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Gender-based Violence against Women Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in the Middle East and North Africa

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Acronyms

Acronym	Stands for
CPC	Conflict and Post-conflict (Zones)
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GGGR	Global Gender Gap Report
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists
IWMF	International Women's Media Foundation
MENA	Middle East and North Africa (Region)
MJ	Men Journalists
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PSOP	Protection and Security of Women Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in Conflict and Post-conflict Zones
SGBV	Sexual Gender-based Violence
SLR	Systematic Literature Review
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organisation
WJ	Women Journalists
WJHRD	Women Journalists and Human Rights Defenders

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Abstract

This is an internship-based thesis, focusing on my experience as a Human Rights Research Intern. The internship was conducted between October 2018 and January 2019, at Alternatives, a non-profit organisation based in Montréal, Canada. My role at Alternatives involved completing a systematic literature review, designing an online survey and performing data analysis. Referred to as 'PSOP' throughout this thesis, the project I worked on is titled:

Protection and Security of Women Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in Conflict and Post-conflict Zones

Alternatives' mission is to support individuals and communities which face discrimination, exploitation and violence. PSOP investigates how violence against women adversely affects a country's human, social and economic development. It is therefore fitting to the University of Copenhagen's MSc Global Development programme because violence hinders poverty reduction efforts, instigating intergenerational consequences. Specifically, the theme addressed in this thesis is:

Women Journalists' Perceptions of Gender-based Violence in the Middle East and North Africa

This thesis has unearthed daily challenges faced by women journalists in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The main findings are as follows.

Firstly, women journalists' perceptions of gender-based violence differ by their socio-demographic. This is because women journalists' age, marital status and education level influence the extent to which they are vulnerable to economic inequality, harassment and restrictions imposed by the community.

Secondly, women journalists have had extensive experiences with seven gender-based violence types: economic, psychological, physical, sexual, sexual harassment, digital and online harassment. Women journalists rarely report their gender-based violence experiences which take place at work or in the field, perpetrated by employers, colleagues and strangers.

Thirdly, women journalists suggest that future challenges regarding gender-based violence can be addressed through changing discriminatory laws, promoting gender empowerment, raising awareness and educating the public on the violence which their profession entails. PSOP's findings have limitations, because gender-based violence is a sensitive topic, with extensive ethical considerations to account for.

This thesis contributes academically, as scholarly literature on gender and violence in MENA is both scarce and dispersed. More so, research on the occurrence of gender-based violence within occupations in MENA is under-researched – let alone within the occupation of journalism. It is important to fill these gaps in literature, as MENA societies are historically entrenched in patriarchal culture which marginalise women, and consists of areas subject to ongoing conflict, denying populations of their human rights. This dearth of literature is rationale for choosing to research MENA for this internship-based thesis.

This thesis contributes practically, as PSOP is an exploratory project and aspires to more than contributing to academia. PSOP can help protect women's rights, thereby preventing gender-based violence for women journalists in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine. The outcomes of the project go beyond the wider development of gender equality and human rights; on an individual level PSOP can protect the mental and physical well-being of the women who risk their safety for their profession. This thesis has real world implications, as Alternatives will use the findings to shape its projects.

The importance of working with women journalists is unparalleled, as they have supreme potential to trigger empowerment across MENA, challenging the underlying causes of gender inequality. By embracing their power to utilise media platforms, women journalists have the ability to make people's voices heard. In particular, they can promote the rights of vulnerable women in MENA's marginalised patriarchal societies; supporting women to pursue careers, report gender-based violence experiences and stand up for freedom of speech. Through providing women journalists with necessary space, capacity and tools to facilitate quality reporting to increase dialogue and responsiveness, they can play an important role in curbing gender-based violence.

1. Introduction

The internship took place at Alternatives, a non-profit organisation based in Montréal, Canada. My role as a 'Human Rights Research Intern', on the project *'Protection and Security of Women Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in Conflict and Post-conflict Zones* (PSOP)', involved researching gender-based violence (GBV) experienced by women journalists (WJ) in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). This chapter outlines the aims of the thesis and summarises its findings and utilised literature. Alternatives, the internship organisation, is then introduced alongside PSOP's academic mission, rationale and practical goals.

1.1. Research Aims

Overall purpose: *to unearth the daily challenges women journalists face, both due to their profession and their gender.* This is explored within Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine through the problem statement:

How Do Women Journalists in the Middle East and North Africa Perceive Gender-based Violence?

To understand WJ's perceptions and experiences of GBV, the following aims will be addressed:

1. **Assess relationships between women journalists' perceptions of gender-based violence and socio-demographics.**
2. **Analyse patterns of different gender-based violence types experienced by women journalists.**
3. **Evaluate women journalists' perceptions of future challenges.**

Perceptions are defined as: regarding, understanding, or interpreting something; a mental impression (Lavrakas, 2008). Details of how perceptions are measured is provided in Chapter 3.

Through addressing these aims, this thesis can offer a practical contribution to Alternatives, by assisting PSOP in achieving its mission of protecting WJ. Academically, this thesis can contribute to development literature regarding gender equality in MENA, which is currently limited. More so, literature on WJ in the region is rare, due to countries in MENA being inaccessible for research as a result of conflict and patriarchal societies (Ennaji & Sadiqi, 2011).

Existing literature consists of global reports which evaluate the presence of gender inequality amongst countries, for instance the Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR) (WEF, 2018) and also reports more specifically for gender inequality towards working women, such as those in media occupations reported by the Global Media Monitoring Program (GMMP, 2015). However, within

global studies and indices, the inclusion of MENA countries is limited – and more so for the countries involved in PSOP. For example, GGGR cannot access Sudan and Palestine, whereas the GMMP only has access to Lebanon and Palestine. On the other hand, literature on WJ in MENA depicts specific case study examples, such as Palestinian documentalists (Ennaji & Sadiqi, 2011) and Egyptian television WJ (Langohr, 2016).

Hence, existing research covers global comparisons and national case studies. This thesis differs, by researching the regional scale – six countries and WJ of several categories (mainstream, freelance, citizen, activists and bloggers). Within this sample and geographic region, its range of data collection is thorough, asking about GBV experiences, perceptions and opinions on future action.

Findings include:

1. The patterns between WJ's perceptions of GBV and their age, marital status and education level. Due to perceptions varying per socio-demographic, strategies which address future challenges can be tailored.
2. The GBV which WJ experience most frequently and its perpetrator, location, whether or not they reported the GBV, and the reason for the violence.
3. The tools and strategies which WJ suggest will help successfully prevent GBV.

Results assist in drawing conclusions of WJ's experiences of GBV in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine, and ways in which help can be provided. The findings from PSOP's online survey are initial. The project will continue to gain survey responses until its completion in 2021. Conclusions which are drawn are therefore sparse; however, they contain productive insights, such as the dominant impacts of patriarchy on the day-to-day lives of WJ.

1.2. Organisation: Alternatives

Alternatives was founded in 1994 by a coalition of non-profit groups working towards international social justice; seeking to innovate communities to attain environmental, democratic and human rights. Over the last 25 years with the involvement of more than one thousand trainees, countless volunteers and a dynamic and dedicated team, Alternatives has instated fruitful results in over 35 countries via hundreds of initiatives. Alternatives has a global presence, undertaking projects in Latin America, the Caribbean, MENA and Asia; many of which incorporate a gender strategy, alongside policy and advocacy (Alternatives, 2019).

Alternatives holds the belief that '*Another World is Possible'*. Members are therefore committed to the social movements to which they belong – which include fighting against injustices such as neoliberalism, imperialism and war. By promoting and building social movement initiatives at local,

national and international levels, citizens can be strengthened to fight for economic, social, political and environmental rights. Consequently, this allows societies to attain dignity and sustainability, where marginalised demographics (such as women and children) can share the power and resources which they need to live and thrive (Alternatives, 2019).

Through its principle '*Solidarity in Action*', Alternatives above all supports the networking of those involved in social movements, because this is primordial for comprehensive analysis and understanding of the essence of the problems at hand, at their often-foreign origin. A keyway to strengthen networks includes bringing together and developing initiatives for young activists (e.g. through internships and exchanges). Furthermore, connecting websites is productive in providing information to progressive social movements (Alternatives, 2019).

To achieve their aims and priorities, Alternatives uses both concrete (action-oriented) and intellectual approaches, creating new paradigms. Shared with collaborative allies and partnerships, Alternatives has influenced positive change on local and international struggles, thereby promoting debates which question the status quo. By assuring the non-profits' long-term financial and political viability, Alternatives can continue to work for justice and equity (Alternatives, 2019).

Alternatives is ideal for this internship-based thesis due to their mission being of the upmost importance to Global Development; assisting societies who live amongst discrimination, exploitation and violence. This thesis concentrates on Alternatives' work in MENA, with its PSOP project focusing on the theme of gender inequality. This is introduced in detail in the following sub-sections.

1.3. Project: PSOP

My role at Alternatives was working on a project which is a component of the 'Peace and Stabilisation Operations Program', researching gender inequality within MENA, specifically in Lebanon, Sudan, Iraq and Jordan. Henceforth abbreviated to 'PSOP', the project is entitled:

'Protection and Security of Women Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in Conflict and Post-conflict Zones'

Alternatives' work in MENA has been extensive, working to meet the needs and requirements of vulnerable groups by supporting education, peace dialogue, women's rights, human rights and democratic governance. Designed to be culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive projects such as PSOP are key to initiate interventions. To conduct PSOP, Alternatives has partnered with four other organisations working for similar causes in MENA, presented in Table 1. They were selected based on their capacity to integrate gender principals and to conduct thorough gender analysis, the

partners remain engaged in all aspects of PSOP from intervention, design and management to final evaluation. By working together, partners and beneficiaries are empowered to promote gender equality and justice, to strengthen the role of Women Journalist and Human Rights Defenders (WJHRD) in particular.

Table 1 - Collaborating PSOP organisations

Country	Organisation	Mission
Canada	Alternatives	To create a world where international solidarity, environmental rights, democratic rights and human dignity are universally respected.
Lebanon	Arab Foundation for Freedom and Equality (AFE)	To encourage and support sexuality, gender and bodily rights movements in MENA through capacity building, knowledge production, exchange, security and emergency response.
Jordan	Arab Women Media Centre (AWMC)	To be an Arab NGO media umbrella, to discuss and exchange views according to a scientific approach and media philosophy to create a contemporary Arab media strategy for women.
Iraq	Iraqi Women Journalists Forum (IWJF)	To highlight the work of women media and strengthen WJ to advocate for women's issues and human rights.
Sudan	Alalag Press Center (APC)	To help WJ and women in community areas to raise their capacity in journalism skills, from a human rights and gender perspective.

As further explained in Chapter 3, PSOP consists of two data collection methods – a qualitative SLR and an online survey collecting qualitative and quantitative data. My role as a Human Rights Research Intern entailed conducting an in-depth SLR of Yemen and constructing the survey which was distributed online by Alternatives' four partner organisations to WJ. I was also entrusted to analyse the survey results through coding and statistical analysis.

It should be noted that the terms WJHRD and WJ can be used interchangeably. PSOP's mission uses the term WJHRD to denote whom they work with. However, this thesis uses the term WJ, as the online survey was not distributed to human rights defenders.

Data was collected from the six countries illustrated in Figure 1: Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan, Palestine and Yemen.

Figure 1 - PSOP countries in the Middle East and North Africa

1.3.1. PSOP's Academic Mission and Rationale

PSOP was designed to be a practical, exploratory project with no hypothesis. Upon my arrival at Alternatives, the opportunity to combine it with an academic approach became possible. PSOP's ultimate academic mission can be expressed as researching:

A deeper understanding of Women Journalists' and Human Rights Defenders' experiences of Gender-based Violence in the Middle East and North Africa

This academic mission is to be divided into two aims:

1. **Understanding WJHRD psychological perceptions of Gender-based Violence in the Middle East and North Africa.**
2. **Understanding WJHRD physical experiences of Gender-based Violence in the Middle East and North Africa.**

To understand such concepts, the SLR reflects upon prior understandings and the survey explores new findings, details of which are provided in Chapter 3.

By fulfilling these academic aims, PSOP can achieve its practical mission, to collect further data to support WJHRD in MENA. This is elaborated upon in the next sub-section.

The rationale for these academic goals can be outlined in three ways. Firstly, on a broad scale, PSOP's mission represents Alternatives' eclectic goals which fight social injustice, aiming to build a world which allows:

- Women and children to live with dignity and respect, to equally share the power and resources needed to live and thrive.
- Unconditional respect for human, civil, economic, social and cultural rights.
- Fair, just and truly democratic development at the local, national and global levels.

Secondly, PSOP is relevant. It is of the upmost importance to work with WJHRD in MENA, as global development processes in the region have been overshadowed by conflict. Societies have learnt to operate under discriminatory laws and regulations – with it being widely agreed that women suffer more than men due to the culture of conflict being heavily entrenched with GBV (Karam, 2000).

This is accentuated in the realm of journalism; WJ face more challenges than Men Journalists (MJ), despite both being confronted by diminishing freedom of expression. For instance, unlike MJ, the very presence of WJ in the public space is questioned by society, as gender sensitive policies remain lacking or absent from the media. Social stigma surrounds their work, resulting in under-reporting as WJ face difficulties in gathering information. It is therefore common for WJ in MENA to face smear campaigns that summon their silence, contributing to the marginalisation and stigmatisation of their work and the issues they write about. WJ often face hostility if the issue of GBV is even raised as society may not consider WJ's perspectives as reasonable.

PSOP's relevance is also authenticated as the number of WJHRD has increased during the 21st century, meaning that risks and restrictions on reporting human rights has only heightened. Thus, WJ have become increasingly victimised to GBV, be it in the field or the workplace. This provides rationale for PSOP.

Thirdly, PSOP is feasible. It can be rationalised on a practical level. As outlined in Chapter 2, there is a deficiency of studies regarding GBV against WJHRD in MENA. PSOP therefore embraces the opportunity to contribute to research, including within the field of global development.

Working with WJHRD has supreme potential to trigger empowerment across MENA. Lack of information can make people easy to manipulate. WJ have the ability to make people's voices heard – including in conflict and post-conflict zones (CPC) where women are marginalised, unvalued by the media and in a poverty trap. Media can bring free and unbiased information to women living in conflict-affected or isolated regions and, in doing so, increase their participation and inclusion in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. WJ's quality reporting can increase dialogue and responsiveness on humanitarian crises, contributing to both the protection and participation of GBV victims. An enhanced and safer participation of women in media can also play an important role in humanising victims of GBV in CPC. Assisting WJ to reach their potential is adequate rationale for PSOP – and therefore for this thesis.

1.3.2. PSOP's Practical Mission and Outcome

Practically, PSOP aims to raise the voices of WJHRD, increasing their democratic participation. Providing protection and security to WJ can strengthen women's organisations, networks and movements – the basis for sustainable development in MENA. PSOP's mission therefore brings attention to marginalised women to a wider, potentially global, public audience and by doing so can encourage policy makers to vouch for change. This can fuel the power of media to support peace and democratisation methods, motivating PSOP's ultimate practical mission to:

Increase Security and Protection of Rights of Women in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan by 2021

To achieve this, PSOP seeks to establish an observatory in the near future – defined as an administrative body created by a community, to monitor the evolution of an economic or social phenomenon. This proposed observatory will exist to empower WJ by providing a safe online space dedicated to collecting and sharing information on their work and experiences. In addition, the observatory would support WJ in gaining access to gender-sensitive and context-specific training and resources with an online forum and learning tools.

