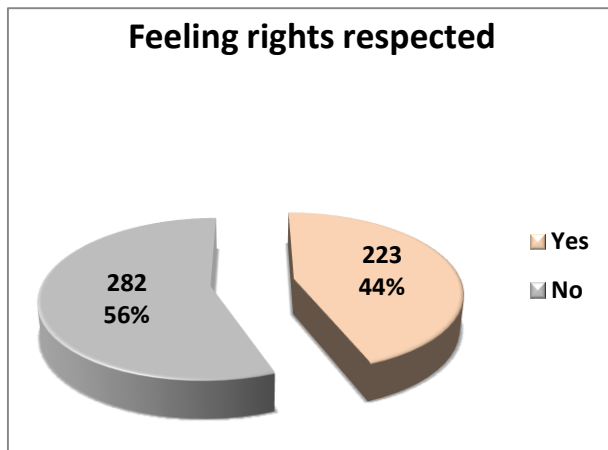
considered them as a definition, each one according to the type of right they need or are interested in. Whether it is freedom, protection against violence, domestic violence, the right to education, freedom of speech and others...



In order to introduce some of women’s rights to give a slight idea to those who never heard of the CEDAW, we asked a series of questions related to the right to study, to work, to express oneself, to choose one’s marital life, to avoid being exposed to domestic violence, and to have the same rights as men.

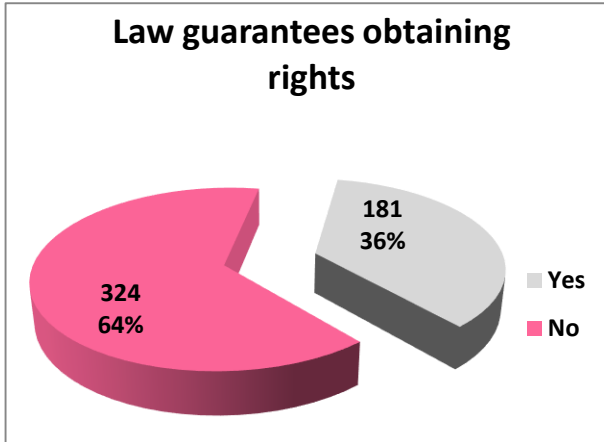
As shown in the below table, the majority of women have confirmed being aware of these rights, and more than 438 women of the 505 interviewed ones answered “yes” to all the questions.

Do you know that you have the right to:	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Study?	478	95%	27	5%
Work?	477	94%	28	6%
Express your opinion?	480	95%	25	5%
Choose your married life?	446	88%	59	12%
Not get exposed to domestic violence?	451	89%	54	11%
Have equal rights as men?	438	87%	67	13%



After having introduced some of women’s rights, more than half of the interviewed women (56%, 282 women) stated that their rights are being violated. Almost all women confirmed that obtaining these rights are beneficial (97%, 492 women). 95% of women said it is necessary to learn more about women’s rights.





64% of the interviewed women believe that the law doesn't guaranty obtaining any rights. The majority explained this idea by the fact that the law is not applied and the favoritism interferes in all matters so they have no trust in it. Some women mentioned that the Lebanese law doesn't give a woman the right to grant the citizenship to her children. Divorced women said that the law is always in favor of the man especially when it comes to obtaining children's custody.

## Chapter 2: Bivariate Statistical analysis of Lebanese and Syrian women in South of Lebanon

This chapter is dedicated to the bivariate statistical analysis, the main objective being to unfold the links that might possibly exist between the different parameters of the survey targeting Lebanese and Syrian women in the South of Lebanon that we previously suggested during this study.

The statistical analysis techniques of data used are numerous. It helps identifying whether a link exists between the two considered variables according to their types. The  $\chi^2$  test is used when the two examined variables are qualitative, whereas the ANOVA test is mainly used when there's a qualitative variable and another quantitative one. The Pearson correlation test is generally used when the two variables are quantitative.

### 2.1 The $\chi^2$ test to examine the independence between two qualitative variables

The  $\chi^2$  test examines the independence between a qualitative variable Y and a qualitative X. So the tested hypothesis is:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** X and Y are independent

**H<sub>1</sub>:** X and Y are not independent

The phases of this principle are the following:

We calculate the  $\chi^2$  criterion,  $\chi^2_{obs} = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{(n_{ij} - t_{ij})^2}{t_{ij}}$  with p indicating the number of modalities, q the number of modalities of  $x_i$ ,  $n_{ij}$  the observed value and  $t_{ij} = \frac{n_i \times n_j}{N}$  theoretical expected value under  $H_0$ .



We compare the value of  $\chi_{obs}^2$  with the limit value  $\chi_{limit}^2$  on the table of  $\chi^2$  for  $(p - 1) \times (q - 1)$  freedom degree ddl, and for a fixed error risk  $\alpha$  (in general  $\alpha=5\%$ ).

If  $\chi_{obs}^2 > \chi_{limit}^2$  the  $H_0$  assumption is rejected to the error risk  $\alpha$  : there is no statistical independence between  $y$  and  $x$ .

If  $\chi_{obs}^2 < \chi_{limit}^2$  assumption  $H_0$  is accepted:  $y$  and  $x$  are statistically independent.

This test calculates a probability « p-value » =  $P[\chi_{obs}^2 > \chi_{limit}^2]$  that represents the acceptance probability of the independence hypothesis according to the  $\chi^2$  indicator. So when the p-value is higher than 5%, we accept the null hypothesis whereas for a p-value lower than the significance level we reject the null hypothesis and then there's a correlation between  $x$  and  $y$ .

## 2.2 The ANOVA Test to study the correlation between a qualitative variable and another quantitative one.

The ANOVA test allows us to compare the averages of many groups based on a categorical variable. The test compares the null hypothesis  $H_0$  according to which the averages of the groups originate from the same population against the alternative hypothesis  $H_1$  whereby there is at least one different average.

**H<sub>0</sub>**: There is no effect of X on Y

**H<sub>1</sub>**: There is an effect of X on Y

The F result of this test is the relation between the variability of the inter-groups (SCE) and the intra-groups (SCR) averages. The more the inter-groups averages are distant from one another, the more the inter-groups variability (which is a numerator of the relation) is significant.

The mathematical formula is as follows:  $SCT = SCE + SCR$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^k n_k (\bar{x}_k - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{k=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{n_k} (x_{ik} - \bar{x}_k)^2$$

$n$  being the total number of observations and  $k$  the number of modality of the categorical variable.

The F statistics formulated as follows:

$$F = \frac{\frac{SCE}{K-1}}{\frac{SCR}{N-K}} = \frac{CME}{CMR}$$



This value is compared to the Fisher distribution table based on 2 degrees of freedom inter and intra group. If the calculated F is lower than the table value we conclude that H0 is true. If the calculated F is higher than the one of the F table  $Calculated > F_{(1-\alpha)}(K-1, n-K)$ , H0 is rejected and we conclude that H1 is true.

Applying the test is based is determined by three criteria:

- A random draw with independent groups: there is no relationship between the inter- and intra-groups observations.
- A normal distribution of the population: It is possible to apply the ANOVA test without having a perfect normality for a significant number of observations.
- The variances of the populations are equal.

### 2.3- The link between the nationality of the interviewed women in South of Lebanon and the other variables

In order to identify if a woman’s situation and her knowledge about freedom and rights are different between the Lebanese and the Syrian community, we tested the link between the nationality of the targeted women in South of Lebanon and the other parameters based on the answers gathered during the interviews with these women.

The results are shown in the below table:

<b>Khi-square test</b>					
	N	Khi-square value	d.d.l	P	A
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Nationality</b>				
<b>Education level</b>	505	10.624	4	0.31	5%
<b>Participates in the labor market?</b>		24.671	1	0	
<b>Sector of productif project</b>	377	68.745	4	0	
<b>Accomondation type</b>	505	25.645	5	0	
<b>Capable to Participate to training</b>		11.274	1	0.001	
<b>Feel secure at home?</b>		0.438	1	0.59	
<b>Free to leave home?</b>		3.056	1	0.8	
<b>Exposed to any kind of harassment or intimidation?</b>		5.194	1	0.23	
<b>Is there anyone who could provide help and protection?</b>		4.584	1	0.032	
<b>Have you heard of the universal declaration of the rights of women?</b>		12.104	1	0.001	
<b>Being a woman, do you feel insecure?</b>		9.656	1	0.002	
<b>Free to express your opinion</b>		16.148 <sup>a</sup>	1	0	
<b>Feel that you are abused</b>		1.092 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.296	
<b>Do you feel that your rights are respected?</b>	1.315 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.252		
<b>Do you think that the law guarantees that you obtain your rights?</b>	12.125 <sup>a</sup>	1	0		



The table shows a strong dependency between the nationalities of targeted women and other parameters indicating in a way or another, the existence of a cultural difference between the two communities. More explicitly, we notice a strong link ( $\chi^2=68.745$ ) between the nationalities of targeted women and their choice of the sector of the suggested productive project, and this is probably due to the assignment of each of the interviewed women based on the nature of the economy in their country.