Regional networks can also introduce concrete ways to amplify campaigns against GBV; for instance, bridging social media and mainstream media to help campaigns attract more attention locally and globally. Additionally, it can engage MJ in reinforcing WJ's messages. This empowerment can alter systems in the media realm and promote gender equality within journalism. By implementing new practices and tools which act as protection mechanisms for WJ (be it digital security or otherwise), PSOP can protect women's rights, which is significant to WJ's empowerment and prevention of GBV. Such outcomes go beyond the wider development of gender equality and human rights; on an individual level PSOP can protect the mental and physical well-being of the women who risk their safety for their profession.

Creating an observatory is a grand task, and so it is vital that all five PSOP partner organisations collaborate to carry out the project's multiform strategy. To effectively devise networks and a secure online forum, PSOP plans to cooperate with several demographics. It targets approximately 200 WJHRD from an array of journalism fields, including students from journalism schools, communications and other relevant departments. Furthermore, PSOP also aims to reach out to >75 MJ, managerial personnel in media outlets, members of journalism syndicates and union leaders. This is important, as MJ are often positioned to cover topics which WJ cannot. Hence, they can influence WJ's empowerment if they report GBV and increase awareness about the challenges faced by WJ. Fostering solidarity amongst journalists can accentuate people's right to freedom of expression.

Although this thesis focuses solely on WJ, PSOP incorporates an array of demographics at all levels of its decision making, planning, designing, management and monitoring. Steps to achieve PSOP's ultimate mission are outlined in Figure 2. By accessing resources and services, WJHRD are enabled to protect themselves from GBV and fight gender inequality. A positive by-product of this is being able to refine the quality of journalism. This can initiate greater engagement from media and civil society, supporting sustainable development due to mobilising greater support for the defence of freedom of expression in MENA.

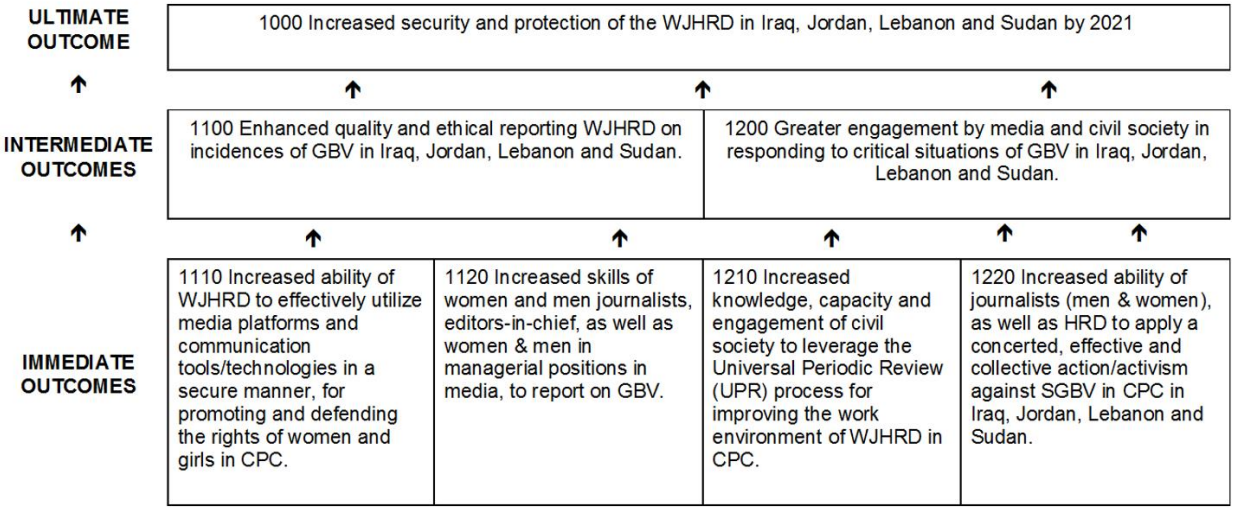

Figure 2 – PSOP's ultimate, intermediate and immediate outcomes

1.4. Thesis Outline

This thesis will not follow the traditional 'class model' structure. It is the first internship-based thesis to be submitted for the University of Copenhagen's MSc Global Development programme. It will give an account of the project, pertinent theory and academic background. The results are presented in the format of a consultancy report and discussed alongside ethical considerations. Finally, the internship experience is reflected upon, before offering the conclusion.

The remainder of the thesis is organised as follows:

Chapter 2 provides a literature review, which depicts feminist theories and the influences of GBV, both generally within the MENA region and also within the occupation of journalism. A recurring theme is patriarchy.

Chapter 3 outlines the two methods used by PSOP: A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and an online survey which measures both objective and subjective perception data. It also includes a summary of the data from the 49 survey responses.

Chapter 4 consists of a consultancy report which presents the survey results. Is it divided into the three key realms of the survey to address the thesis aims:

- The Present: WJ's socio-demographics.
- The Past: location of, perpetrator, reporting of, reason for and types of GBV the WJ have experienced.
- The Future: perceptions of future challenges and suggestions for preventing GBV.

Chapter 5 holds the discussion of the results, analysing findings in regard to the existing body of literature.

Chapter 6 discusses PSOP's ethical considerations for the sensitive topic of GBV.

Chapter 7 reflects on opportunities and restrictions of this thesis being internship-based.

Chapter 8 concludes the thesis, outlining its purpose, key findings and future avenues for Alternatives to research.

2. Literature Review

This literature review introduces academic discussions relevant to the subject of this thesis. Firstly, feminist theories are introduced to provide the framework for understanding gender inequality. Secondly, literature on GBV is discussed in detail, both in regard to MENA and within occupations such as journalism. Where possible, PSOP countries: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine are discussed.

2.1. Feminist Theory and Gender Inequality

Feminist thinking has long been established but has emerged as contextually academic since the 1970s (Disch & Hawkesworth, 2016; Yodanis, 2004). Throughout the last 40 years, feminist theories have been multifaceted and conceptually interdisciplinary; however, they have a significant presence within the field of social sciences and humanities (encompassing global development literature). Feminist theories are utilised to understand gender inequality; for instance by examining women's social roles and accessible opportunities compared to those of men (Yodanis, 2004).

A key element to understanding gender inequality is through exploration of its origins. Dobash & Dobash (1979) suggest that the root of gender inequality is two-fold. Firstly, it is ideological – how women are viewed in society, the social norms of their roles, status and beliefs. Secondly, it is structural – from women's access to certain positions in society; for instance within employment (ibid.). Feminist theories therefore hold principles such as to elucidate the causes of gender inequality and explain how such operations persist (Buchanan, 2018).

These principles are central to this thesis because gender inequality on the societal level is entangled with GBV (Bograd, 1988). Hence, feminist theories are grounded in these discussions (Yodanis, 2004). To quote Gelles (1993: 41), *"feminist theory is becoming a dominant model for explaining VAW"*. To elaborate, Bograd (1988) outlines two common dimensions in feminist thinking which centre around VAW:

1. Gender and power are fundamental to understanding GBV as, in feminist analysis, VAW is the most overt and effective means of social control used by men to maintain dominance over women.
2. Family institutions such as marriage are seen as social institutions which may maintain and even promote men's use of physical VAW.

Having outlined the theory, gender inequality and its relevance to GBV, it will now be applied to the context of PSOP: discussing MENA and WJ. However, it must be made clear that this thesis recognises that feminist literature is dominated by scholars who conduct their research with a euro-

centric view; thereby inflicting western perspectives on data collected in MENA. A key goal of PSOP is to work with WJ without preconceived assumptions of their GBV experiences attained from feminist theory.

2.2. Gender-based Violence

> *"Gender-based violence is a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality, and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies"*
> *- (EIGE, 2019)*

Firstly, it should be stated that the terms VAW and GBV are used interchangeably. United Nations defines VAW as any GBV act resulting in physical, sexual, or psychological harm to women (UN, 1993). Men can also experience GBV, however there is widespread acknowledgement that, statistically, GBV applies disproportionately more to women (EIGE, 2019). This thesis will henceforth be referring to VAW when discussing GBV and vice versa.

UNFPA (2016) state that GBV can be broadly defined in five categories. Ellsberg & Heise (2005) propose that GBV within these categories each affect women in different stages of the life cycle, as shown in Figure 3. The five categories are: sexual violence (rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment); physical violence (hitting, slapping, beating); emotional violence (psychological, verbal abuse); economic violence (denial of resources); harmful traditional practices (forced marriages, female genital mutilation) (UNFPA, 2016).

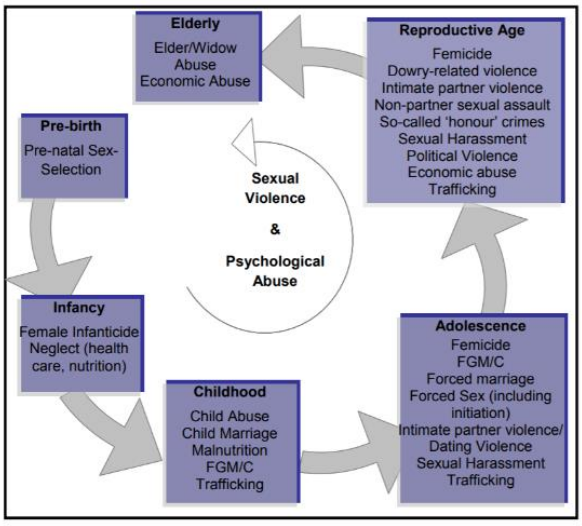

Figure 3 - The life cycle of violence against women and girls. Source: Ellsberg and Heise (2005)

While reviewing literature on GBV in MENA and occupations, a predominant theme arose: patriarchy. This thesis defines patriarchy as: '*a society where men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it'* (Oxford Dictionary, 2019a). Feminist theorists have cited patriarchy in explaining VAW and expanded its definition to include the description of a system in which the oppression of women comes from the underlying bias of a society (Espotio, 1983). VAW being defined as 'gender-based' is of further significance, because it emphasises that VAW originates from unequal power-relations between men and women.

For the most part, MENA consists of patriarchal societies, and hence, scholars label it as an explanation for the persistence of GBV within this region (Yodanis, 2004). In addition, there is a strong relationship between patriarchy and women's oppression in the workplace in MENA, which will now be discussed, with reflections upon women's occupation in journalism. Despite being admissible, literature on MJ and regions outside MENA are not discussed, due to their being beyond the scope of PSOP.

2.2.1. Gender-based Violence: Middle East and North Africa

This section will aid the understanding of GBV in MENA by discussing CPC and patriarchal complexities (Ennaji & Sadiqi, 2011).

The persistence of patriarchy in MENA is an obstacle for women, children, families and states, by affecting education, labour, human rights and democracy (Joseph, 1996). It is pertinent that feminist researchers hold Islam as the grounds for patriarchy (Espotio, 1983; Nawol, 1982), due in part to verses in the Qur'an legitimising gender inequality, thereby leading to oppression and GBV. Therefore, Islam is also noted as an opponent for feminist movements (Mojab, 1995). Islam and MENA are not always correlative; however, this element of GBV applies to this thesis, since all six PSOP countries are predominately Islamic - including Lebanon whose population is 54% Muslim (WPR, 2019).

The latest GGGR (WEF, 2018) presents data from the world's eight geographical regions and finds that MENA has the highest gender gap for economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment and political empowerment. From 149 countries, Table 2 shows that PSOP's six countries rank among the lowest. The GGGR also highlights the lack of research on PSOP countries, as no data exists on Sudan and Palestine, and, since beginning in 2006, Iraq was only added in 2018.

Table 2 - PSOP countries rankings in the Global Gender Gap Report. Source: WEF (2018)

	Global Gender Gap Report 2018 – Ranking out of 149 countries			
Country	**Global Index**	**Economic Participation and Opportunity**	**Educational Attainment**	**Political Empowerment**
Jordan	138	144	45	129
Lebanon	140	136	110	147
Iraq	147	149	136	90
Yemen	149	147	146	149

The GGGR results provide further evidence that patriarchal values influence GBV (WEF, 2018). Its framework measures variables of gender-based disparities regarding economic, educational and political opportunities for societal participation, which Yodanis (2004) attributes to shaping the normalisation of GBV. The by-products of such restrict women's societal participation and access to education, as traditional gender roles and dynamics within the patriarchal households enumerate that: family is a cultural asset; the man should be the sole economic breadwinner and the family honour rests on the reputation of the woman (Nabi & Chamlou, 2004). This male-female power dynamic can be interpreted as a stimulus for VAW; Gallagher (2012) argues that VAW in itself is fuelling patriarchy. For instance, within political contexts, Islam emphasises restricting women's 'sexual power' over men, thus isolating women and men in different worlds (Darvishpour, 2003).

Heise's (1998) ecological approach is pertinent for understanding violence, as it highlights the complexity of scales in which violence is connected and imposed. The ecological model, shown in Figure 4, illustrates four layers in which violence can be understood: individual, relationship, community and society (Heise et al., 1999).

For instance, in relationships: men use their dominating role to control their wives in public as well as in private (Nabi & Chamlou, 2004). Within communities: mothers-in-law 'goad their sons to violently control their daughters-in-law' to maintain traditional gender roles (Galleghar, 2012: 295). Within society: feminist theories proclaim that VAW is bound to political and social structures, particularly when reflecting upon lack of women's rights in institutional frameworks (Parpart et al., 2000). The ecological model can be applied to WJ, by understanding the GBV which they face via relationships with their employer and colleagues, community interactions with the audience of their reports and patriarchal societies which control the media.

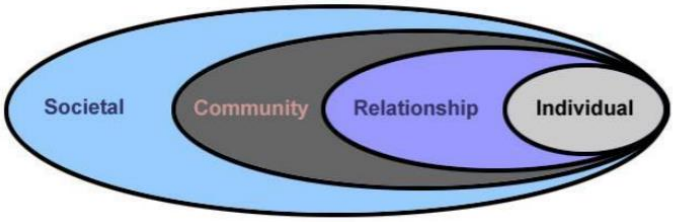

Figure 4 - Ecological model for understanding violence. Source: Heise et al. (1999)

Conflict is relevant to note here, as it intensifies security, economic and social pressures of patriarchal societies, further coaxing GBV. This is prominent in MENA's unstable CPC countries (including Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine), as political and religious extremism breed violence. Statistically, men on conflict front lines experience higher levels of violence than women during war (Karam, 2000). However, conflict's indirect impacts marginalise women, making them prime GBV victims to authorities and extreme movements, their women's rights hindered as patriarchies control their freedom of movement, opinion and expression (ibid.).

There has been an increase in GBV literature in post-conflict zones, particularly in Egypt and Tunisia since the Arab Springs revolution in 2011 (Hafez, 2016; McLarney, 2016; Zaki, 2016). The workings of GBV post-conflict are often unique per country. In '*Gender and Violence in the Middle East',* Ennaji & Sadiqi (2011) provide examples to articulate how women's lives change after conflicts. In post-conflict Afghanistan, the weakening of patriarchy led to a 'message of hope', strengthening feminist movements where citizens call for liberation. Contrastingly, in post-conflict Iraq, GBV has risen because of an intensified legacy of masculinity, or 'male heroism', leading to the status of women in society being increasingly subordinate (ibid.). This spectrum of post-conflict outcomes demonstrates the complexities of GBV in MENA.

Ennaji & Sadiqi (2011) also discuss how the press can play a significant role in influencing GBV in MENA's CPC. Iraqi Ba'th regime prioritised "*the need to address women's liberation in the broader context of the development of the whole society"* (ibid: 98)*.* However, upon conflict being initiated, this was terminated and Iraq's press discourse became censored by extensive militarisation; any mention of women's rights was subsequently forbidden. This set a precedent; press censorship in MENA's CPC is now common (ibid.). The next section continues the discussion of the political sphere's control over journalism, suppressing the narrative which could promote women's rights and end GBV.