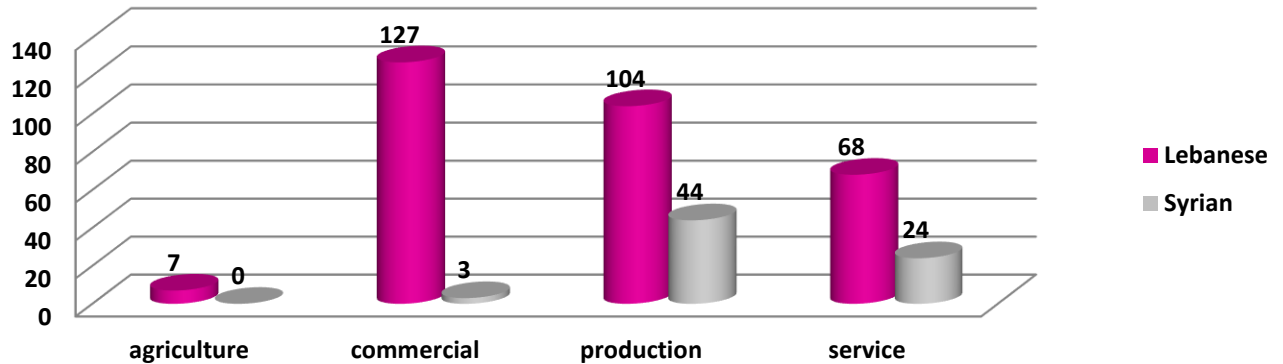
The type of housing varies between women of the hosting communities and refugees women ( $\chi^2=25.645$ ), and a strong dependency ( $\chi^2=24.671$ ) appears between the nationality of the woman and her involvement in the labor market which can be explained either by the difference in culture or by the lack of stability affecting Syrian women who find themselves as intruders in a society that is new to them. The dependency between the nationality of the woman and her freedom in expressing her opinion ( $\chi^2=16.148$ ) as well as her knowledge about women's rights ( $\chi^2=12.104$ ) can only be explained by a cultural difference between the two communities.

The educational level of a woman doesn't seem to be related to her nationality, in fact targeted women have different educational levels regardless of their nationalities. The feeling of security at home, of being used, the respect of her rights, the freedom to leave the house are also not related to a woman's nationality. The latter has no effect on the woman's exposure to any kind of harassment or intimidation since in fact targeted women are all in contact with the same members of the same society in South of Lebanon regardless of their nationalities.

### **2.3.1- The link between the nationality of targeted women and the suggested productive project sector**

Having the highest  $\chi^2$  value, the nationality of targeted women and the sector of the productive project they suggested are strongly linked. In order to clearly demonstrate the existing link between these two parameters, we examined the difference in the choice of the suggested projects sectors according to the nationality of the interviewed women. The results are shown in the below table and chart:

## Relation between Sectors and nationality



Nationality * Sector						
		Sector of productif project				Total
		Agriculture	commerce	Production	service	
Nationality	Lebanese	7	127	104	68	306
	Syrian	0	3	44	24	71
Total		7	130	148	92	377

We can notice that almost half of the interviewed Syrian women suggested productive projects (71 women from 130 interviewed women) while the proportion of interviewed Lebanese women who suggested projects was much higher (306 women from 375 interviewed women).

Even though the Syrian economy is based on the agricultural sector, no Syrian woman has chosen a project in this sector, due to the fact that Syrian women are hosted in Lebanon which means that they don't have their own agricultural areas, in addition, these women think that their stay in Lebanon is temporary, which is why they turn to projects in the production sector mainly such as tailoring and food production. Lebanese women have chosen projects in the business and services sectors (127 commercial projects, 68 service projects) which functions well with the nature of the Lebanese economy that is mainly based on these two sectors.

### 2.3.2- The link between the nationality of targeted women and their involvement in the labor market

The woman's involvement in the labor market has a strong dependency with her nationality. The below table shows clearly the relation between these two parameters:

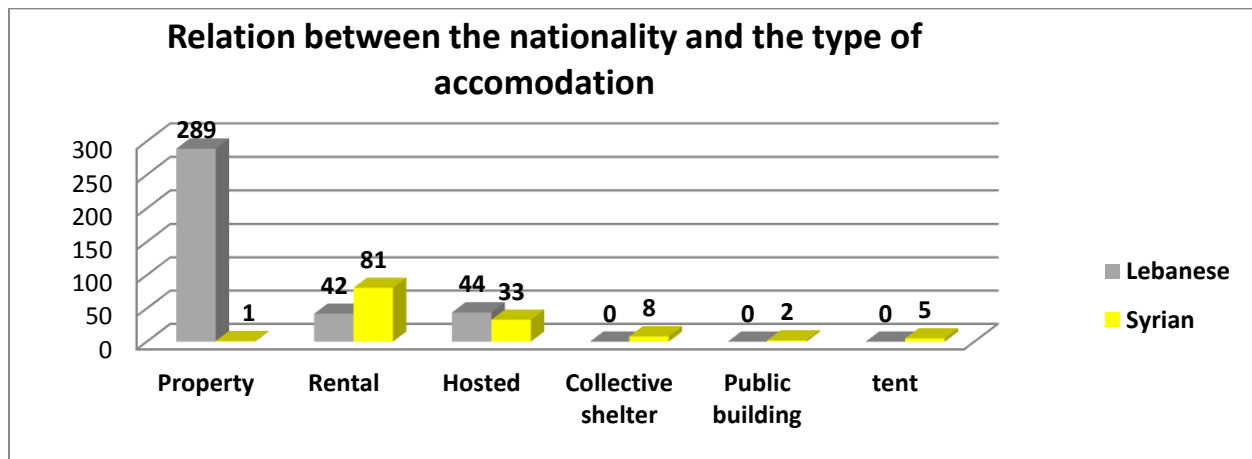
Nationality * Work						
		Does she work?				Total
		Yes	% Yes	No	% No	
Nationality	Lebanese	166	44.86	204	55.14	370
	% Lebanese from total		33.27		40.88	74.15
	Syrian	26	20.16	103	79.84	129
	% Syrian from total		5.21		20.64	25.85
Total		192	38.48	307	61.52	499

We can note that almost half of the interviewed Lebanese women are part of the labor market (44.86% of total Lebanese women), while only 20% of Syrian women work. In fact, the majority of Syrian women in Lebanon don't work, because it is simply difficult to enter the labor market of a foreign community that is unknown to them. Sometimes, the families of these women don't allow them to work in the host country even though they used to work in Syria.

On the other hand, it should be taken into consideration, that Syrian women might not be accepted in the Lebanese market due to the fact that they might not have the same work skills as Lebanese women.

### 2.3.3- Relation between the nationality of targeted women and the type of housing

The below chart and table show the independence relation that exists between the nationality and the type of housing:



Nationality * Type of accommodation								
		Type of accommodation						Total
		Property	Rental	Hosted	Collective shelter	Public building	Tent	
Nationality	Lebanese	289	42	44	0	0	0	375
	Syrian	1	81	33	8	2	5	130
Total		290	123	77	8	2	5	505

We can note that based on the produced results, the majority of Lebanese women reside in their own homes. As for Syrian women, most of them rented apartments after their displacement to Lebanon, and a significant number of them were accommodated by their Lebanese or Syrian relatives who have been living in Lebanon for a long time. Collective shelters, public buildings, and tents are specifically for Syrian families who arrived to Lebanon following the Syrian crisis and who are unable to afford high rent expenses.

### 2.3.4- The link between the nationality of targeted women and the knowledge about Women's Rights

Despite the dependency that exists between the nationality of targeted women and their knowledge about women's rights, we can notice based on the below table, that the majority of Lebanese women as well as Syrian women have already heard about the Bill of Rights for Women (CEDAW). The existing link between these two parameters is the percentage of Lebanese women who are aware of women's rights (78.28% of the total of Lebanese women) which exceeds the percentage of Syrian women (62.88% of the total of Syrian women) who are knowledgeable about these rights.

Nationality * Heard of rights of women						
		Heard of rights of women				Total
		Yes	% Yes	No	% No	
Nationality	Lebanese	292	78.28	81	21.72	373
	% Lebanese from total		58		16	74%
	Syrian	83	62.88	49	37.12	132
	% Syrian from total		16		10	26%
Total		464	92.00	41	8.00	505

When it comes to knowing their rights, the difference between women of different nationalities is mostly linked to the culture of each country and the development of the role of the Lebanese woman in the society much more than the role of the Syrian woman, as well as the activities of

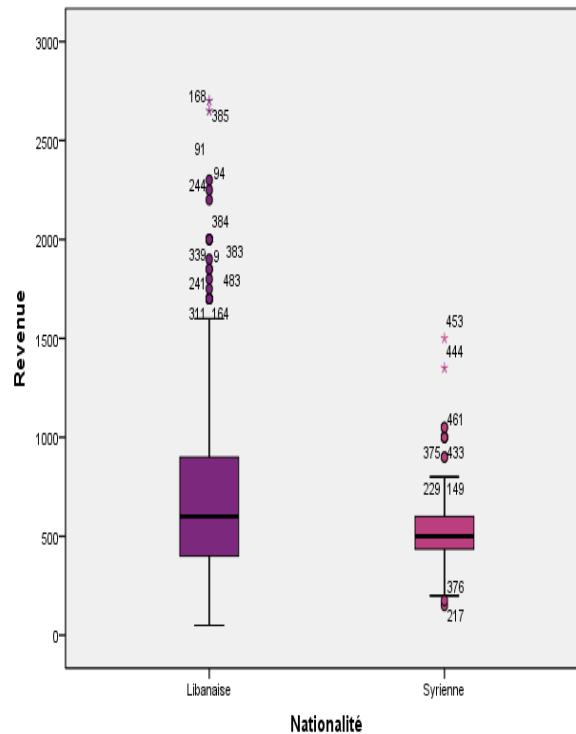
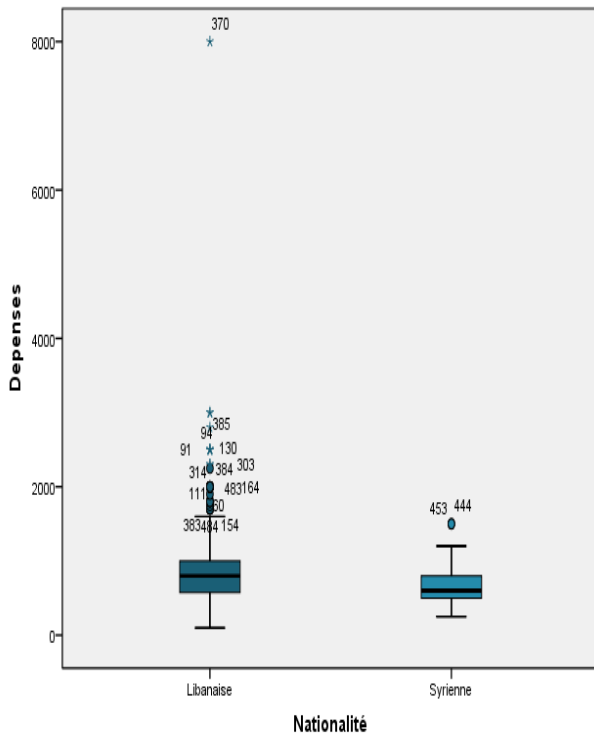


Lebanese organizations who strive for women to obtain their rights, and whose actions were limited in Syria before the war and still are to this date.

## 2.4- The link between the nationality and the revenues and expenses of targeted women’s families

In order to study the variation of monthly expenses and monthly revenue between the Lebanese woman and the Syrian woman, we use the ANOVA test that can identify if a link exists between a quantitative and qualitative variable. We note that the average of expenses of Lebanese women’s families (918 080 L.L.) exceeds significantly the average of expenses of Syrian women’s families (685 080 L.L.). The revenue case is similar to the expenses one, whereas the monthly revenue of Syrian women’s families (556 020 L.L.) is significantly lower than the one of Lebanese women’s families (723 240 L.L.).

ANOVA					
	N	Mean	ddl	F	P- value
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Monthly family expenses (1000 LBP)</b>				
<b>Lebanese</b>	375	918.08	504	17.994	0.000
<b>Syrian</b>	130	685.38			
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Monthly Family Income (1000 LBP)</b>				
<b>Lebanese</b>	375	723.24	504	15.486	0.000
<b>Syrian</b>	130	556.02			







The average of monthly expenses of Lebanese women’s families is around 1000 000 L.L., more than 14 families spend more than 1 800 000 L.L. The monthly expenses of a Lebanese woman’s family reach 8 000 000 L.L. The average of expenses of Syrian women’s families is 685 000 L.L., a single family spends around 1 800 000 L.L.

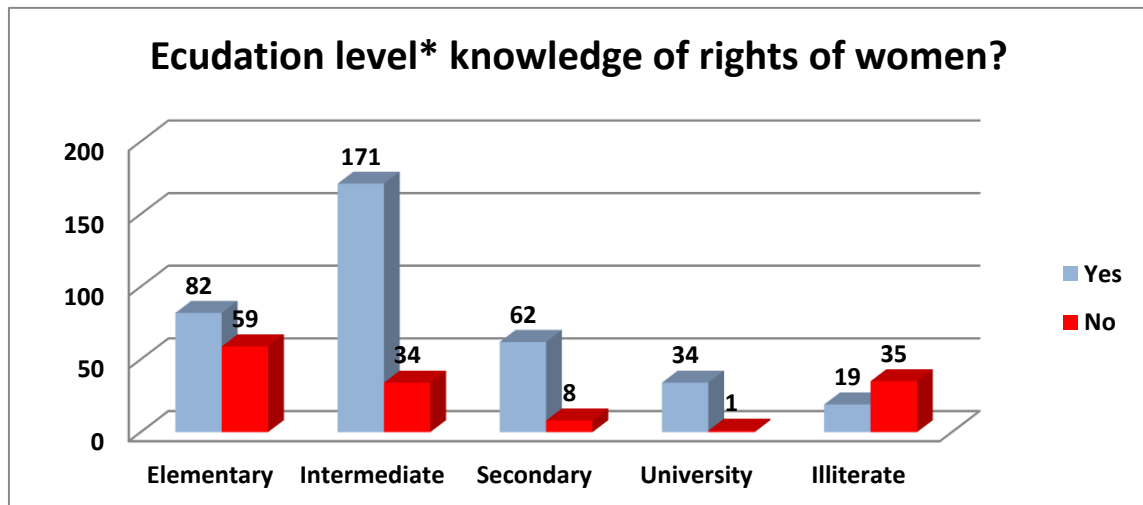
As for monthly revenues, their average in Lebanese women’s families is around 700 000 L.L., 13 families receive more than 1 700 000 L.L. per month. The average of monthly revenues of Syrian women’s families is 550 000 L.L., two families receive less than 300 000 L.L., whereas seven Syrian families receive more than 700 000 L.L.

## 2.5- The link between the educational level of the interviewed women and the knowledge about women’s rights

A strong dependency shows in the below table, linking the educational level of targeted women to their knowledge about women’s rights.

Khi square test					
	N	Khi square value	d.d.l	P	$\alpha$
Variable	Education				
Heard of rights of woman?	505	74.377	4	0.000	5%

In order to examine the nature of the link between these two parameters, we have drawn the below chart and table showing the link between the educational level and the knowledge about women’s rights



Educational level* Knowledge of rights of women?							
		Education level					Total
		Elementary	Intermediate	Secondary	University	Illiterate	
Heard of rights of woman	Yes	82	171	62	34	19	368
	No	59	34	8	1	35	137
Total		141	205	70	35	54	505

It can be noted that the majority of women with academic levels (elementary, intermediate and high school) have already heard about women's rights. Almost all women at a university level know about their rights. However, 2/3 of illiterate women had never heard of women's rights.

## 2.6- The Link between the suggested productive projects and other parameters

As previously noticed, that the choice of a productive project is strongly linked to the nationality of a woman and the nature of the society she belongs to, and in order to examine whether there are other parameters that play a role when choosing a given productive project, we have tested on one hand the link between the sector of a productive project and the district in which the interviewed woman lives, and on the other hand the link between the sector of the chosen project and the educational level of the interviewed woman. The results are shown in the below table:

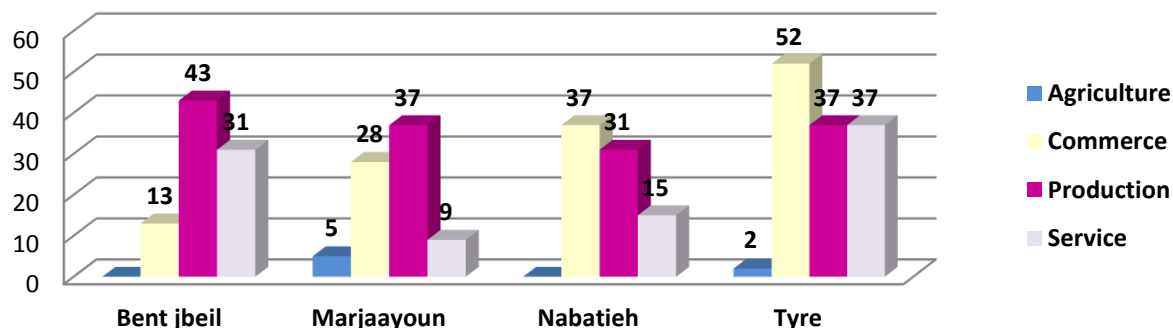
Khi-square test					
	N	Khi-square value	d.d.l	P	$\alpha$
Variables	Sector				
District	377	608.434	20	0.00	5%
Education		46.211	12	0.00	

The table shows a strong dependency between the type of the suggested productive project and the place of residence of the interviewed woman ( $\chi^2=608.434$ ) as well as her educational level ( $\chi^2=46.211$ )

### 2.6.1- Distribution of the suggested productive projects according to the districts of South of Lebanon

The below chart shows the link between the sectors of the suggested projects and the districts of South of Lebanon:

### Distribution of productif projects sectors by district



The projects of the business sector occur mostly in Tyre (52 projects) followed by Nabatiye (37 projects); the two districts with a civic character. The projects that belong to the production sector occur mostly in Bintjbaïl (43 projects) and Marjayoun (37 projects). The agricultural projects are mainly located in Marjayoun, the district that still preserves its rural character including large agricultural spaces especially in the Marjayoun valley.