2.2.2. Gender-based Violence: Occupations

GBV experiences by working women in MENA can be understood via patriarchy. This section uses statistics and two case studies in Egypt and Palestine, to outline how WJ are at a greater risk of GBV compared to other occupations.

Significantly, female employment rates in MENA are amongst the lowest in the world. The world average for female labour force participation rate stands at 39% in low and middle-income countries, yet World Bank recorded MENA at 20.6% in 2010 and almost a decade later, this remains unchanged (World Bank, 2010, 2018). Notably, the value of PSOP's work is particularly relevant in Yemen, which has seen a dramatic decrease in female employment (12.7% in 2010, to 7.9% in 2017), due to its ongoing war (ibid.). This situation can be attributed to patriarchy, as male-dominated societies contain power imbalances and negative attitudes towards women who work, which can trigger GBV amongst occupations and is exacerbated in conflict zones (Yodanis, 2004).

Feminist theories find a clear pattern in patriarchal societies: the higher a woman's education, the lower their rates of experiencing GBV (Baker & Wiseman, 2009). This is reflected in occupations where educated women can attain employment easier, often having a higher political status. Particularly with journalism, as education is essential to have professional literacy skills (Porter, 2003). Yet, outliers exist; Jordan has significantly high educational attainment, yet extremely low economic opportunities (Idris, 2016). Regardless, educated women with professional occupations remain targets of GBV. Notably, some labour laws in MENA reflect gender equality, for example offering maternity leave benefits (Hunt & Samman, 2016). However, in reality, women's rights may be unattainable, as laws are weakly enforced due to patriarchal values. Nabi & Chamlou (2004) even suggest that gender-based labour regulations indirectly foster VAW by underscoring the traditional paradigm.

Journalists are extremely vulnerable to GBV compared to other professions (The Telegraph, 2018). Reporters Without Borders named 2018 the worst year on record for violence against journalists, in regard to murders, imprisonment, hostage-taking and enforced disappearances (ibid.). More than half of the journalists killed in 2018 were deliberately targeted, due to their job role's ability to expose dishonesty from unscrupulous politicians, religious leaders and businessmen. Although applying globally, this is especially prominent in MENA, due to the persistent conflict; Afghanistan and Syria are named the world's deadliest countries for journalists (ibid.)

It is concurred that violence in the occupation of journalism applies to both men and women. However as patriarchal views dictate that women should be at home, WJ are seen negatively by male-dominated societies due to posing a threat to tradition (IFJ, 2009). Table 3 makes this apparent, confirming the lowest percentage of women reporting through print, radio and television news is in the Middle East – at 18%, this is below the 24% global average (GMMP, 2015). Such

inequality has led to WJ facing GBV via negative media representation; stereotyped as 'devious witches' rather than as 'sainted mothers' (IFJ, 2009: V1).

Table 3 - Percentage of women journalists in print, radio and television news by region, 1995-2015. Source: GMMP (2015)

Region	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Δ 20 yrs
Africa	22%	11%	19%	19%	22%	■ 0%
Asia	14%	17%	19%	20%	20%	▲ 6%
Caribbean	22%	24%	25%	25%	29%	▲ 7%
Europe	16%	19%	21%	26%	25%	▲ 9%
Latin America	16%	20%	23%	29%	29%	▲13%
Middle East	14%	15%	15%	16%	18%	▲ 4%
North America	27%	25%	26%	28%	36%	▲ 9%
Pacific	20%	25%	26%	25%	26%	▲ 6%
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**17%**	**18%**	**21%**	**24%**	**24%**	**+7%**

When accessible, media can offer WJ opportunities to address structural and social barriers to GBV and challenge the underlying causes of gender inequality. Hence, despite experiencing the world's lowest increase over the last 20 years (4%), WJ in MENA persevere (GMMP, 2015). An example is WJ changing the discourse of Sexual Gender-based Violence (SGBV) through satellite television in Egypt (Langohr, 2016). Following the popular uprising in Egypt in 2012 and consequent social evolution, WJHRD protesting against SGBV owe much success to the restructuring of Egypt's television sphere. By utilising privately owned, widely viewed TV channels, WJ could spark discussions about SGBV, denouncing 'women-blaming' narrative in the public sphere. Although the extent to which this has reshaped debates of social norms is disputed, it exemplifies the power of journalism. WJ can utilise media and press such as TV to bring taboo topics to a wide audience – providing a springboard to advance agendas which protect victims (ibid.).

Another example is the growing presence of women documentalists in Palestine (Ennaji & Sadiqi, 2011). Documentalists are categorised as WJ due to their gathering, interpreting and presenting information to an audience (IDA, 2015). They produce 'an impressive array of thoughtful responses to the violence that permeates their lives' by sharing their personal experiences of GBV in the workplace (Ennaji & Sadiqi, 2011: 244). This again signifies the media's ability to bring attention to GBV; films humanise sensitive topics, invigorating WJ to address them. These Palestinian documentalists have been exiled as a result of creating resistance movements, which has in turn brought yet more coverage to GBV issues by activists and bloggers by publicly expressing their outrage (ibid.).

2.3. Conclusion

> *"The theme of 'gender and violence' is relatively new in the field of research; hence, scholarly literature on gender and violence in the MENA is both scarce and dispersed."*
>
> *- (Ennaji & Sadiqi, 2011: 1)*

GBV is a universal phenomenon. Literature coheres that GBV dynamics have complex nuances in MENA's patriarchal societies depending on religion, conflict, traditions, socio-cultural norms, economies and politics (Ennaji & Sadiqi, 2011). As such, feminist research will continue not only to study GBV, but also to employ action in advocating for women (as is the mission of PSOP). Due to GBV impacting MENA's socio-economic development, such advocacy is critical to determine economic growth (ibid.). Working with WJ in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine, i.e. countries entrenched in a culture of GBV due to the endurance of discriminatory laws and societal norms of patriarchy, can assist development processes in MENA (Yodanis, 2004).

Chapter 2 has discussed pertinent literature to this thesis' purpose to unearth the daily challenges WJ face. As quoted above by Ennaji & Sadiqi (2011: 1), there is a current dearth of studies in MENA, prompted by the region being inaccessible due to conflict and the sheer lack of women whom are within the profession of journalism. It is justifiable to conclude that PSOP is making a valid contribution to the field by investigating gender inequality in MENA, with the desire for WJ to promote societal change (Brownmiller, 1975; Dobash & Dobash, 1979; Yllo & Bograd, 1988).

3. Methods and Data

To achieve its ultimate outcome of having a deeper understanding of WJHRD's experiences of GBV in MENA, PSOP collects both qualitative and quantitative data via two methods:

1. Systematic Literature Review (SLR) synthesis is divided into two spreadsheets: the first relating to general VAW and the second specifically for WJHRD.
2. Online survey, collecting both qualitative and quantitative data. The Arabic survey was distributed to WJ in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine.

This chapter outlines PSOP's conduction, its academic rationale and my involvement.

PSOP's approach exemplifies a mixed methods project as the two methods are integrated. The SLR categories were chosen to provide context for the data which the survey was designed to collect. The SLR impacted the selection, order and wording of the survey questions. Combining the methods permits a wide understanding of VAW in MENA; the survey respondents provide specific details of VAW within contexts outlined by the SLR. Table 4 provides a visual model for PSOP, inspired by Ivankova et al. (2006).

Table 4 - PSOP visual model mixed methods sequential explanatory design procedures

Phase		Procedure	Product
1	Qualitative Data Collection	Searching sources (official and scientific documents) and extracting relevant data	Two spreadsheets Text data and documents
2	Qualitative Data Analysis	Searching for patterns and differences between countries and their variables which can be further explored	Tables: spreadsheet summaries – with pertinent patterns and themes
3	Connecting the Qualitative and Quantitative Phases	Comparing the SLR with PSOP's mission. Deciding how to develop the project further – discussing what is realistic to ask in the survey	Brainstorm of survey ideas
4	Quantitative and Qualitative Data Collection	Construction and distribution of the survey	Final survey
5	Quantitative and Qualitative Data Analysis	Analysing quantitative data via SPSS tests: frequencies tables and cross tabulations Analysing qualitative data by coding for patterns and finding individual case studies	Descriptive statistics and numeric data Patterns, codes and themes
6	Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Data Results	Discussing survey findings, using literature which was utilised while constructing the SLR	Conducting discussions, future projects and PSOP outcomes

PSOP also exemplifies a cross-sectional study by providing retrospective information both via the SLR and the survey's quantitative sections (Ellsberg & Heise, 2005). This suits PSOP because unlike a cohort study (discussing how VAW has changed over time). PSOP focuses on the present, asking WJ about their experiences and their opinions of measures which could help them in the near future. PSOP is also unlike a case-controlled study, as it did not compare two groups – but instead investigates the details of VAW for one group, WJHRD (ibid.).

The following sections discuss PSOP's two research phases in more detail.

3.1. Systematic Literature Review

An SLR answers a defined research question by collecting and summarising empirical evidence that fits pre-specified eligibility criteria. SLR can be either quantitative or qualitative. A quantitative SLR includes studies with numerical data and often involves a meta-analysis, using statistical methods to summarise results. However, PSOP conducts a qualitative SLR; no statistical nor meta-analysis was used. Its purpose is to deliver a meticulous summary of all available research which has relevance to PSOP. The SLR followed the steps as outlined by Jeps Bulletin (2018) and Bettany-Saltikov (2012), shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5 - Systematic literature review: steps

Using this systematic method to collect, appraise and synthesise studies provides Alternatives with a complete and exhaustive summary of current knowledge pertinent to PSOP. This in turn gives a basis to determine the next steps needed to address the project's mission and academic aims - which in the case of PSOP, entails how to construct the survey.

The SLR was completed by myself and a fellow intern, Anne-Claire Miguel. My specific role was to apply the SLR steps to Yemen, as provided in the Appendix. Firstly, we identified the themes: GBV, VAW, WJHRD and MENA's CPC. Alternatives' project manager, Salvador David Hernandez, conducted step two by defining the inclusion and exclusion criteria as: exclude documents dealing with violence suffered only by non-Arab women and documents more than ten years old. We then commenced step three. Keywords were identified in order to carry out research on: the web, national official sites, international organisations (e.g. UN Women and OECD) and NGOs websites (e.g. Reporters Without Borders, Journalists Protection Committee, IWMF) and scientific

databases (e.g. Cairn, Erudit and Google Scholar). Studies were then found within official and scientific documents for Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine. Data specifically regarding VAW and WJHRD was then extracted.

Anne-Claire and I divided the PSOP SLR into tables in two spreadsheets in Microsoft Excel. Each table can be described as a data frame: the columns outline the six countries and the rows outline the researched variables. Formatting it in this way is efficient and enables the information to be utilised when analysing the survey results against prior research. Spreadsheet one reviewed the general profiles of VAW in each country. Spreadsheet two followed a similar format, extracting information relevant to WJHRD.

We initiated spreadsheet one prior to spreadsheet two, because understanding the general contextualisation of VAW is important before applying specific information into a data frame for WJHRD. Hence, the tables start with the contextual profile of each country (political, religious and women's rights). Spreadsheet one seeks general information regarding women's VAW experiences in MENA by categorising different types of violence within perpetrator categories. Spreadsheet one also explores what measures have taken place to reduce VAW and the barriers resulting in the measures being unsuccessful.

Figure 6 presents the two spreadsheets structures side by side, showing their similarities, and how spreadsheet two differs by researching the motives of perpetrators who inflict VAW on WJHRD. This was not suitable in spreadsheet one, as motives 'generally' towards VAW would have led to table cell disproportions, or the impossibility of filling some boxes. Spreadsheet two also looks at the media's influence on VAW context, prevention and barriers. This is applicable to highlight the profiles of the victim, perpetrator and the GBV type, to reflect how WJHRD are subjected to GBV differently to their fellow citizens.

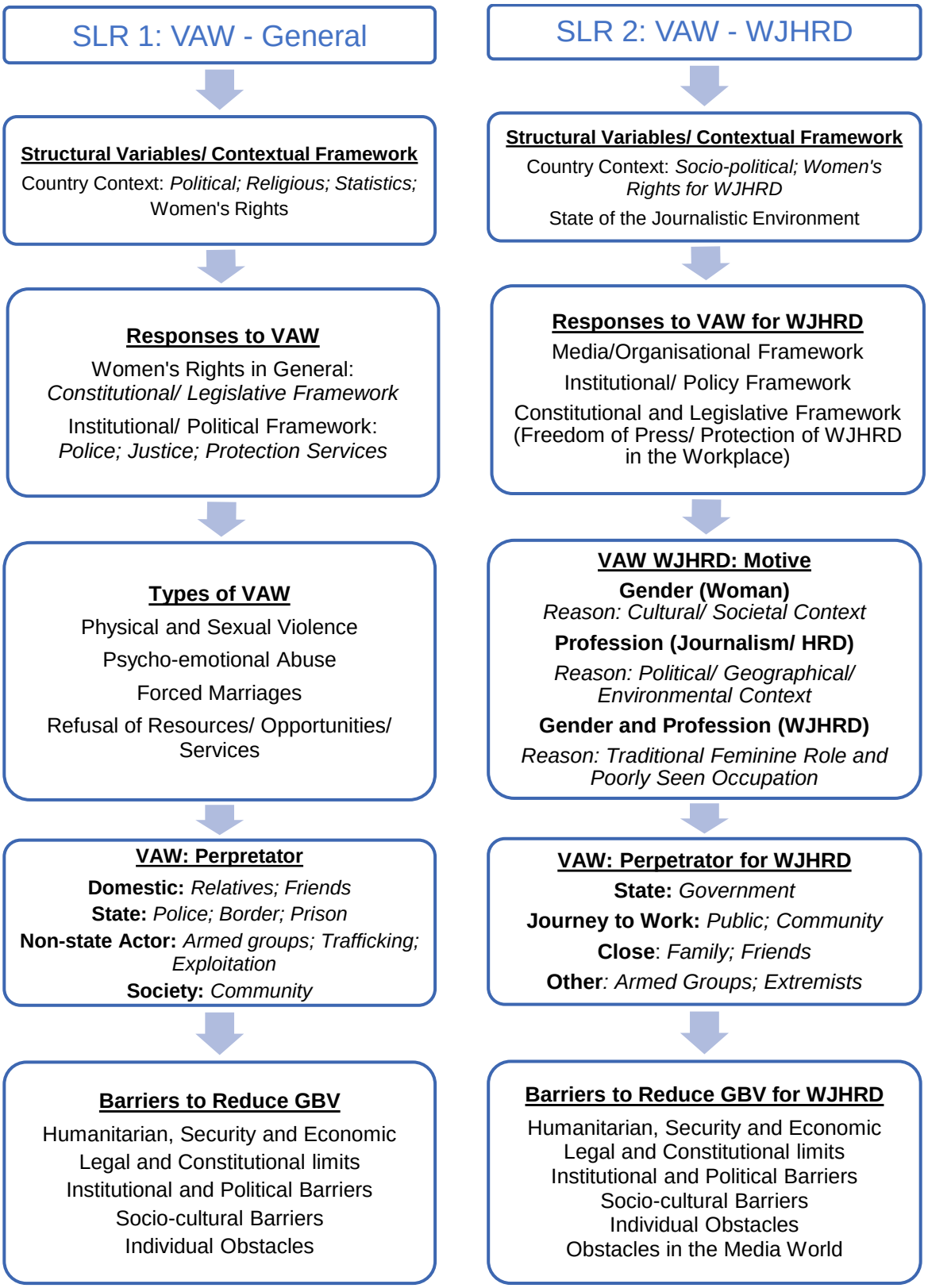

Figure 6 - Systematic literature review: spreadsheets' data frames

To present the data obtained, my role was to format the SLR in Microsoft Excel. I then completed the overall edit of the spreadsheets, including its translation from French to English, reformatting, proofreading and conversion to PDF.