In order to study the type of the suggested productive project which can be affected by the district in which a woman lives according to her nationality, we have examined the link between these three variables.

Nationality * District * Sector								
				District				Total
				Bint Jbeil	Marjaayoun	Nabatieh	Tyre	
Sector	Agriculture	Nationality	Lebanese		5		2	7
		Total		5		2	7	
	Commerce	Nationality	Lebanese	13	28	35	51	127
		Syrian	0	0	2	1	3	
	Total		13	28	37	52	130	
	Production	Nationality	Lebanese	20	34	27	23	104
		Syrian	23	3	4	14	44	
	Total		43	37	31	37	148	
	Service	Nationality	Lebanese	26	9	12	21	68
		Syrian	5	0	3	16	24	
	Total		31	9	15	37	92	
	Total	Nationality	Lebanese	59	76	74	97	306
Syrian		28	3	9	31	71		
Total		87	79	83	128	377		

According to the table, we can notice that the majority of Syrian women who suggested productive projects are either located in Tyre (31 women) and chose projects in production such as tailoring,



food production and service projects like hairdressing and makeup salons, or are located in Bintjbaïl (23 women) and mostly chose projects related to the production sector.

As for the Lebanese women, the productive projects they suggested are distributed in all four districts with no exception, due to a feeling of stability and the possibility of establishing a business if ever the opportunity presents itself, since these women are in their own country. These women mostly chose projects related to both the business and production sectors.

In general, we note, that an insignificant number of women have chosen agricultural projects; they are all Lebanese and are located in Marjayoun and Tyre. 127 Lebanese women mostly located in Tyre and Nabatiye have chosen commercial projects while 3 Syrian women only suggested similar projects. As for the projects in production, the number of Syrian and Lebanese women who suggested this type of projects is almost similar to the one in Tyre and Bintjbaïl, noting that a significant number of Lebanese women in Marjayoun and Nabatiye have also chosen projects in production. A significant number of Syrian women in Tyre, that almost equals the number of Lebanese women in the same district, have suggested service projects. In Bintjbaïl, a significant number of women also chose service projects.

## 2.7- The link between the civil status and the other parameters

In order to verify if the civil status of the interviewed women has an impact on the other parameters especially those related to security, freedom and women’s rights, we examined the link between the civil status and these variables.

The achieved results are shown in the below table:

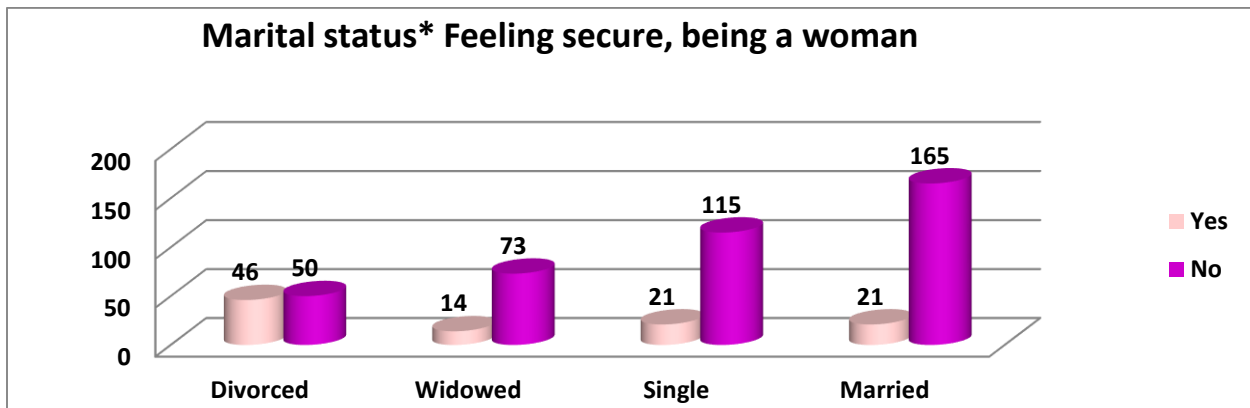
Khi square test					
	N	Khi square value	d.d.l	P	$\alpha$
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Etat civil</b>				
Accommodation type	505	72.82	15	0	5%
Capable to Participate to training?		20.796	3	0	
Feel secure at home?		5.999	3	0.112	
Free to leave home?		7.717	3	0.052	
Exposed to any kind of harassment or intimidation?		29.496	3	0	
Is there anyone who could provide help and protection?		11.499	3	0.009	
Have you heard of the universal declaration of the rights of women?		1.897	3	0.594	
Being a woman, do you feel insecure?		57.738	3	0	
Free to express your opinion		29.906	3	0	
Feel that you are abused		30.408	3	0	
Do you feel that your rights are respected?		9.787	3	0.02	

The table shows a strong dependency between the civil status of targeted women and various other parameters. More specifically, we notice a strong link ( $\chi^2= 72.82$ ) between the civil status of targeted women and the type of housing. The feeling of security about being a woman ( $\chi^2= 57.738$ ), the feeling of being used ( $\chi^2= 29.906$ ), or being exposed to any type of harassment or intimidation ( $\chi^2= 29.496$ ), vary from one woman to the other based on the civil status of each one of them. This is due to the situation of these women in society and the discrimination based on the gender.

As for the feeling of security that the interviewed women in the South of Lebanon have in their own home, it doesn't seem to be linked to their civil status. In fact, a woman can feel insecure in her own home regardless of her civil status. The knowledge about women's rights is also unrelated to the civil status.

### 2.7.1- The link between the civil status and the feeling of security about being a woman among interviewed women

In order to highlight the difference between the feelings of security about being a woman that targeted women have according to their civil status, we have drawn the following chart and table:



Marital status* Feeling secure, being a woman						
		Feeling secure, being a woman				Total
		Yes	% Yes	No	% No	
Marital status	Divorced	46	47.90%	50	52.10%	96
	% du total		9.10%		9.90%	19.00%
	widowed	14	16.10%	73	83.90%	87
	% du total		2.80%		14.50%	17.20%
	Single	21	15.40%	115	84.60%	136
	% du total		4.20%		22.80%	26.90%
	Married	21	11.30%	165	88.70%	186
	% du total		4.20%		32.70%	36.80%
Total		102	20.20%	403	79.80%	505

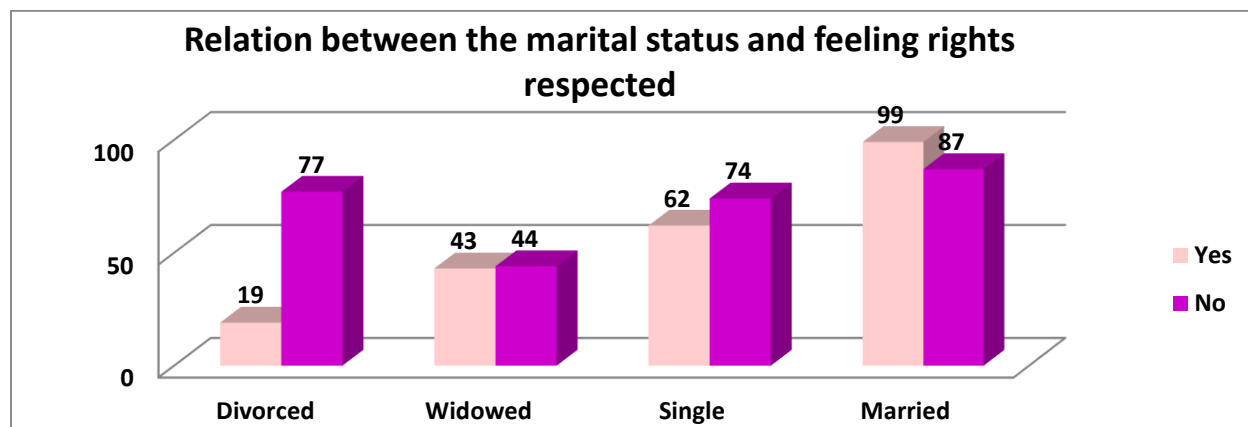


We notice that mostly married women feel insecure (165 women), followed by singles (115 women), then widows (73 women). As for divorced women, half of them feel insecure about being a woman.

In other words, from all the interviewed women, the divorcees feel the most insecure (46 women).

### 2.7.2- The link between the civil status and the feeling that women's rights are respected among interviewed women

The following chart and table identify the effect of the civil status of interviewed women on the respect of their rights:



Marital status* Feeling rights respected						
		Feeling rights respected				Total
		Yes	% Yes	No	% No	
Marital status	Divorced	19	19.80%	77	80.20%	96
	% du total		3.80%		15.20%	19.00%
	Widowed	43	49.40%	44	50.60%	87
	% du total		8.50%		8.70%	17.20%
	Single	62	45.60%	74	54.40%	136
	% du total		12.30%		14.70%	26.90%
	Married	99	53.20%	87	46.80%	186
	% du total		19.60%		17.20%	36.80%
Total		223	44.20%	282	55.80%	505



Half of widowed, single and married women feel that their rights are respected while the remainders don't. As for divorced women, 80% of them feel that their rights are violated due to the fact that when a divorce occurs in the oriental society, most of the time, a woman is not fully granted all her rights. On the other hand, divorced women feel that the law doesn't guaranty their right to have the custody of their children.

## 2.8- The link between age and other parameters

As previously mentioned during the sampling selection, it is important to target women that belong to various age groups in order to clearly identify if the behavior and attitude of women from the same environment vary based on age, and if the latter has an effect on the freedom of a woman in the South of Lebanon as well as on obtaining her rights.

The below table shows the link between age and the other examined parameters:

Khi-square test					
	N	Khi-square value	d.d.l	P	$\alpha$
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Age</b>				
<b>Feel that you are abused</b>	505	4.389 <sup>a</sup>	5	0.495	5%
<b>Do you feel that your rights are respected?</b>		6.838 <sup>a</sup>	5	0.233	
<b>Do you think that the law guarantees that you obtain your rights?</b>		29.220 <sup>a</sup>	5	0	
<b>Have you heard of the universal declaration of the rights of women?</b>		4.035 <sup>a</sup>	5	0.544	
<b>Feel secure at home?</b>		3.096	5	0.685	
<b>Free to leave home?</b>		11.3	5	0.046	
<b>Is there anyone who could provide help and protection?</b>		9.068	5	0.106	
<b>Being a woman, do you feel insecure?</b>		2.472	5	0.781	
<b>Exposed to any kind of harassment or intimidation?</b>		6.926	5	0.226	
<b>Free to express your opinion</b>		2.945 <sup>a</sup>	5	0.709	

According to the table, it is noticeable that the age of the targeted women affects their opinion regarding the idea of whether the law guarantees obtaining women's rights or not.

### 2.8.1- The link between age and the belief that the law guaranties obtaining women's rights

The following table identifies the difference of opinion of women regarding the belief that the law guaranties obtaining a woman's rights according to their age.



It is noted that women who believe that the law guarantees obtaining their rights are mostly those who belong to the age group of 25 to 34 years (**73 women**) while those who believe that the law doesn't guarantee obtaining their rights belong to the age group of 35 to 44 (**108 women**).

For women whose ages vary between 13 and 18 years, no difference in opinion has been detected. Starting the age of 35 years, the majority of the interviewed women believe that the law doesn't guarantee obtaining their rights.

Ages' groups* law guarantees obtaining rights						
		law guarantees obtaining rights				Total
		Yes	% Yes	No	% No	
Ages' groups	[13-17]	7	53.8	6	46.2	13
	% du total		1.4		1.2	2.6
	[18-24]	20	39.2	31	60.8	51
	% du total		4.0		6.1	10.1
	[25-34]	73	52.1	67	48	140
	% du total		14.5		13.3	27.7
	[35-44]	36	25.0	108	75.0	144
	% du total		7.1		21.4	28.5
	[45-54]	39	29.1	95	70.9	134
	% du total		7.7		18.8	26.5
	[55-65]	6	26.1	17	73.9	23
	% du total		1.2		3.4	4.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>505</b>

## 2.9- The link between whom the targeted women currently live with and two other parameters

In order to verify if a link exists between whom the interviewed women live with and the feeling of security in their homes and/or the freedom to leave the house whenever they wish to, we noted that the  $\chi^2$  test identifies that link in case it does exist.

Khi-square test					
	N	Khi-square test	d.d.l	P	$\alpha$
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Sector</b>				
Feel secure at home	505	16.566	4	0.002	5%
Free to leave house		5.021	4	0.285	





We note that a strong link exists between the feeling of security a woman has in her own home and with whom she lives ( $\chi^2=16.566$ ). However, we noticed that whomever the woman lives with has no effect on her freedom to leave her home whenever she wishes to, noting that 79% of the interviewed women have stated that they are free to leave their homes whenever they wish to.

### 2.9.1- Link between who the woman lives with and the feeling of security in her home

The below table shows the relation between with whom the targeted women live with and their feeling of security in their homes:

With whom do you currently live * Feeling secure at home						
		Feeling secure at home				Total
		Yes	% Yes	No	% No	
With whom do you currently live	Family	249	77.80%	71	22.20%	320
	% du total		49.30%		14.10%	63.40%
	Parents	120	84.50%	22	15.50%	142
	% du total		23.80%		4.40%	28.10%
	Relatives	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	8
	%		1.20%		0.40%	1.60%
	Alone	20	60.60%	13	39.40%	33
	%		4.00%		2.60%	6.50%
	Strangers	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
	%		0.00%		0.40%	0.40%
<b>Total</b>		<b>395</b>	<b>78.20%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>21.80%</b>	<b>505</b>

We note that the majority of women who live with their families, parents, or relatives feel secure in their homes. Among women who live alone, 20 of them feel secure while the remaining 13 feel insecure. These ones feel insecure since they fear loneliness. The 2 women who live with strangers, with one of them being accommodated in a home and the other one paying rent fees, both feel insecure in their homes.



## Conclusion

During this project, implemented by the SHEILD association with the collaboration of the Dutch embassy, we have introduced the situation of Lebanese and Syrian women with a specific civil status in the four districts of South of Lebanon through an analysis conducted on 505 targeted women.

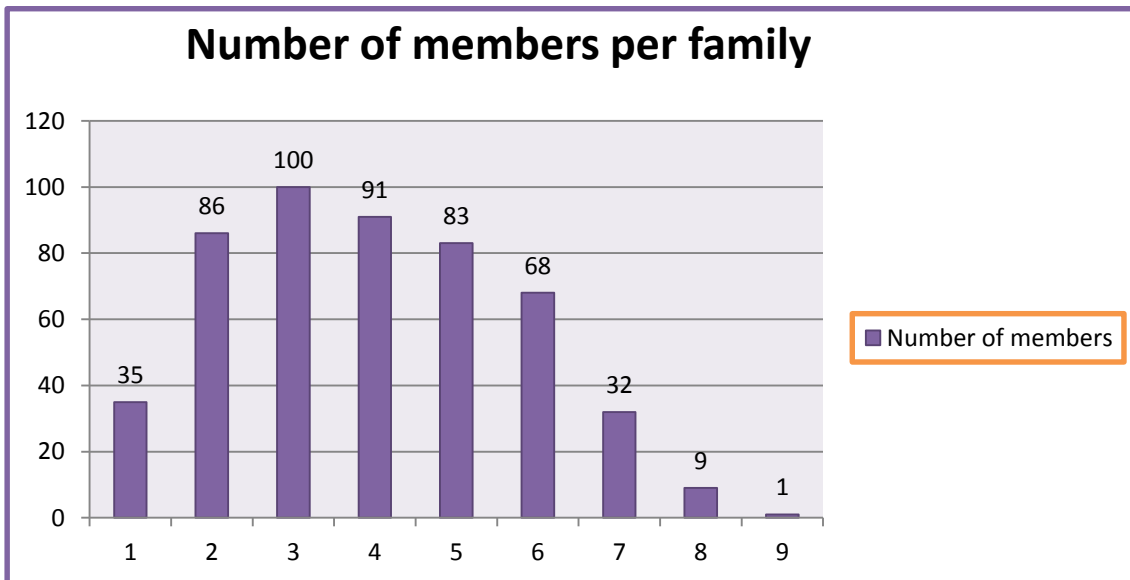
In the first chapter, we introduced the performed processing to gather and enter data, and produced the descriptive elements of the state of Lebanese and Syrian women located in the various districts of South of Lebanon. The achieved results from this gathered data gave a clear view of their social and economic situation, their educational level, their power to enter the labor market and the difficulties they encounter. Moreover, we highlighted the situation of women's rights in South of Lebanon and their awareness about their rights, as well as their freedom and security.

The second chapter is dedicated to the bivariate statistical analysis and is related to the links that we were able to find between the different parameters of the study conducted with Lebanese and Syrian women in the South of Lebanon. Based on the two  $\chi^2$  statistical tests that are appropriate to the qualitative variables and the ANOVA test that is appropriate to the qualitative and quantitative variables, the results of this analysis have been discussed.