The SLR is not used during the analysis in this thesis. It was a key task during my internship in order to offer an essential basis for PSOP. Its results also provide the project with additional rationale, by emphasising the crises faced in each country in detail. Qualitative data such as this allows understanding of the nuances of complex social phenomena. The SLR was vital to conduct before Anne-Claire and I could create the survey, which will now be discussed.

3.2. Survey

The project uses an online survey, constructed by myself and Anne-Claire under the supervision of Salvador David Hernandez, the PSOP project manager at Alternatives. This Arabic survey can be found in the Appendix. Upon providing an overview of this research method, this section is split into two subsections outlining how the results were analysed both qualitatively (WJ's perceptions and feelings on GBV) and quantitatively (facts and statistics on GBV experienced by WJ).

A survey is a research method for gathering information for statistical analysis to benefit a group of individuals. By posing questions, it can evaluate the experiences or opinions of a group of people. Aggregating the results allows the drawing of conclusions. Alike other surveys in cross-sectional studies; PSOP's survey seek to provide a of a particular group of people (in this instance WJHRD) at a given point in time (Lavrakas, 2008). As this sampling technique is distributed across six countries, it can arguably be considered representative of the wider WJHRD population in MENA

The survey was created using SurveyMonkey, an online survey development cloud-based software. We purchased SurveyMonkey's 'Premium Plan', to fulfil two specific requirements. Firstly, the survey was multi-lingual (arabic and english). secondly, its results required statistical analysis. This was achieved by downloading the responses' raw data and importing it to the software 'Statistical Package for the Social Sciences' (SPSS).

The survey was distributed electronically by PSOP's four MENA partner organisations as presented in Table 1 (in Section 1.3.): AFE (Lebanon), AWMC (Jordan), IWJF (Iraq) and APC (Sudan); with no governmental involvement at any stage. Each organisation emailed the survey web-link to their internal lists of WJ contacts, approximately 200 women in total. Thus far, there have been 49 responses, however it must be emphasised that PSOP is ongoing and more results are anticipated. The target population was mainstream, freelance, citizen, bloggers and activists WJ, ideally 50% of whom would be <35 years old. Thus far, this has been achieved, as 65% of the respondents are <35 years old.

As the four partner organisations were the gatekeepers, standing between the data collector and potential respondents (Lavrakas, 2008), they were responsible for the participant recruitment strategy. The organisations distributed the survey web-link only to WJ who they knew to be suitable for this research. This facilitated obtaining information by asking the same questions to the

same representative sample, from all the six participating countries (Ponto, 2015).

Upon our drafting the survey in English, Juhaina, a volunteer at Alternatives from Yemen, translated it into Arabic and it was then sent to the four MENA partner organisations in October 2018. However, during the PSOP conference in Amman, Jordan in November 2018, Alternatives received feedback from the partners and respondents who experienced obstacles to complete the survey, for instance ethical barriers, which are elaborated upon in Chapter 6. The survey was again edited to implement their feedback.

The final survey was distributed in January 2019 by the four MENA partner organisations and composed of 94 questions, divided into four pages outlined in Table 5.

Table 5 – PSOP's survey pages, rationale and questions

Page			Rationale	Questions
1	Personal Information		To verify respondents' socio-demographics	• Age, nationality, marital status, education level • Job details (type, experience, location)
2	Perception of Violence		Cultural backgrounds influence definitions of violence. It is therefore important to cross-check the versions of the respondents with international definitions, to better understand the complexity of this phenomenon	• Definitions of violence and GBV • Main concerns • Portrayal of WJ in society • Support from the state
3	GBV Type	Economic Psychological Physical Sexual Sexual Harassment Digital Online Harassment	To unearth WJ's challenges within their daily lives, the survey collects data to find patterns between types of violence experienced, their contexts and people involved	• Types of GBV experienced • Most prominent type • Frequency • Perpetrator and location • Was it reported? Why? • To whom was it reported? • Satisfactory outcome? • Reason for experiencing the GBV?
4	Protection Measures		To inquire whether respondents have efficient protection mechanisms at their disposal to address their daily threats as a WJ. To initiate recommendations and new tools to help WJ address GBV	• What protection measures does your organisation have? • Have new measures been implemented? • What tools would help you?

Page 1 collected socio-demographic details of respondents; necessary to achieve this thesis' first aim. This was the only mandatory section of the survey, as it was vital to know the respondents' socio-demographics to divulge patterns. The confidentiality of the respondents' answers was emphasised regularly.

Page 2 collected qualitative data, inquiring into perceptions of violence; necessary to achieve all three thesis aims. WJ's perceptions, thoughts and opinions were divulged by using the open-ended questions outlined in Table 6. It was important to place this page before asking for GBV experience details, because it clarified how the respondent defined notions of 'violence' and 'GBV', in reference to which they completed the following sections. Asking qualitative questions before quantitative further exemplifies how PSOP follows a mixed methods approach (Ivankova et al.,

2006), as it provides context, for instance, in understanding respondents' definitions of GBV before knowing their experiences.

Table 6 - Survey page two: perceptions

Theme	Question
Definitions	• How do you define violence? • How do you define GBV?
Perceptions of GBV	• In your opinion, does GBV affect your work as a WJ? How so? • Do you feel threatened by GBV? What is your main concern? • Why did you choose to work as a WJ despite potential risks?
Societal Influence	• How would you describe your day-to-day life as a WJ? • How do you feel that you are portrayed as a WJ in the media? • Do you feel the support of the state? Why?

Page 3 collected quantitative data, asking respondents specifically about their experiences of different GBV types; necessary to achieve this thesis' second aim. This page was the product of studies I read during the SLR which identified VAW types that WJHRD experience. In particular, PSOP drew inspiration from IWMF's (2015) model survey in *'Violence and Harassment against Women in the Media: A Global Picture*'. Data was attained using mostly closed questions. The tick-box options vary per GBV type; Table 7 exemplifies the economic GBV section (questions 24-31).

Table 7 - Quantitative survey section example (economic gender-based violence)

Quantitative Questions	Example tick boxes
Economic GBV Type	☐ Difficult access to the labour force ☐ Little or no promotion compared to male colleagues with equivalent experience ☐ Unchanged or low salary ☐ Ban on certain topics ☐ Other (please specify)
Extent/ Frequency	☐ Frequently ☐ Scarcely ☐ Never
Perpetrator	☐ Boss ☐ Colleague ☐ Relatives ☐ Authorities ☐ Other (please specify)
Location	☐ At work ☐ In the field ☐ At home ☐ Social Media ☐ Other (please specify)
Reported To	☐ Employer ☐ Colleague ☐ Authorities ☐ Relatives ☐ Other (please specify)

Reason	☐ Gender ☐ Profession ☐ Gender and Profession

Although page 3 is primarily quantitative, qualitative details were also requested to encourage respondents to elaborate on their answers. For instance, upon asking to whom the GBV act was reported, a comment box is provided asking 'please explain why'.

Page 4 asked respondents about protection methods – necessary to achieve this thesis' third aim. It consisted partly of closed (yes/no) questions, to gain quantitative data regarding WJ's prior experiences with prevention methods, and partly of qualitative open-ended questions, seeking their suggestions of methods which could be implemented in the future.

Pages 2, 3 and 4 were non-mandatory, because although trying to gain maximum data, we were mindful that respondents may feel uncomfortable as GBV is a sensitive topic and that they should have the choice to skip questions. Anne-Claire and I found it difficult to create questions which were relevant but not too intrusive. These ethical considerations are discussed in Chapter 6.

Nevertheless, we felt that a survey instrument was suitable to obtain reliable information for PSOP, as it evokes less emotion compared to interviews (Ponto, 2015). Answers can therefore be perceived as more reliable. Importantly, the survey allowed us to combine qualitative and quantitative data collection, which is beneficial to explore human experiences (Singleton & Straits, 2009).

Perceptions are measured using both objective and subjective data. The survey's multiple-choice questions collect objective perceptions data which can be analysed quantitatively. Such data involves 'what' was experienced by the WJ. The survey's open-ended questions collect subjective perceptions data which can be analysed qualitatively, such as 'why' WJ have had experiences (Lavrakras, 2008).

Like all research using survey instruments, the PSOP survey has limitations. These were acknowledged and strategies were implemented to account for potential sources of error. For instance, only WJ with a computer or smart phone could participate. However, we felt that this was not a problem, as journalists often require a computer in their occupation. Perceptions surveys tend to have much smaller sample sizes (Rodriguez Takeuchi et al., 2015). The fact that the survey takes an hour to complete (on average) may be a deterrent for many WJ to start it. This was discussed, and it was agreed that it was best to have a longer survey with fewer responses, than a shorter survey with many. This is due to the scarcity of studies and the nature of the project inquiring into perceptions.

3.2.1. Qualitative Data and Analysis

PSOP qualitative data analysis is crucial to answer this thesis' problem statement thereby addressing all three aims. Analysis of data derived from the survey's qualitative questions is essential in shedding light on WJ's perceptions of GBV. This is an aspect in which quantitative questions struggle to assist, although they are vital in their ability to find patterns. Qualitative analysis is also important for PSOP to initiate an observatory, as Alternatives must know the perceptions and opinions of WJHRD before constructing its framework. This method has academic rationale since qualitative research within this sphere is scarce in MENA. On a practical note, Alternatives can refer to the SLR when they require information about each country.

Perceptions are complex and difficult to measure, since acquiring, interpreting and organising sensory information is a subjective process (Lavrakas, 2008). Surveys that assess perceptions seek to identify such processes – finding how individuals make sense of the environment in which they live and measure the extent to which this affects their behaviour, attitudes and opinions towards their past experiences (ibid.).

Thematic coding was the method used to analyse qualitative survey question data. Pre-determined categories were not used. I coded themes across the variables using frequently arising key words and entered this data onto SPSS. The coded variables could then be used to run descriptive analysis, finding patterns to address each aim. Examples of the perceptions data coding is provided in Figure 7 in Section 4.3.

The qualitative results can be explored further if Alternatives has the opportunity to conduct interviews with WJHRD in the future – however in the present, interviews were not feasible due to cost and time restrictions, particularly due to translators being necessary.

3.2.2. Quantitative Data and Analysis

Quantitative analysis can draw valid conclusions regarding the broader population under study. PSOP can gain insights into WJ regarding a) GBV experienced, b) the perpetrator and c) whom GBV is reported to via descriptive statistics. This will address this thesis' second aim: *'analyse patterns of different GBV types experienced by WJ'*.

I conducted quantitative data analysis using SPSS. I ran descriptive analysis, using frequency and cross-tabulation tests to find patterns (presented in Chapter 4). These tests allowed me to derive the valid percentages for each answer – necessary due to many respondents skipping questions (being 'missing' data).

The reason for incorporating quantitative analysis in this thesis is that feminist researchers have

advocated that there should be more quantitative GBV studies. This is because research on this topic is often qualitative, using 'individual units of analysis' (e.g. case studies) to support feminist theories. Scholars such as Yodanis (2004) argue it is more appropriate to test such trends with larger, quantitative data sets. By doing so, the findings have the potential to contradict qualitative research which has established most feminist theories (Dutton & Nicholls, 2006).

This is further academic rationale for PSOP acquiring data from six different countries in which pertinent research is scarce. Attaining such findings is vital for Alternatives to know how to increase WJ's security and protection, helping PSOP's mission to monitor, document and identify the violations committed against them and create a safe environment for the realisation of their work. Furthermore, it can train press institutions to adopt policies and procedures aimed at creating secure professional environments to support processes which receive complaints about violations.

3.3. Data

The survey collected 49 responses. Table 8 outlines the socio-demographics of the 49 respondents; their nationality, age, marital status and education level.

Table 8 - Data collected by PSOP survey – respondents' socio-demographics

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Nationality		
Iraq	6	12.2
Sudan	26	53.1
Lebanon	5	10.2
Jordan	6	12.2
Yemen	2	4.1
Palestine	4	8.2
Nationality Total	49	100
Age		
18-25	6	12.2
26-35	26	53.1
36-50	14	28.6
50+	3	6.1
Age Total	49	100
Marital status		
Married	16	32.7
Single	21	42.8
Widow	2	4.1
Divorced	10	20.4
Marital Status Total	49	100
Education level		
Bachelor's	19	38.8
Master's	12	24.5
PhD	1	2.0
Diploma	10	20.4
None	7	14.3
Education Level Total	49	100

To conclude Chapter 3, the SLR was conducted during my internship because it was vital for Alternatives to have accessible information about the challenges faced by WJ, per context for each of the six countries. The SLR was used to inform the construction of the survey. The online survey was distributed to approximately 200 WJ by the four MENA partner organisation gatekeepers. To research perceptions, it collects objective and subjective data. The 49 responses were then analysed on SPSS qualitatively and quantitatively by running cross-tabulation and frequency tests.

4. Consultancy Report

HOW DO WOMEN JOURNALISTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA PERCEIVE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

Unearthing the Daily Challenges of Gender-based Violence for Women Journalists

This report presents the findings of Alternatives' online survey distributed to women journalists in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine. By exploring their perceptions and experiences of gender-based violence, recommendations are made to provide tools to prevent violence against women in the profession of journalism.

4.1. Preface

This report was written by Alexis Frost on behalf of Alternatives, a non-governmental organisation (NGO) based in Montréal, Canada. Alternatives operates in International Development, promoting justice and equality amongst individuals and communities worldwide. Active in over 35 countries across Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and MENA, Alternatives envisions a world in which women, men and children live in dignity and are respected, able to share the power and resources which they need to live and thrive. To achieve this, Alternatives uses global networks to support community-based initiatives; working towards the greater economic, social and political rights of people and communities affected by poverty, discrimination, exploitation and violence.

This report presents the findings from Alternatives' project operating in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine, which will be referred to as PSOP:

Protection and Security of Women Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in Conflict and Post-conflict Zones

Problem Statement: How do women journalists in Middle East and North Africa perceive gender-based violence?

Purpose: To unearth the daily challenges which women journalists face, both due to their profession and their gender.

Goal: To provide women journalists with training, financial resources and access to support networks that meets their needs. PSOP can thereby assist in mobilising greater support for the defence of freedom of expression in Middle East and North Africa.

3720 Park Avenue; Montréal, QC; H2X 2J1 (Canada)

4.1.1. Acknowledgments

The information in this report was acquired by Alternatives, Montréal. This report was written by Alexis Frost, a Human Rights Research Intern at Alternatives and a student at the University of Copenhagen. The following team members of Alternatives who worked on PSOP are acknowledged: Feroz Mehdi (Monitoring and Evaluation Manager), Salvador David Hernandez (PSOP Project Manager), Juhaina Abdulwahed (Arabic Translator), Yasmina Moudda (Financial Analyst), Myriam Cloutier (Communication Agent), Anne-Claire Miguel (Human Rights Research Intern) and Roberto Ramos (Human Rights Research Intern)

4.1.2. Acronyms

Table 9 - Consultancy report acronyms

Acronym	Stands for
GBV	Gender-based Violence
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
PSOP	Protection and Security of Women Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in Conflict and Post-conflict Zones
VAW	Violence Against Women
WJ	Women Journalists

4.1.3. Definitions

Table 10 - Consultancy report definitions

Term	Definition
GBV	Any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. GBV can be broadly defined into five categories: 1. Sexual (rape; sexual assault; sexual harassment) 2. Physical (hitting; slapping; beating) 3. Emotional (psychological/ verbal abuse) 4. Economic (denial of resources) 5. Harmful traditional practices (forced marriages; female genital mutilation)
Patriarchy	A society where men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it
Perception	A way of regarding, understanding, or interpreting something; a mental impression
VAW	Any GBV act resulting in physical, sexual, or psychological harm to women
Violence	The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation

Definitions of the Types of GBV Researched by PSOP	
Economic	Economic discrimination. Diminishing a person's ability to financially support themselves **Including**: difficult access to the labour force; no or little promotion compared to male colleagues with equivalent experience; unchanged or low salary; ban on important topics to be covered; denial of resources
Psychological	Subjecting or exposing a person to behaviour that may result in emotional abuse **Including**: abuse of power/ authority; attempts to damage reputation/ honour; insults or humiliation
Physical	Intentional act causing injury or trauma by way of bodily contact **Including**: pushing; threats; assault with or without an object or weapon; slapping; kicking; hair pulling; confinement; attempted murder
Sexual	Physical Sexual GBV Conducting or attempting to conduct a sexual act by coercion or force **Including**: rape; unwanted physical sexual advances; forced marriage; denial of rights to contraception; forced abortion
Sexual harassment	Verbal Sexual GBV Behaviour characterised by the making of unwelcome and inappropriate sexual remarks. Particularly in a professional or social situation, repeatedly imposing and creating a situation which is intimidating, hostile and offensive **Including**: suggestive remarks or sounds; unwanted comments or jokes about dress and appearance; verbal threats of a sexual nature; unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favours; sexual comments offending dignity/ of a degrading or humiliating character
Digital	Digital attacks and security threats occur when the security of a digital or online account or file has been breached, hacked or threatened **Including**: tapping (monitoring of telephone and/or internet conversations by a third party, often using covert means); hacking (interception of telephone calls or voicemail messages)
Online harassment	The use of email, instant messaging, and derogatory websites to bully or harass an individual or group through personal attacks **Including**: hate speech (attacking on the basis of socio-demographic attributes); humiliation (making someone ashamed by injuring their dignity and self-respect, publicly); doxing (searching for and publishing private information about an individual on the internet, with malicious intent); trolling (a deliberately offensive or provocative online post with the aim of upsetting or eliciting an angry response from someone); cyber-stalking (repeated use of electronic communications to harass or frighten someone e.g. threatening emails)

4.2. Executive Summary

To meet PSOP's purpose of unearthing women journalists' daily challenges in MENA and understanding their perceptions of gender-based violence (GBV), an online survey was designed and distributed to women journalists in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine, in both Arabic and English. The survey consisted of 94 questions inquiring into women journalists' perceptions of GBV and their experiences of economic, psychological, physical, sexual, sexual harassment, digital and online harassment GBV. It took 58 minutes to complete on average.

49 responses were collected from women journalists aged 18-50+ with varying marital statuses (Married, Single, Divorced and Widowed) and education levels (Bachelor's, Master's, PhD, Diploma and None). Their job roles included mainstream journalists, freelance journalists and activists; reporting general news, womens rights, human rights, community, lifestyles and politics. Through analysing the responses, PSOP's goal of providing women journalists with training and resources to assist in defending their freedom of expression can be achieved.

Key Findings

Women journalists find their day-to-day lives challenging because GBV affects them via economic inequality, harassment and restrictions of freedom, implemented by the community. Challenges originate from lack of state support in patriarchal societies, resulting in the respondents feeling negatively portrayed by the media. Nevertheless, they chose the profession of journalism due to their love for writing and desire to stand up for their human rights. Women journalists' perceptions differ by their socio-demographics; definitions of violence and GBV vary between young and single respondents (aged <35), and older and married respondents (aged >36).

The three GBV types most frequently experienced by respondents were economic, psychological and sexual harassment. The perpetrators were employers, colleagues and strangers, with the violence taking place at work and in the field. Most respondents did not report GBV, however, when they did, it was reported to their employers to stand up for their human rights. These respondents were often unsatisfied with the outcome, except when relatives provided them with psychological support.

Suggestions of tools to prevent GBV provided by the respondents were: raise awareness, change laws, encourage education and promote gender empowerment. Considering these suggestions, Alternatives recommend implementing a regional observatory, or a regional network which would monitor the phenomenon of GBV, with women journalists carrying out collective action to develop ideas and debates on how to prevent violence. More research is needed regarding which option would be most successful for which socio-demographic in each country.

4.3. Introduction

The purpose of this consultancy report is to answer the research question: **how do women journalists perceive GBV?** To discuss the results of the online survey which was conducted by Alternatives and distributed by their four MENA partners to women journalists, this report is split into three sub-sections, each of which addresses a specific aim:

1. **Present:** Assessing relationships between respondents' perceptions of GBV and their socio-demographics – age, marital status and education level.
2. **Past:** Inquiring into respondents' experiences of GBV, regarding the types: economic; psychological; physical; sexual; sexual harassment; digital; and online harassment. The location and perpetrator of each type are discussed, and whether the event was reported (to whom; why; and the outcome), and the reason for their experiences.
3. **Future:** Evaluating how respondents suggest GBV can be prevented and whether these suggestions are associated with their perceptions and experiences of GBV.

The format of this consultancy report is rational because researching women journalists' past, present and future experiences helps to holistically fill gaps in GBV literature. Although there are abundant studies on domestic violence in the field, there is a scarcity of studies on GBV within occupations – particularly on journalism within MENA. Furthermore, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine are under-researched, due to inaccessibility from ongoing conflicts.

PSOP's research is essential, for, of the world's eight geographical regions, MENA has the highest gender gap (WEF, 2018). This region was therefore chosen because women are submitted to a heavily entrenched culture of GBV, due to MENA's ongoing violence and legacy of former conflicts. MENA is therefore largely dominated by patriarchal societies which can trivialise women and deny them their fundamental human rights.

MENA's female labour force participation rate is 20.6%, nearly half the world average for low and middle-income countries (39.0%) (World Bank, 2010, 2018). Women journalists are at a heightened risk of GBV, as society questions their presence in public spaces and does not always see their perspectives as reasonable (The Telegraph, 2018). Operating under discriminatory laws in MENA, women journalists should be provided with necessary space, capacity and tools, as media has an important role to play in curbing GBV.

"One of the most extreme and perverse manifestations of gender inequality is through violence against women, which is a product of differences in power. It represents an important social phenomenon and a violation of human rights, significantly impacting women's perspectives on life"

– (Bernardino et al., 2016: 741)

For a deeper understanding of women journalists' experiences of GBV, perceptions data was attained from the survey and coded into the categories outlined in Figure 7. The categories deduced within each theme are representative of the complexity of the data discussed in this report. For this reason, it is beneficial for these categories to be outlined clearly, in the introduction, in this format.

Figure 7 - Perceptions data categories

Perceptions were measured firstly by using multiple-choice (quantitative) questions, for data asking 'what' GBV was experienced by women journalists. Perceptions were measured secondly by open-ended (qualitative) questions, for data asking 'why' women journalists experience GBV.

The data attained addresses the problem of GBV in relation to women journalists, to thereby find preventative solutions. Learning about the perpetrators, locations and reasons for reporting violence is necessary to propose tailored solutions.

PSOP's scope is wide, because it is an exploratory project without a hypothesis. This report assesses, analyses and evaluates the survey's findings acquired until May 2019 to discuss solutions; however, it should be acknowledged that PSOP will run until 2021. Therefore, as more survey responses are acquired, recommendations may develop.

4.4. Data

The survey received 49 responses. Respondents were from: Sudan (26), Iraq (6), Jordan (6), Lebanon (5), Palestine (4) and Yemen (2). Age, marital status and education level are the focus of this section, because nationalities are currently not equally represented.

Table 11 outlines how the respondents' socio-demographics are widely represented through the variables of **Age, Marital Status** and **Education Level**. Relationships between the three key socio-demographic data can be deduced: the majority of respondents have a degree (65.3%), and are single (42.9%), followed by married (32.6%). All the respondents aged 18-25 were single and educated and all of the respondents aged 50+ were married and uneducated.

Table 11 - Age, marital status and education level of the respondents

Age and Marital Status of Women Journalists			**Education Level Attained (%)**					**Total (% per age)**
			Bachelor's	**Master's**	**PhD**	**Diploma**	**None**	
<35 **Younger women journalists**	**18-25** Young women journalists	**Single**	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	26-35 Young adult women journalists	**Married**	7.7	7.7	0.0	3.8	11.5	30.8
		Single	34.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
		Divorced	0.0	3.8	0.0	15.4	0.0	19.2
<36 **Older women journalists**	**36-50** Old adult women journalists	**Single**	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
		Married	7.1	14.3	7.1	7.1	0.0	35.6
		Widow	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	14.3
		Divorced	7.1	0.0	0.0	21.4	7.1	35.7
	50+ Old women journalists	**Married**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Total		**Married**	**6.1**	**8.2**	**2.0**	**4.1**	**12.2**	**32.6**
		Single	**28.6**	**14.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**42.9**
		Widow	**2.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**4.0**
		Divorced	**2.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**14.3**	**2.0**	**20.3**
		Total	**38.8**	**24.5**	**2.0**	**20.4**	**14.3**	**100**

4.5. Present: Women Journalists' Socio-demographics and Perceptions of GBV

4.5.1. Definitions: Comparing 'Violence' and 'GBV'

This section outlines patterns between women journalists' socio-demographics and perceptions of GBV. Firstly, their definitions of 'violence' and 'GBV' are compared. The questions 'how do you define violence' and 'how do you define GBV' were open-ended, providing qualitative data. To analyse the answers, key words were extracted and categorised. Respondents defined violence using the key words categorised as shown in Table 12. The most frequently named violence categories were physical, verbal and psychological. It should be reiterated that the question asked the respondents for their definition and not their personal experiences. The answers are therefore interpreted as types of violence, rather than drivers of violence.

Table 12 - Definitions of violence – count and key words

Category	Count (out of 49)	Definition of Violence: Key words	Frequent Socio-demographic
Physical	28	beatings; force; domestic; feeling pain and harm	Single
Verbal	25	harmful speech; high tone; raising voice; insults; threats; harassment	Single
Psychological	22	exploitation of power; exclusion; intimidation; discrimination; moral; lack of trust/ respect; humiliation	Single
Political	18	the state; violation of privacy; against human rights; freedoms; religion/ racism; customs/ beliefs	Older Uneducated
Economic	8	violence/ pressure impacting work; stronger party influencing the weak	All
Gender Inequality	7	gender discrimination; dignity of women; exclusion based on gender	Married Divorced Widow
Sexual	5	rape; sexual harm; no consent	Younger

Economic key words were provided by older respondents who were divorced, married and widowed. Whereas, young and single respondents emphasise verbal and psychological violence. This indicates that economic inequality is the focus of wives because patriarchal societies dictate that their husband should be the breadwinner, while single respondents may focus on psychological violence as they are vulnerable in society, portrayed as not being 'protected' by a man.

The old women journalists (all of whom are 50+, uneducated and married) name all categories equally, for instance: "*Any act of violence, verbal, physical, psychological and sexual towards excluded women*". Such definitions included key words which were categorised as political. Education level influenced the naming of political violence and was named by respondents of all

nationalities. Uneducated women journalists were amongst the 18 respondents who named political key words in their definition of violence, showing their wider perception of violence.

GBV definitions were categorised as shown in Table 13. Societal was the most frequent category, named by over half the respondents. These answers referred to patriarchy, as women journalists indicate a society where men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it. Economic was more prevalent in definitions of GBV than in violence. Although similar in count, the economic key words within GBV definitions were much more diverse, signifying gender's impact on economic inequality.

Table 13 - Definitions of gender-based violence – count and key words

Category	Count (out of 49)	Definition of GBV: Key words	Frequent Socio-demographic
Societal	28	patriarchy; stereotypes; dysfunctional portrayal; vulnerable; roles; bias; culture; rights; power; liberty	Single Younger
General	19	'the same as violence but applied to gender'; 'violence is the same but more unfair to women than men'	All
Physical	13	beatings; abuse	Single Older
Psychological	13	exclusion; discrimination; moral; lack of trust and respect; humiliation	Older
Economic	10	violation of privacy; exclusion; power dimensions/ control; lack of employment; lack of decision-making power; lack of representation in the state compared to men; gender discrimination in wages; marginalisation based on qualifications	Widow Divorced
Verbal	8	insults; threats; deception; coercion	All
Sexual	8	rape; sex by force; sexual harm; sexual assault by the husband; circumcision; sexual exploitation; trafficking in women and girls	Older

The GBV category 'societal' replaced the violence category 'political' as respondents focused on the roles given to them in society due to being a woman, as opposed to violence inflicted by the state regarding human rights (which could also apply to men). For instance: "*violence is the infringement of the other and the violation of his rights and freedom*" (Lebanon, 26-35, Married, Master's) and "*GBV is based on discrimination or dysfunctional roles and derives its power from patriarchal control*" (Sudan, 26-35, Divorced, Diploma).

Perpetrators were more frequently incorporated into definitions of GBV compared to definitions of violence, due to the emphasis on society as the perpetrator. Respondents elaborate that society stereotypes women as weak and vulnerable, which triggers other types of violence. This justifies women journalists' perceptions that they experience violence due to their gender as well as their profession. It seems that upon women journalists defining GBV, their descriptions become more pertinent to drivers of violence, whereas when perpetrators are named upon defining violence, they are more general: "*Violence is any act that violates human rights… physical or psychological*

violence – by the family, society, work or state" (Sudan, 26-35, Divorced, Diploma).

It is insightful that respondents use descriptors for violence and GBV such as economic, verbal, political, societal and psychological, because they are not included in the two definitions of violence provided by Oxford Dictionary (2019b): 1) 'behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something' and 2) 'strength of emotion or of a destructive natural force'. In workshops hosted by Alternatives in Amman and Beirut in July 2019, perhaps the women journalists could brainstorm a new definition, specific to the GBV which they face in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine.

4.5.2. Perceptions of GBV

Upon understanding women journalists' definitions of GBV, their perceptions data can be analysed considering socio-demographics. Table 14 presents the categories derived from key words found in the open-ended questions which inquired into perceptions of GBV. Prominent findings include that younger respondents were affected and concerned with economic inequality and harassment, whereas older respondents were affected and concerned by patriarchal notions, such as the state and the community. Furthermore, results show that women journalists whose media portrayal is unvalued, feel that lack of state support is due to patriarchy, while women journalists whose media portrayal is excluded feel that lack of state support is due to the absence of the state.

Table 14 - Perceptions of gender-based violence: categories summary

Question	Category	Percentage (%)	Socio-demographic
How would you describe your day-to-day life as a woman journalist?	Challenging	48.8	26-35
	Positive	19.4	Younger
	Vulnerable to Harassment	17.2	Single
	Rights Violations	14.6	Older
Total		100	
How does GBV affect being a woman journalist?	Increased Economic Inequality	45.7	Younger
	Community Restrictions	28.6	Older
	Vulnerability to Harassment	25.7	Single and Divorced
Total		100	
What is your main GBV concern?	Economic Inequality	37.8	Younger
	The State	32.4	Older and Married
	Harassment	29.8	Single
Total		100	
As a woman journalist, how are you portrayed by the media?	Positive	19.4	Single and Divorced
	Unvalued	41.9	Younger
	Excluded	38.7	Older
Total		100	
As a woman journalist, do you feel supported by the state?	Somewhat	14.3	All
	No – because of Patriarchy	40.0	Older
	No – because the State is Absent	45.7	Married
Total		100	

48.8% described their day-to-day life as challenging – using descriptors such as hard, difficult, tense and exhausting. As shown in Figure 8, this description was especially prominent for women journalists aged 26-35, who find it '*difficult to prove oneself*' (Lebanon, 26-35, Married, Master's).