## Annex to Chapter 1

Number of family members:

Number of members per family	N	%
1	35	6.9%
2	86	17.0%
3	100	19.8%
4	91	18.0%
5	83	16.4%
6	68	13.5%
7	32	6.3%
8	9	1.8%
9	1	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



$$\text{Mean} = \frac{1999}{505} \cong 4 \text{ membres}$$



### Working skills:

	Lebanese		Syrian		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
agriculture	39	12.10%	12	3.70%	51	15.80%
Maid	10	3.10%	1	0.30%	11	3.40%
Employee	9	2.80%	2	0.60%	11	3.40%
Food production	44	13.70%	5	1.60%	49	15.20%
Library activities	2	0.60%		0.00%	2	0.60%
Hair and Makeup	37	11.50%	10	3.10%	47	14.60%
Nursery	7	2.20%	2	0.60%	9	2.80%
Other	17	5.30%	3	0.90%	20	6.20%
Painting	2	0.90%		0.00%	2	0.90%
Sewing	60	18.60%	23	7.10%	83	25.80%
Shop	17	5.30%		0.00%	17	5.30%
Professor	15	4.70%	4	1.20%	19	5.90%
<b>total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>80.70%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>19.30%</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### Type of profession desired to acquire:

type of new profession	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accessories	3	1.10%	0	0.00%	3	1.10%
In fact, I do not know	8	2.90%	0	0.00%	8	2.90%
All projects	6	2.20%	1	0.40%	7	2.50%
Beekeeping	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Butcher	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Trade	17	6.20%	0	0.00%	17	6.20%
Computer training	2	0.70%	0	0.00%	2	0.70%
Couture	0	0.00%	1	0.40%	1	0.40%
Decorative flowers	2	0.70%	1	0.40%	3	1.10%
Food production	35	12.70%	6	2.20%	41	14.90%
Hair and Makeup	39	14.20%	20	7.30%	59	21.50%
Craft	14	5.10%	2	0.70%	16	5.80%
Health situation	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Journalism	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Makeup	21	7.60%	1	0.40%	22	8.00%
Needlework	2	0.70%	0	0.00%	2	0.70%



Nursery	12	4.40%	1	0.40%	13	4.70%
Participating in associations	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Photography	4	1.50%	0	0.00%	4	1.50%
Psychodrama	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Sewing	34	12.40%	36	13.10%	70	25.50%
Formations: how to manage a project	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>74.90%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>25.10%</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### Type of productive project proposed:

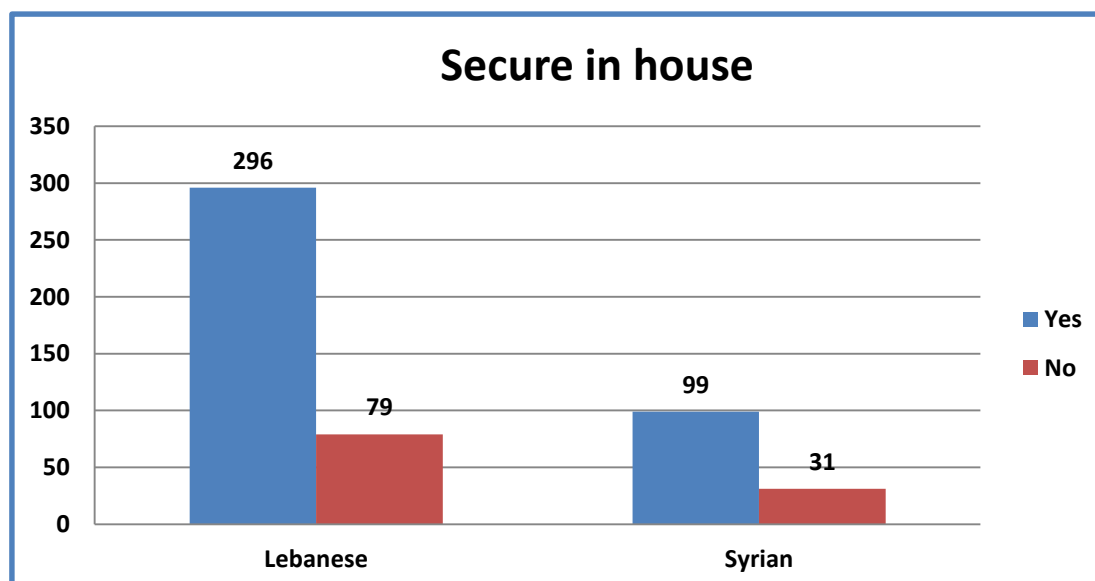
Name of project	N	%
The store agricultural products	5	1.30%
All production project	9	2.40%
Workshop for children	1	0.30%
Bakery	17	4.50%
Beekeeping Instruments	2	0.50%
Bigger shop	4	1.10%
Butchery	1	0.30%
Central call	1	0.30%
Restoration	2	0.50%
Chocolate Shop	1	0.30%
Cleaning instruments	1	0.30%
Clothes shop	41	10.90%
Trade	1	0.30%
Computer training	1	0.30%
Couture	1	0.30%
Cow Holding	7	1.90%
Development of its own grocery shop	1	0.30%
Development of trade shop which is she	1	0.30%
electronics shop	1	0.30%
Leisure activities for children	1	0.30%
flower shop	6	1.60%
Food Processing	26	6.90%
Gift Shop	2	0.50%
Grocery	23	6.10%
hairdresser	46	12.20%
Crafts shop	11	2.90%
Shop of material	6	1.60%
Improve my groceries	2	0.50%
Library	2	0.50%
Makeup lounge	18	4.80%
Minimarket	4	1.10%
Needlework on fabrics	1	0.30%
Nursery	9	2.40%
Care	1	0.30%
Old shoe store	1	0.30%
Patisserie	13	3.40%
shop phones	2	0.50%
Photography studio	4	1.10%
Popcorn machine + machine Frisco	1	0.30%
Print Shop	2	0.50%
Private course center	1	0.30%
Ready Food Kitchen	3	0.80%

Recent lounge Instruments	1	0.30%
Refrigerators for chicken	1	0.30%
Restaurant	1	0.30%
Saj	4	1.10%
Sewing machine	65	17.20%
Shoe store	1	0.30%
Shop	13	3.40%
Supermarket	1	0.30%
Production and sweet food	2	0.50%
Travel Desk	1	0.30%
Travel Office - Nursery	1	0.30%
Vegetable Shop	1	0.30%
Wool Machine Bottom of Form	1	0.30%
Dough cutter	1	0.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

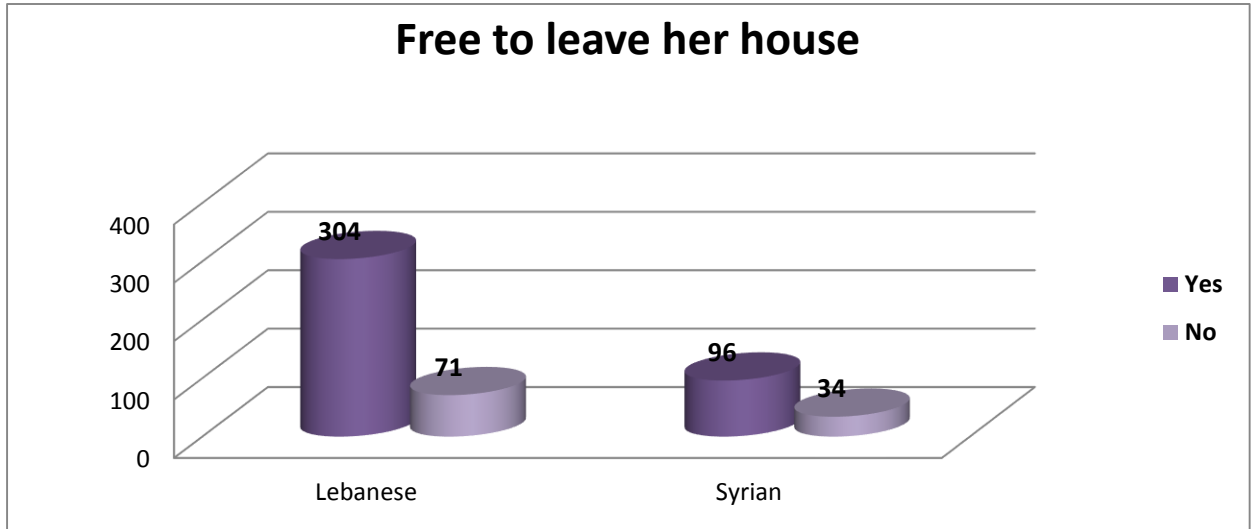
## Annexe Chapitre 2

### Security and liberty of targeted women:

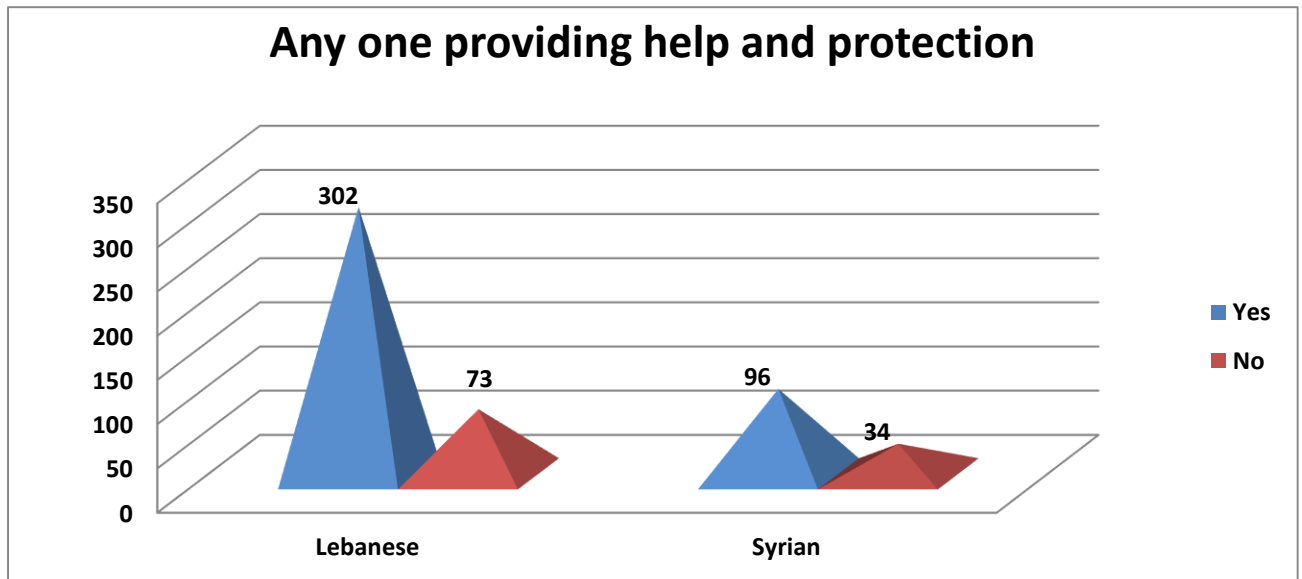
Feeling secure on house	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Yes</b>	296	59%	99	20%	395	78%
<b>No</b>	79	16%	31	6%	110	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>