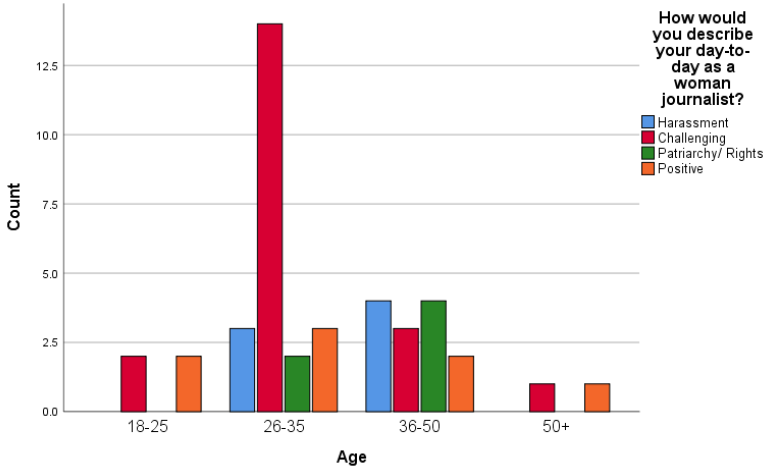

Figure 8 - PSOP results: day-to-day life as a woman journalist by age

Economic inequality is of equal concern to older respondents, but for different reasons. Older respondents describe their concern as an inability to achieve their ambitions, expressing fear of being 'defeated', by losing their job, this was emphasised by married respondents who lack rights to maternity leave and believe their bosses see them as financially stable, as their husbands 'look after them'. Hence, economic inequality has social costs, reducing productivity for women journalists of all ages.

100% of respondents felt that being a woman journalist heightens their risk of exposure to GBV, more so than other professions. Older women journalists justify this by representing the 14.6% of respondents who described their day-to-day life as affected by patriarchal oppressive laws which deny women's rights due to MENA's societies being dominated by men. For instance, the respondents felt affected by harassment in the streets and the community setting oppressive restrictions. The 28.6% of respondents who felt affected by community restrictions due to their inability to move freely and work late were older, with a bachelor's or a diploma. Furthermore, these respondents felt that because women journalists are perceived as inferior, the community will not cooperate with them. Such restrictions increase their vulnerability to GBV.

Single respondents named harassment as their main concern, using descriptors such as exclusion, arrest, detention and verbal harassment. Like older respondents, they named harassment as prominent in their day-to-day lives, however they use different descriptors: caution, stigma and bullying. Arguably, experiences of street harassment are not only due to women journalists' profession, as this is frequently experienced by women across MENA. For instance, Egypt is 'grappling with an epidemic of sexual violence during street harassment' and forced hijab laws in

Iran are causing violent physical assaults of women in the streets (Amnesty, 2019).

On another note, 80.6% of respondents felt negatively portrayed by the media and 88.1% of respondents do not feel supported by the state. Figure 9 presents the relationship between media portrayal and state support. Women journalists who perceive the media as portraying them as unvalued, feel the lack of state support due to patriarchy, while women journalists who perceive the media as portraying them as excluded, feel the lack of state support due to the absence of the state.

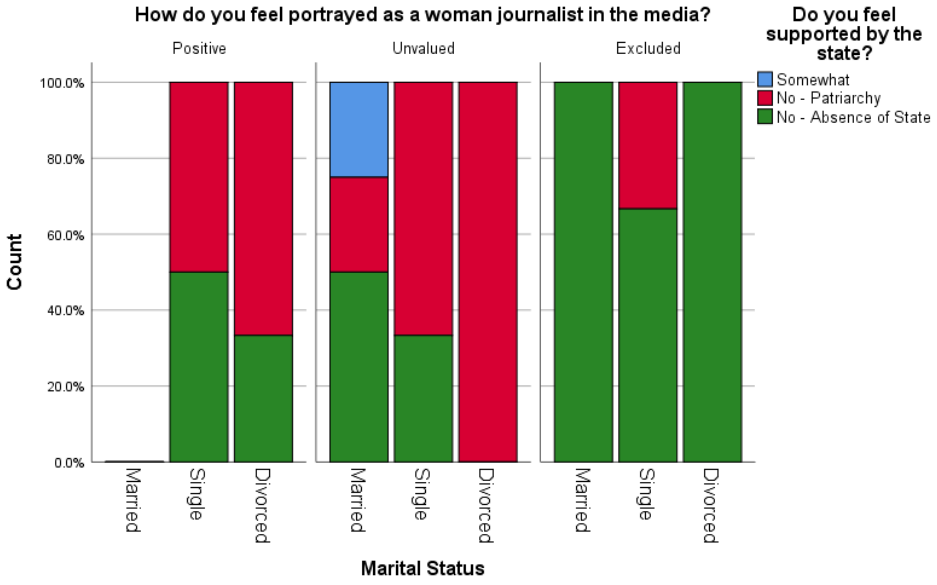

Figure 9 - PSOP results: state support, by marital status and media portrayal

Firstly, the 41.9% who felt portrayed as unvalued correlates with the 40.0% who felt unsupported because the state is patriarchal, leading to women facing discriminatory laws and difficulty gaining information. This lack of support due to men holding societal power and women being largely excluded from it results in respondents not being given sufficient resources and their competencies are ignored by media, and they are therefore portrayed in this way to the public.

This is further explained by single respondents feeling unvalued: portrayed as puppets or a commodity as society 'only cares about their appearance'. This also applied to divorced respondents: 13 of the 14 respondents that selected patriarchy as the reason for lack of state support were divorced – as patriarchal society sees married women as protected by their husbands. Yet, the 19.5% of respondents who described their day-to-day life as positive (naming interesting, love, beautiful and god) were also single and divorced (aged 26-50). This could be further researched.

The 38.7% of respondents who felt excluded due to their media portrayal correlates with the 45.7% who felt unsupported and marginalised because the state is absent. Married respondents explain that democracy is not implemented and current policies are misguided – for instance, no action

would be taken if acts such as the murder or kidnapping of journalists were committed.

This is in accordance with other reports; the International Federation of Journalists discuss that even when journalists have political participation in their country, women journalists are excluded. For instance, in Iraq the union governing board has 11 journalist board members and only one is female. In Lebanon, there are 12 journalist board members and zero are women (IFJ, 2009).

It is intriguing that none of the 19.4% of respondents who described feeling positively portrayed by the media (naming ambitious, fun and wonderful) were the 14.3% of respondents who felt somewhat supported by the state (naming sometimes, few times and a bit but not always).

This data has provided meaningful information towards understanding women journalists' attitudes regarding GBV. Now, learning of the respondents' experiences of GBV can address overcoming barriers to reduce violence.

4.6. Past: Women Journalists' Experiences of GBV

This section presents the women journalists' experiences of GBV, and also discusses results' patterns between their experiences and perceptions. Figure 10 illustrates how this section is laid out. It outlines the stages which were researched for each GBV type. The four stages include: GBV type, the event, reporting the violence and the reason for the violence. A summary of the findings pertinent to Section 4.6. are as follows:

1. Types: *Economic and psychological violence are most prominent, experienced by >60% of women journalists, followed by online and sexual harassment, experienced by >40%. Digital, physical and sexual are least prominent, experienced by <35%.*
2. Event: *Perpetrators: boss for economic (location: work); colleague for psychological, physical and sexual; stranger for sexual harassment (location: field); police/ unknown for digital and online harassment (platform: social media).*
3. Report: *Economic and psychological reported to the employer, to stand up for human rights; physical and sexual reported to employer for legal protection and upholding reputation; digital reported to relatives and online harassment reported to platform moderators to recover data.*
4. Reason: *The reason for all GBV types was predominantly gender and profession. Gender was chosen for all types – mostly in sexual, sexual harassment and online harassment. Profession was chosen for digital and physical*.

Figure 10 - Aspects of a gender-based violence experience

4.6.1. Types of GBV Experienced

Seven types of GBV were researched by PSOP, as defined in Table 10 in Section 4.1.3. Table 15 shows that in reality, economic, psychological and sexual harassment GBV are experienced the most by respondents. It is significant that these types of GBV are not traditionally involved in violence definitions. This suggests that perceptions of GBV are changing, for instance, being discriminated by gender is now more prominent economically than it is physically.

Table 15 - Women journalists' frequency of gender-based violence types experienced

GBV Type	Frequently %	Scarcely %	Never %	Total %
Economic	66.7	30.0	3.3	100
Psychological	61.3	25.8	12.9	100
Sexual harassment	33.3	41.7	25.0	100
Digital	30.4	39.2	30.4	100
Online harassment	26.9	42.3	30.8	100
Sexual	21.7	43.5	34.8	100
Physical	15.4	38.5	46.1	100

In addition to asking respondents how frequently they face GBV, the survey contained multiple-choice questions asking which sub-types of GBV they have experienced. The options and their results are shown in Figure 11. The percentages represent the percentage of respondents who chose that option (out of 100%). To clarify, economic GBV refers to abuse of power resulting in discriminatory denial of resources of an economic nature; psychological GBV refers to acts resulting in emotional abuse; and sexual harassment is verbal sexual GBV. Digital and online harassment were researched separately but are analysed together. Physical and sexual GBV did not receive enough responses to be categorised.

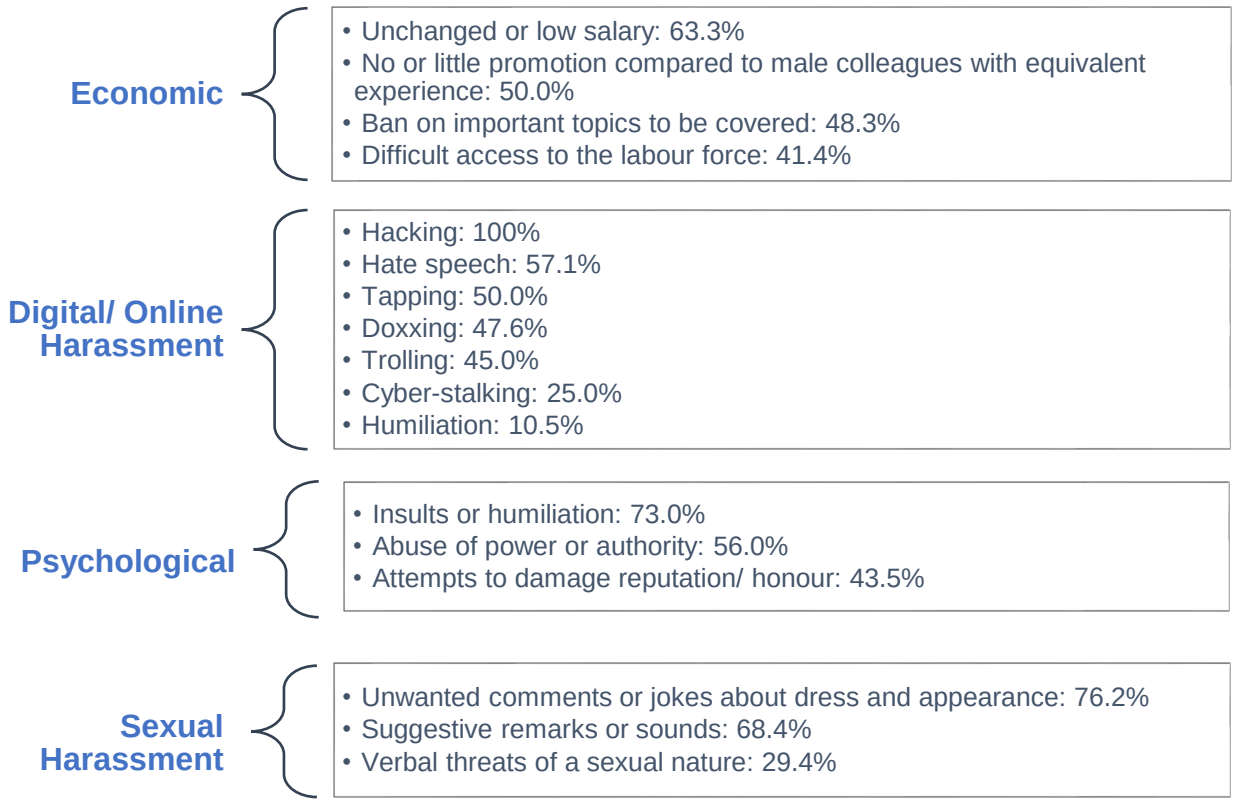

Figure 11 - Gender-based violence types experienced by women journalists

Stiglitz et al. (2009) report that there can be significant differences between GBV which is perceived as prominent, and GBV which is prominent in reality. This is because media plays a key role in distorting people's views. Therefore, after asking the respondents about their experiences (a multiple-choice question), they were asked which GBV sub-type they perceive to be most prominent for women journalists (an open-ended question). This allowed reality and perception to be compared; Table 16 shows that the results indeed differ somewhat, as will now be discussed.

Table 16 - Gender-based violence type - comparing reality and perception

GBV type	Reality: What GBV have you experienced?	%	Perception: What GBV do you perceive to be most prominent?	%
Economic	Unchanged or low salary	63.3	Unchanged salary due to lack of promotion	41.4
Psychological	Insults or humiliation	73.0	Distort reputation/ honour (defamation)	51.7
Physical	Threats of beating	(n/a)	Beatings/ murder/ rape	55.6
Sexual harassment	Unwanted comments about dress or appearance	76.2	Suggestive remarks/ sounds	23.8
Digital	Hacking	100	Hacking	52.9
Online harassment	Hate speech	57.1	Information theft and dissemination (trolling)	60.0

Digital GBV reality and perception differ most. Hacking is experienced by 100% of respondents, yet only 52.9% perceive it as the most prominent type of digital GBV. Instead, the respondents perceive digital eavesdropping to be prominent - they explain that eavesdropping has more serious consequences as it can 'lead to murder'. This is common; beatings, murder and rape are perceived as prominent due to the media, despite them not being experienced in reality.

Knowing the GBV experiences of respondents compared to their perceptions is significant to PSOP. It allows the focus to be on preventing the GBV the respondents experience most and to reassure them that the types of violence which they perceive as most prominent to women journalists are, in the majority of cases, not experienced in reality.

4.6.2. Perpetrators and Location of GBV Experiences

To achieve PSOP's purpose of unearthing the daily challenges of women journalists, and understanding their perceptions of GBV, it is beneficial to know the environments in which they work and with whom they have interactions with. Acquisition of this information means challenges can be addressed.

Questions regarding the GBV perpetrators and locations were multiple-choice. The options provided were derived from the main perpetrators and locations of violence named by the UN General Assembly (2006). Per each GBV type, Figure 12 outlines the main perpetrator and Figure 13 outlines the main location; the percentages represent the percentage of respondents who chose that option (out of 100%). Researching the socio-demographics of the perpetrator and details regarding the location were beyond the scope of PSOP.

Perpetrator

Boss	Colleague	Stranger	Unknown
• Economic (80.0%)	• Psychological (66.0%) • Physical (14.0%) • Sexual (22.0%)	• Sexual Harassment (14.0%)	• Digital (89.0%) • Online Harassment (64.0%)

Figure 12 - Perpetrators of gender-based violence

Location

At Work	In the Field	Social Media
•Economic (100%) •Psychological (65.0%) •Sexual (62.0%)	•Physical (80.0%) •Sexual Harassment (82.0%)	•Digital (88.0%) •Online Harassment (67.0%)

Figure 13 - Locations of gender-based violence

Economic GBV has the clearest pattern since 80.0% of respondents named a boss as the perpetrator and 100% named work as the location. This can be explained by the boss having authorities over women journalists' salaries, promotions, access to labour force and topics in which they can report at work – all of which were experienced by the respondents.

Psychological GBV is perpetrated by: colleague (65.0%), authorities (52.0%), boss (52.0%), supervisor (30.0%) and stranger (25.0%). In addition, it happens both at work (65.0%) and in the field (49.0%). This is the hardest type of GBV to prevent because it has the widest variety of perpetrators and locations. To provide recommendations to prevent psychological GBV, research using a larger sample size could be conducted to specify where different groups of women journalists experience GBV, and its perpetrator.

Digital and Online Harassment often show similar patterns regarding respondents' experiences and perceptions of GBV. This is also shown here, as both types happen on social media, with an unknown perpetrator. This said, the strengths of the patterns vary. Digital GBV holds a strong pattern regarding its perpetrator (89.0% being strangers), whereas online harassment holds a weak pattern as, although respondents also chose strangers, other perpetrators were named, such as story subjects (18.0%) and activists (14.0%). For location, however, online harassment holds a strong pattern, predominantly experienced via email (66.0%), whereas digital GBV has a weak pattern as although mostly experienced on social media (88.0%), it was also experienced on cell phones (59.0%) and personal email accounts (56.0%).

This can be explained by hacking (digital GBV) affecting multiple devices, with no information regarding who the hacker is. Whereas the perpetrators of hate speech and humiliation (online harassment) can be detected. For example, story subjects may partake in trolling, deliberately posting offensive comments online which will be seen by the public, the motive being to upset WJ.

Sexual and Physical GBV had very few responses. As sensitive topics, it is understandable that respondents chose not to name their perpetrator or location (despite the survey's anonymity). Although colleagues were the main perpetrator for both types, authorities, strangers, bosses and supervisors were all named. Relatives was an option; however, it did not attain prolific answers. Physical GBV was experienced mostly in the field (80.0%) which can be explained by women

journalists being unable to travel and facing GBV from security guards. It can be questioned as to why sexual GBV is experienced mostly at work (62.0%). 'At home' was an option; however, it did not attain prolific answers.

4.6.3. Reporting Experiences of GBV

To provide PSOP with insights into whether women journalists report GBV, the survey asked:

1. **Who** did the women journalists report the GBV to?
2. **Why** did the women journalists report the GBV?
3. **What was the outcome** of women journalists reporting the GBV? Were the women journalists satisfied with the outcome?

Figure 14 outlines which GBV type was reported to whom; the percentages represent the percentage of respondents who chose that option (out of 100%). Respondents reported their experiences to employers, relatives and the moderators of online platforms.

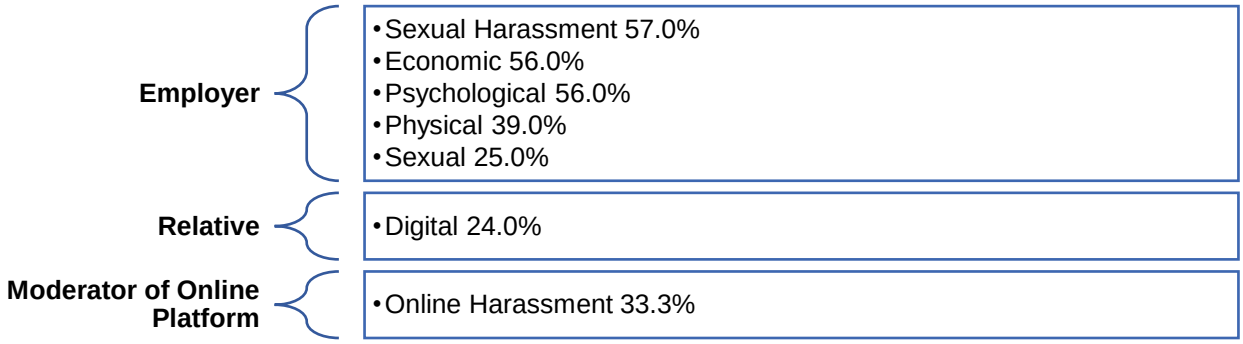

Figure 14 - Whom respondents reported gender-based violence experiences to

Unlike online harassment, which was reported to online platform moderators, digital GBV was reported to relatives. This is intriguing because relatives may lack the ability to react to GBV. Reporting to relatives was also prominent for psychological (20.0%), physical (23.0%) and sexual (17.0%) GBV.

This finding is important, because it shows women journalists' reliance upon their relatives for support within their occupation. A relationship is present between women journalists reporting GBV and feeling supported by the state. The respondents who did not report GBV (or reported it but only to their relatives) felt unsupported by the state. These respondents know their human rights and therefore describe reporting GBV to the police or authorities as being 'futile'. Of respondents who reported their experiences to their employer or authorities, only 14.3% expressed feeling somewhat supported by the state.

Respondents provided reasons for reporting (or not reporting) GBV. The most prominent reason for reporting was to stand up for their human rights thereby fighting for change. This reason was named by 50.0% of respondents who reported economic GBV, 43.0% for psychological, 25.0% for sexual and 30% for digital/ online harassment.

However, physical and sexual GBV were reported not just to stand up for their human rights – but for protection. For physical GBV, this involves legal protection (45.0%) and physical protection (18.0%). For sexual GBV this involves reporting to 'protect their reputation' (38.0%).

Other than 'reporting is futile', respondents who did not report the GBV did not explain why. Sexual harassment is the exception to this; 30.0% of respondents did not report their experience due to fear (e.g. fear of punishment from their employer). Low crime rates can be deceiving, as rather than somewhere being safe, it is in fact dangerous to the extent that people are too scared to report crimes (Delgado et al., 2015). Fear not being a prominent reason was therefore noteworthy, named in only 1 of the 7 researched GBV types. Sexual harassment also differs; 60.0% of respondents did not report sexual harassment because of the law. This was foremost by respondents from Sudan, explaining that Sudanese criminal code restricts them from reporting GBV.

"I did not report GBV because the authorities themselves are bound by article 152 of the Sudanese Criminal Code, which is a loose and restrictive law"

- (Sudan, 26-35, Single, Bachelor's)

Despite gaining insights as to why respondents report or do not report GBV, few details were added to their reasons. For instance, the respondents emphasise fighting for change, but not what they want to change (e.g. working conditions, salary, or support). Scholars such as Rodriguez Takeuchi et al. (2015) speculate that GBV goes unreported due to certain types of violence being deemed acceptable – perhaps this is what respondents feel must change. In addition, they are standing up for their human rights, but which rights in particular? More research could be conducted to extract details.

Regarding the outcome of reporting GBV, there is insufficient data to analyse, because either respondents often did not report GBV, or, respondents who did report GBV stated an outcome, but not their satisfaction (or vice versa). Nonetheless, the outcomes named include: increased salary, psychological aid, perpetrator discipline, court action, quitting employment, recovery of data and legal or physical protection.

Psychological aid seemed to be the most frequent outcome, named for all seven GBV types. Respondents who were satisfied with psychological aid in fact reported the GBV to their relatives.

They explained that it would have been ‘futile’ to report it to their employer.

Respondents were mostly unsatisfied with the outcomes. For example, 22.0% reported economic GBV due to needing a higher salary, but were unsatisfied because the salary increase was inadequate, or the prospects of a future salary increase, or promotion are “only promises”. For physical and sexual GBV, the psychological aid provided was either deemed inadequate or the perpetrator was not disciplined. The most satisfactory outcome was data recovery, experienced by 50.0% of respondents who reported digital or online harassment.

Emerging relationships can be found regarding perceptions and to whom the GBV was reported. Instead of providing quantitative data, Figure 15 provides a qualitative insight into the profiles of women journalists in regard to reporting GBV. Such insights would be interesting to research further in interviews.

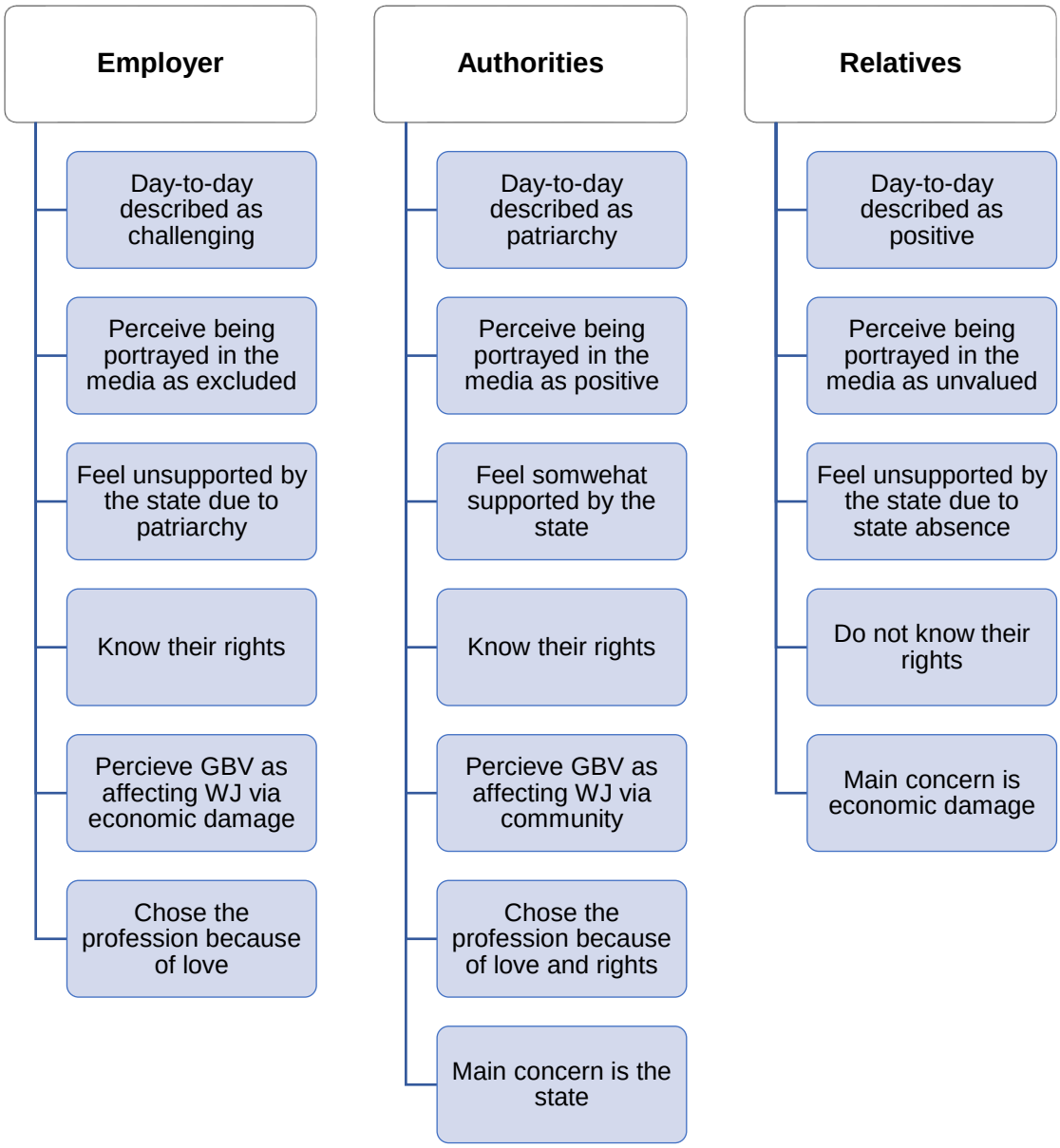

Figure 15 - Women journalists’ perceptions of gender-based violence, by reporting to employers, authorities and relatives

4.6.4. Reason for Experiencing the GBV

To decipher women journalists' perceptions of GBV, they were asked why they experienced each GBV type. Respondents were asked to choose 1 of the 3 options as outlined in Figure 16.

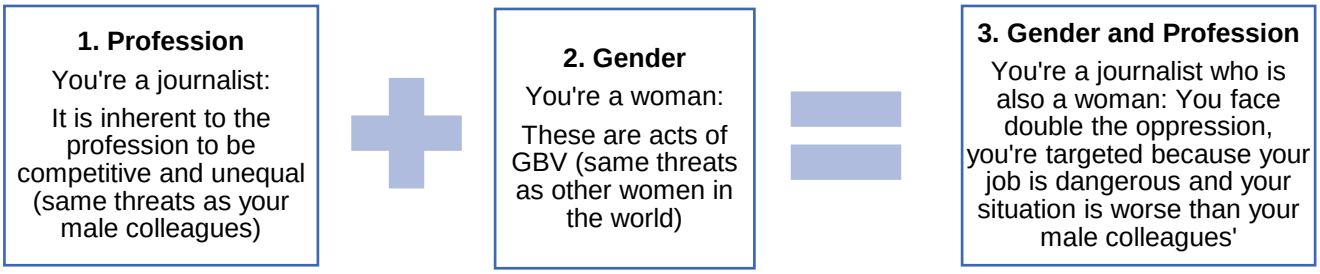

Figure 16 - Reasons for gender-based violence experiences

The majority of respondents (of all socio-demographics) chose option 3, 'Gender and Profession' as a reason for all GBV types:

1. Economic: 86.2%
2. Physical: 82.6%
3. Digital: 80.0%
4. Psychological: 74.1%
5. Online harassment: 71.4%
6. Sexual: 66.7%
7. Sexual harassment: 62.5%

The second most common option was 'Gender' (option 2), chosen in all GBV types. It is insightful to investigate this further, to unearth where, and in which GBV types, gender inequality is most evident. Table 17 shows that gender was the most prominently chosen reason in Sudan and Palestine. Notably, no Lebanese or Jordanian respondents chose gender. Respondents indicate that they experience more GBV than their male colleagues especially via sexual harassment and sexual violence, because they face harassment for their appearance, unlike men in Muslim countries. Option 1, 'Profession', was only chosen for physical (4.3% in Sudan), digital (5.0% in Iraq) and economic (3.4% in Sudan) GBV.

Table 17 - Gender being the reason for gender-based violence, by nationality

GBV type	% of Women Journalists who chose 'Gender'	Iraq %	Sudan %	Yemen %	Palestine %
Sexual Harassment	37.5	4.2	16.7	4.2	12.5
Sexual	33.3	5.6	16.7	0.0	11.1
Online Harassment	28.6	4.8	9.5	0.0	14.3
Psychological	25.9	0.0	17.9	3.6	3.6
Digital	15.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	8.7
Physical	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0
Economic	10.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.4

4.7. Future: Perceptions of Future Challenges

This section discusses which GBV preventative measures women journalists would utilise in the future. Perceptions data provides information on WJ's priorities, which can help to drive policy agendas. Then, PSOP can assist their protection and security by helping implement measures. Before doing so, respondents were asked whether they had access to violence prevention methods; whether their organisations had gender policies or provided training to protect them and their digital security. They were also asked whether they have witnessed any change as the outcome of their experience; whether their organisation had implemented political change due to their GBV experience or provided them with support or counselling. Table 18 outlines how over half the respondents did not have access to prevention methods before or after their GBV experiences.