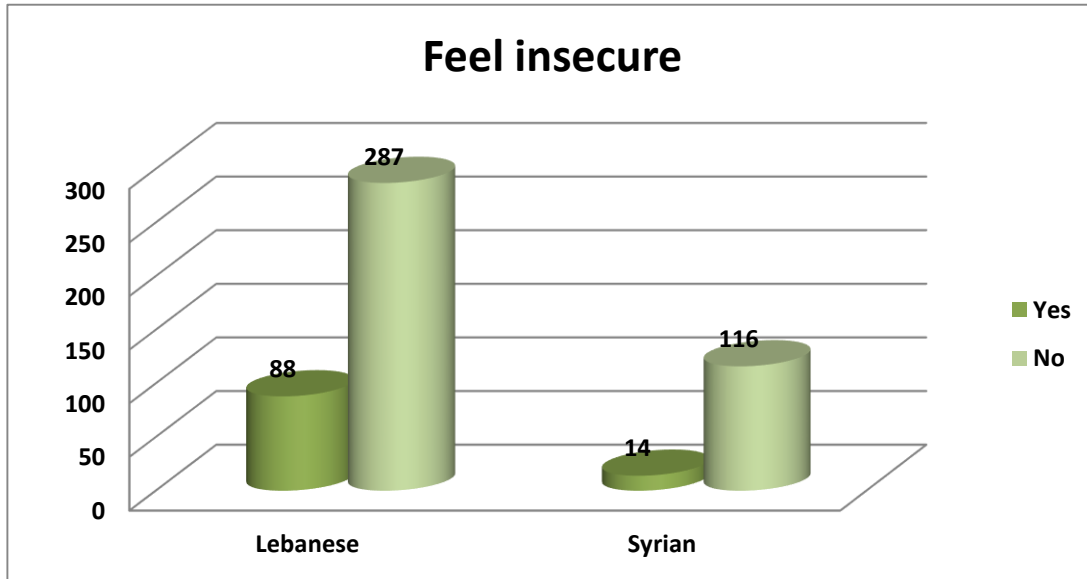
Free to leave her house	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Yes</b>	304	60%	96	19%	400	79%
<b>No</b>	71	14%	34	7%	105	21%
<b>Total</b>	375	74%	130	26%	505	100%



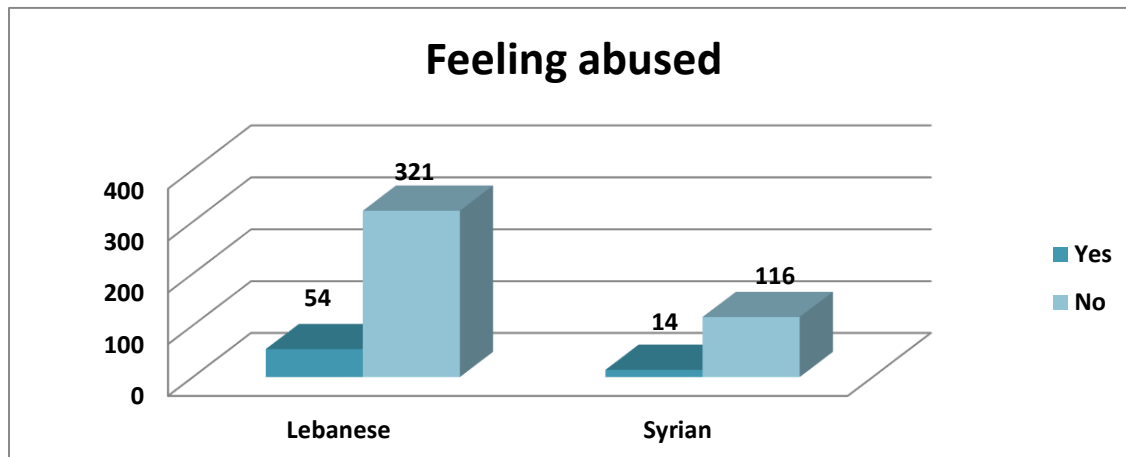
Anyone could provide help and protection	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Yes</b>	302	60%	96	19%	400	79%
<b>No</b>	73	14%	34	7%	105	21%
<b>Total</b>	375	74%	130	26%	505	100%



Feeling insecure	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Yes</b>	88	17%	14	3%	102	20%
<b>No</b>	287	57%	116	23%	403	80%
<b>Total</b>	375	74%	130	26%	505	100%

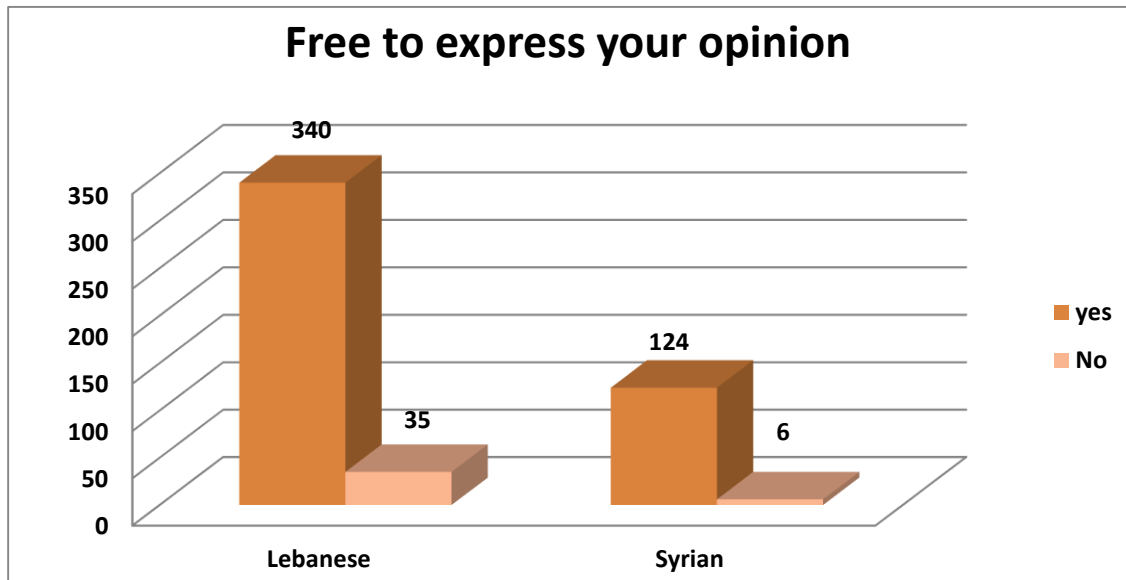


Feeling abused	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Yes</b>	54	11%	14	3%	68	13%
<b>No</b>	321	64%	116	23%	437	87%
<b>Total</b>	375	74%	130	26%	505	100%

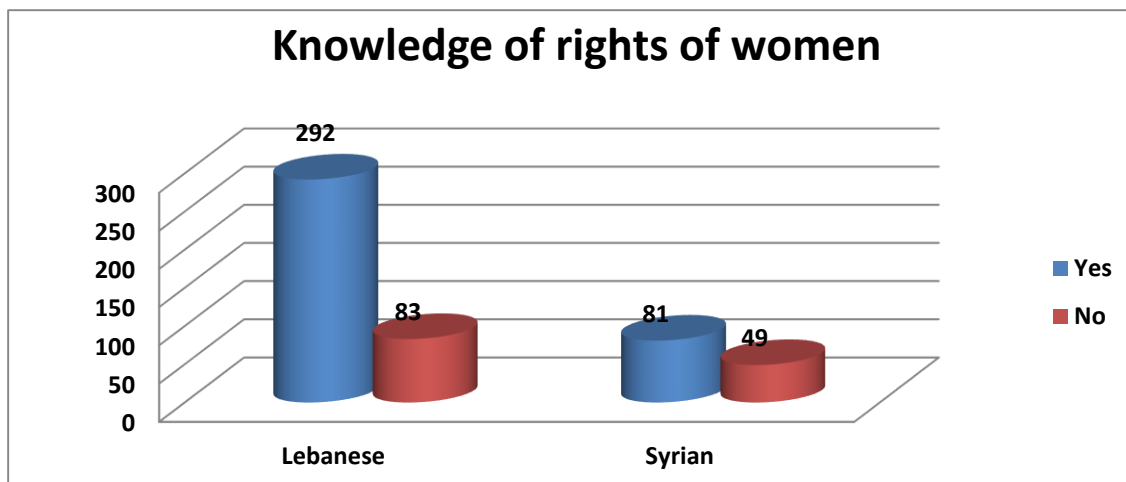




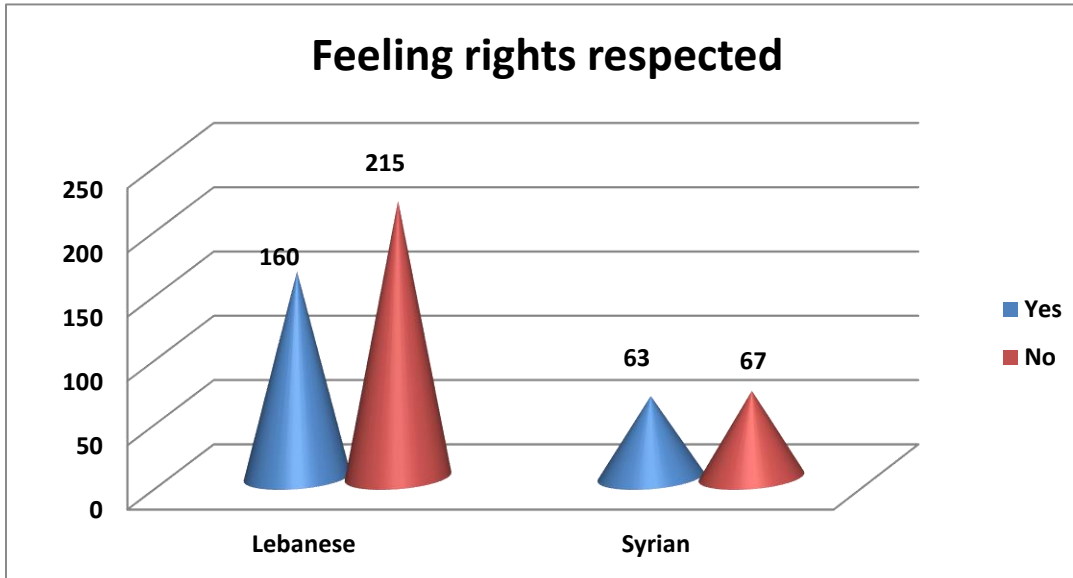
Free to express her opinion	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	340	67%	124	25%	464	92%
No	35	7%	6	1%	41	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>



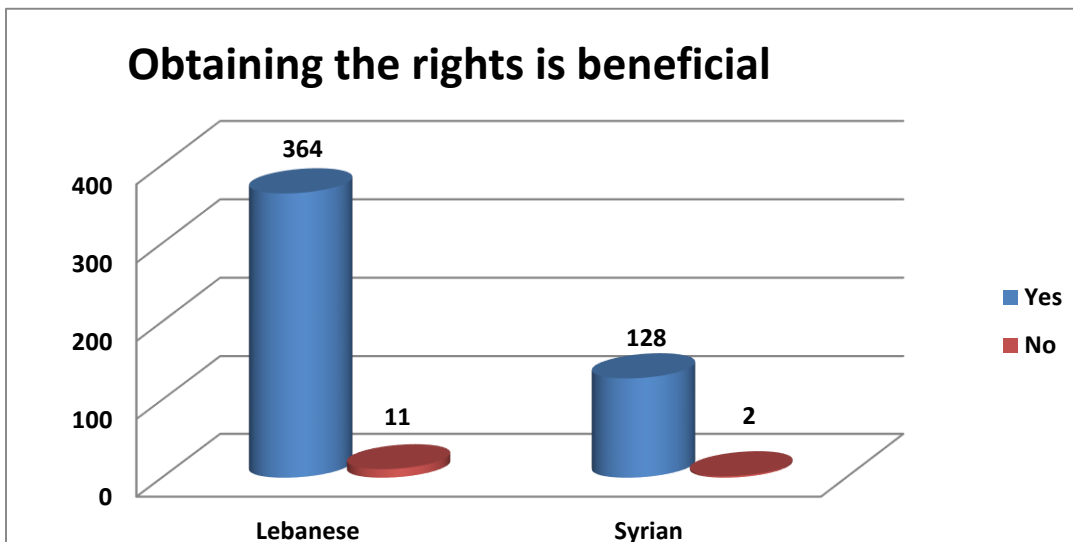
Knowledge of rights of women	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	292	58%	81	16%	373	74%
No	83	16%	49	10%	132	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>



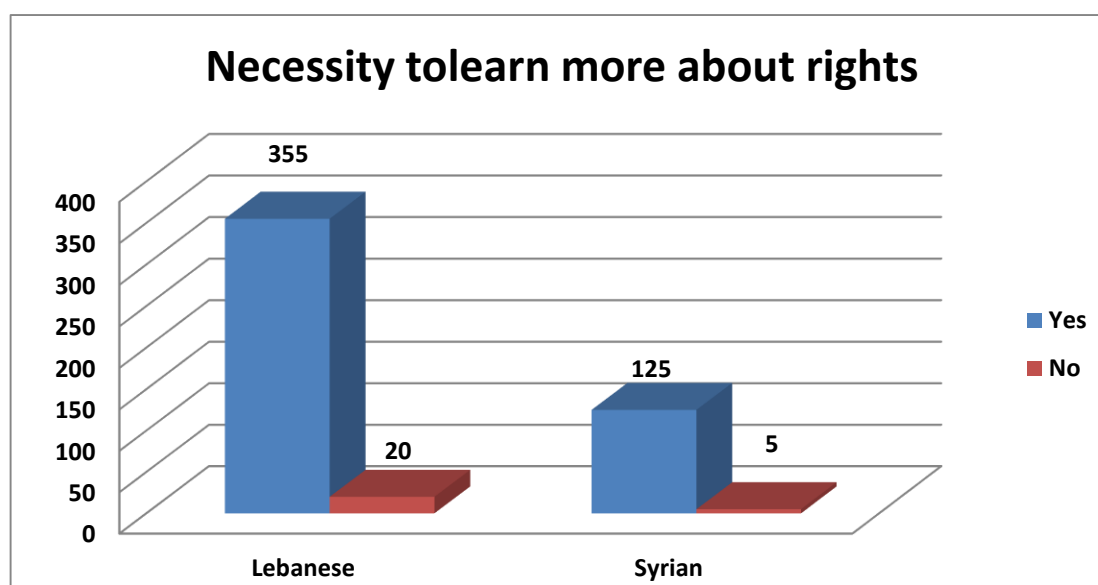
Feeling rights respected	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	160	32%	63	12%	223	44%
No	215	43%	67	13%	282	56%
Total	375	74%	130	26%	505	100%



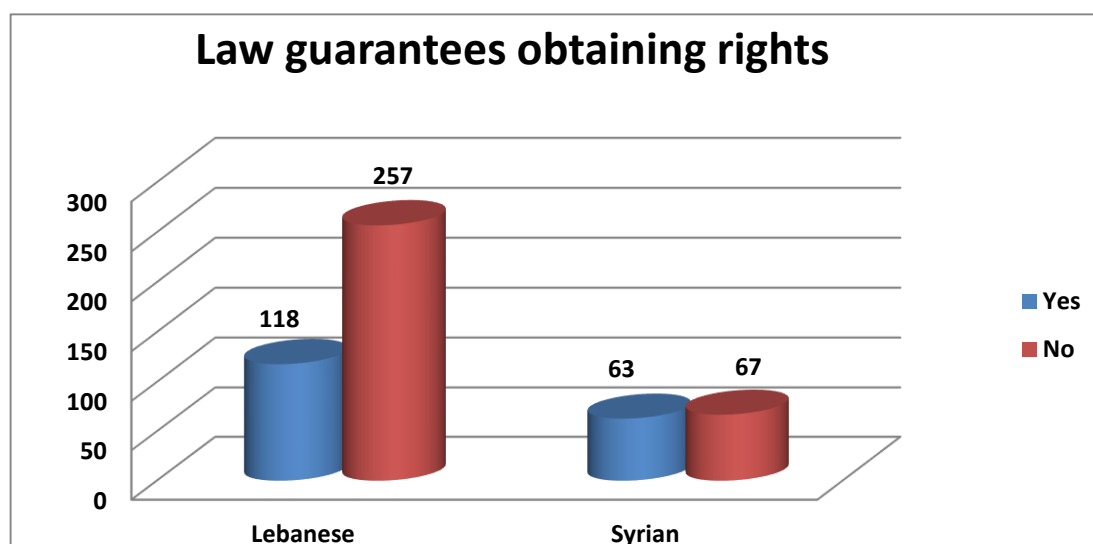
Obtaining rights is beneficial	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	364	72%	128	25%	492	97%
No	11	2%	2	0%	13	3%
Total	375	74%	130	26%	505	100%



Necessity to learn more about your rights	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	355	70%	125	25%	480	95%
No	20	4%	5	1%	25	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>



law guarantees obtaining rights	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	118	23%	63	12%	181	36%
No	257	51%	67	13%	324	64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100%</b>





## References

- 1- SHEILD, Study “Census of Syrian refugees in Southern Lebanon (December 2012-December 2013)”-Chapter 1-Chapter 2, pages 22-51.
- 2- Speak Up, Speak Out, Section 1: Human Rights Knowledge, Part 5: A Bill of Rights for Women.<http://www.speakupspokeout.internews.org/?q=ar/section-1-ar/lyh-hqwq-lmr>