Table 18 - Women journalists' access to gender-based violence prevention methods

	Question: GBV Prevention Methods	Yes %	No %	Total %
Before GBV	Did your organisation have a gender policy?	41.9	58.1	100
	Did your organisation provide resources/ training to protect you/ your digital security?	32.3	67.7	100
After GBV	Has your organisation provided psychological support/ counselling?	48.0	52.0	100
	Has your organisation implemented any political change/ behaviour?	34.6	65.4	100

4.7.1. Women Journalists' Suggestions to Reduce GBV

> *"(I suggest) raising the **awareness** of women journalists about the importance of equality and gender; raising the awareness to the editors about **gender issues**; enacting a protection **law or a draft protection** for women journalists, for equal pay and tasks"*
>
> *- (Sudan, 26-35, Divorced, Diploma)*

Respondents suggested tools that they could utilise to become resilient and empowered in their profession. The suggestions were coded into four categories: raising awareness, law, education and gender empowerment. Table 19 displays statistics for the most prominent suggestion per socio-demographic (highlighted in green) – for instance, respondents aged <35 suggested law and raising awareness, whereas respondents aged >36 suggested education. Such socio-demographic patterns in regard to their suggestions are compared to respondents' perceptions of GBV.

Table 19 - Suggestions to prevent gender-based violence, by women journalists' socio-demographics

Socio-demographics		Suggestions %				
		Education	**Law**	**Raising awareness**	**Gender empowerment**	**Total**
Marital Status	Married	33.3	11.1	44.4	11.1	100
	Single	7.7	53.8	38.5	0.0	100
	Widow	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Divorced	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	100
Age	18-25	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100
	26-35	13.3	40.0	40.0	6.7	100
	36-50	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	100
	50+	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100
Education Level	Bachelor's	16.7	41.7	33.3	8.3	100
	Master's	28.6	28.6	42.9	0.0	100
	PhD	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100
	Diploma	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100
	None	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	100
Total		**25.0**	**28.6**	**35.7**	**10.7**	**100**
Socio-demographic		• Widow • 36-50 • Diploma	• Single • 18-25 • Bachelor's	• Married • 18-25 • None	• Divorced • 36-50 • Diploma	n/a

Respondents who suggested law were aged <35, from organisations which have no gender policy or training provision, nor have they seen any political change to redress the GBV they frequently experience. Having recently attained degrees, younger, educated respondents were aware of laws that impact them. Knowing they are not legally protected in certain respects, these respondents propose that effective legislation is needed to implement GBV prevention mechanisms. 10.7% of respondents suggested that overcoming the barriers executed by discriminatory laws is key to empowering women. In contrast, respondents aged >36 suggested education; all having witnessed the successful results of training and workshops towards GBV prevention.

This shows that a) perceptions of future challenges differ by socio-demographic, b) respondents' main concerns of GBV influence their perception of future challenges and c) raising awareness, education, law and gender empowerment should be implemented, but more research is needed to know where, how, and by whom.

"Gender equality is not only good for women, it's good for businesses, it's good for sound economies and it's good for happier societies,"

- Gabriela Ramos, OECD chief of staff (Global Citizen, 2017)

4.7.2. Recommendations: Observatory or Network?

Respondents were asked which option they felt would be most successful to women journalists in the MENA region, an observatory or a network:

51.7% chose a regional observatory

> Definition: An administrative body created by a community, to monitor the evolution of an economic or social phenomenon.

48.3% chose a regional network

> Definition: A network to carry out collective actions at national and regional level to encourage debates and develop ideas on issues. It will support independent women journalists who do not work with a media organisation or company.

The results were equal, it is therefore beneficial to analyse the socio-demographics and perceptions of the women journalists who chose each option. Firstly, the only socio-demographic pattern between the recommendations related to age; the results do not vary by nationality, marital status or education level. As illustrated in Figure 17, there is a trend regarding age: the majority of women journalists <35 chose an observatory, whereas the majority of women journalists >36 chose a network.

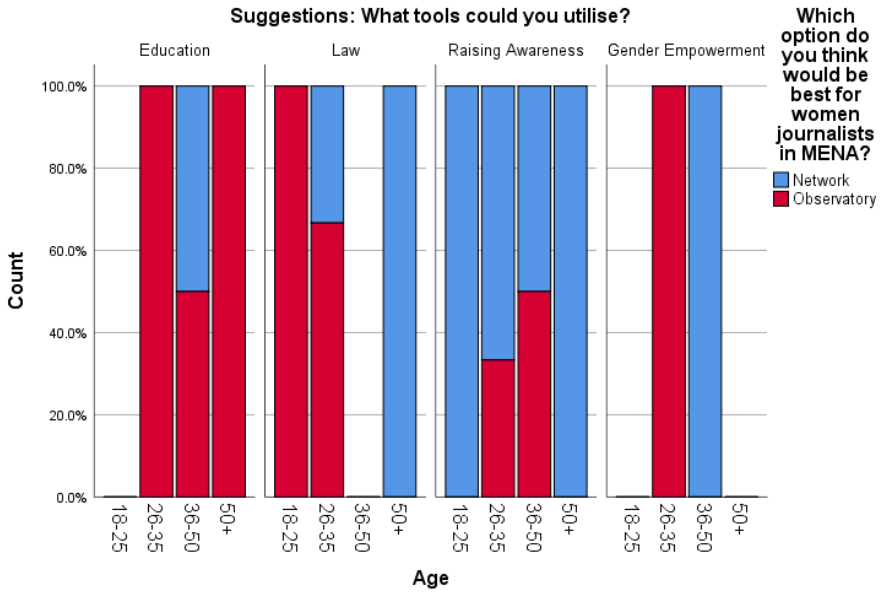

Figure 17 - PSOP result: recommendation: network or observatory, by suggestions and age

Respondents aged <35 choosing a regional observatory could be because being newly educated increases interest in phenomena which is evolving. In addition, due to being young, they are seemingly interested in the long-term; through collecting information related to GBV, observatories would help women journalists in the future by better understanding how and why GBV happens. Rather than the observatory itself implementing action, women journalists would assist in collecting research which can be provided to academics, activists and (if not corrupt) authorities.

Observatories are scarce in MENA; Jordan, Sudan, Palestine and Yemen have no observatories. Iraq have a Journalists Freedom Observatory (JFO), however it is only accessible to men. Lebanon have a newly created National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), but it is not specifically for journalists, and they do not collect numerical data. Imperatively, there is a need for observatories which focus on women journalists in PSOP countries.

Respondents aged >36 choosing a regional network could be because they are more interested in the short-term (or the near future), as they have already seen relevant phenomena evolve somewhat. Due to this outlook, women journalists who chose a network suggest raising awareness (70.0%) and gender empowerment (66.7%) which would focus on developing current issues. Whereas women journalists who chose an observatory suggest encouraging education (66.7%) and changing law (62.5%) arguably due to their long-term outlook.

To summarise, respondents who chose an observatory prioritise long-term problems; feeling affected by patriarchy (83.3%) and not feeling supported by the state due to society being patriarchal (70.0%). Respondents who chose a network prioritise short-term problems – frequently experiencing GBV, thereby finding their day-to-day life challenging (87.5%).

4.8. Conclusion

These findings are insightful to PSOP, offering a basis to develop further research with women journalists in MENA until the exploratory project's completion in 2021. The conclusions which can be drawn from the 49 responses thus far are as follows:

1. **Grouping women journalists who share a common socio-demographic, so typically like-minded perceptions of GBV, enables connections to be made as to how they perceive past experiences and future challenges.**

Younger, educated respondents felt most affected by GBV through economic inequality, whereas older, uneducated respondents felt most affected by GBV through restrictions enforced by the community, which limit accessible work locations, thereby compromising their career progression. Single and divorced respondents were particularly concerned about public harassment, whereas married respondents were concerned with the state, as patriarchal notions dictate that they should be at home, while their husband is the breadwinner.

To overcome future challenges and protect women journalists from GBV, older respondents suggested encouraging education and gender empowerment, whereas older respondents suggested changing laws and raising awareness. Conclusions can be drawn that older women journalists are seasoned observers of patriarchy, therefore feel that a regional network will enable change due to its provision of education. In contrast, younger women journalists see their occupation with a fresh perspective, therefore feel that a regional observatory will assist long-term GBV prevention, due to it addressing discriminatory laws. Alternatives could investigate ways in which an observatory and network can complement one another.

2. **Due to patriarchal notions, women journalists perceive the reason for experiencing GBV as gender, more so than profession.**

Economic, psychological and sexual harassment are most frequently experienced. Respondents shared that GBV happens at work and in the field and is perpetrated by bosses, colleagues, strangers and authorities. Respondents rarely reported GBV to employers or authorities, as they perceived this to be futile and would not result in a satisfactory outcome. Significantly, findings were not pertinent to domestic violence – relatives were rarely named as perpetrators, and at home was rarely named as a location. Alternatives could further research the dynamics between GBV, women journalists, their male colleagues and employers.

These findings can be attributed to patriarchy, as women journalists felt that perpetrators attach no relevance to their employment status; women's capabilities are overlooked. This concurs with respondents' perceptions of being portrayed as unvalued by the media and not being taken seriously since patriarchal societies care more about women's appearance than their profession.

5. Discussion

5.1. Introduction

The consultancy report sought to address the overall purpose of this thesis, unearthing the daily challenges faced by WJ due to their profession and their gender. It did so by presenting the findings from PSOP's online survey and outlining patterns. This chapter interprets such findings, to answer the problem statement: understanding women journalists' perceptions and experiences of GBV in MENA. To discuss the themes of GBV and perceptions, each section will address a different thesis aim:

1. Assess relationships between women journalists' perceptions of gender-based violence and socio-demographics.
2. Analyse patterns of different gender-based violence types experienced by women journalists.
3. Evaluate women journalists' perceptions of future challenges.

This discussion presents academic analysis of the results. However, PSOP is exploratory and not designed to be an academic project. Hence, the findings will also be analysed in a practical sense, to review outcomes which the project can implement for WJ, the survey respondents.

5.2. Assess Relationships Between Women Journalists' Perceptions of Gender-Based Violence and Their Socio-Demographics

Addressing this aim first provides context for discussing the theme of perceptions, with Muslim women influenced by their class status, cultural background, education and position in society (Darvishpour, 2003). To analyse the relationship between WJ's socio-demographics and perceptions data, Ellsberg & Heise's (2005) 'life cycle of violence against women and girls' can be utilised, as discussed in Chapter 2. Research studies comparable to PSOP have used this model, for instance '*VAW in different stages of the life cycle in Brazil: an exploratory study',* where Bernardino et al. (2016) found that the GBV type that women face can be explained by the victim's age group.

Inspired by Bernardino et al. (2016), a life cycle model specifically for PSOP has been created to assess the first aim's findings per each life cycle stage. Life cycle literature often focuses on the relationship between violence and age; the life stages are defined as childhood, adolescence, adulthood and elderly as Figure 3 shows in Section 2.2. (Ellsberg & Heise, 2005). However, PSOP findings show that although the respondents all fit into the 'adulthood' category, GBV perceptions

differ between the age groups. The respondents have therefore been categorised into four age groups, presented in Figure 18; each category includes WJ's marital status and education level. Additionally, each life stage states the main concern of each group, which was derived by analysing the initial trends between respondents' socio-demographics and perceptions data; as illustrated in Figure 19. Throughout this section the clear trend shown in Figure 19 will be discussed: young WJ are concerned about/ affected by economic inequality; young adult WJ are concerned about/ affected by harassment and old adult WJ are concerned about/ affected by the state. By utilising the life cycle model to analyse these patterns, the most vulnerable groups can be identified, and tailored interventions proposed for each group.

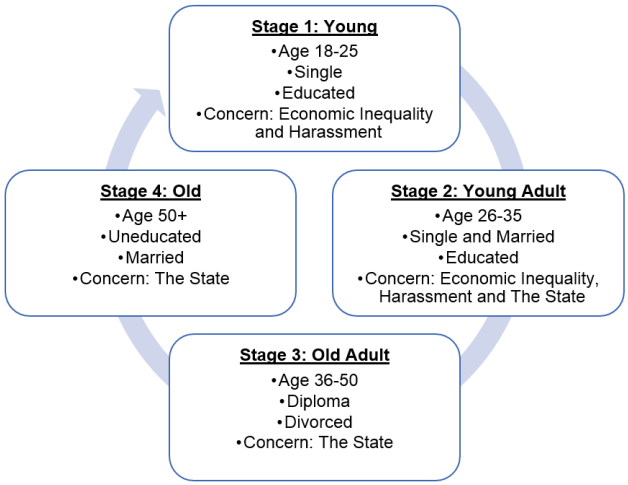

Figure 18 - PSOP life cycle model for women journalists

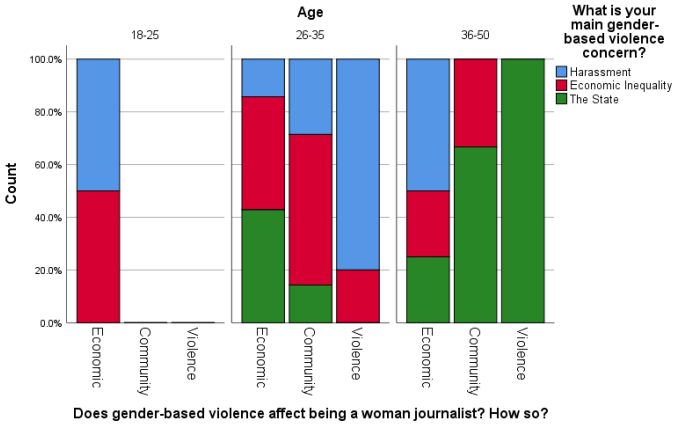

Figure 19 - PSOP results: women journalists' main concerns, by age and gender-based violence which affects women journalists

5.2.1. Stage 1

As literacy is imperative to the profession of journalism, 65.5% of the respondents have degrees in: education, translation, media and gender, radio and television, history, arts, business, women's studies, sociology and political science.

Feminist theories state that in patriarchal societies: the higher a woman's education, the lower their rates of experiencing GBV (Khazan, 2014; Baker & Wiseman, 2009). It could be presumed that the respondents from Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine could fit this pattern, as their educated women are likely to come from a background with a higher political status, finding employment accessible (Djamba & Kimuna, 2015). Interestingly, the results do not support claims that education deters GBV; 85.7% of educated respondents (with a Bachelor's, Master's, PhD or Diploma) face as much, if not more, GBV than the 14.3% of uneducated respondents – nor do the results support claims that educated women have easier access to the labour force (ibid.).

This is demonstrated by WJ with Bachelor's representing half of the respondents who were most concerned with economic inequality, and regularly experienced economic GBV. 100% of respondents aged 18-25 were educated yet face economic GBV: 33.3% lack of promotion (compared to 10.0% of uneducated WJ), 43.4% low salary (compared to 16.7% of uneducated WJ) and 41.3% a ban on certain topics (compared to 6.9% of uneducated WJ). It can therefore be concluded that according to PSOP's findings, education is irrelevant to the experiencing of economic GBV.

5.2.2. Stage 2

WJ aged 26-35 face different economic and psychological GBV depending on whether they are single or married. Married WJ struggle to gain promotions, because employers (often the perpetrators) assume they are unnecessary; societal norms dictate that the husband should be the breadwinner. Furthermore, since married women can access their husband's employment benefits, employers may deem single women more reliant on salary increases and career progression (UNDP, 2006). These contrasting experiences between socio-demographics can assist in explaining why the respondents' definitions vary, as single WJ define psychological violence as exclusion and the exploitation of power, whereas married WJ define it as moral injustice.

Due to societal assumptions that married women are financially provided for by their husbands, the married WJ do not feel supported by the state. These respondents perceive the state to be absent; perhaps they feel ignored because marriage can be a social institution, able to promote, maintain and support VAW (Yllo & Bograd, 1988). GBV research regularly incorporates discussions regarding marriage, therefore it would have been beneficial to ask the respondents in stage 2 for their salary to deduce their social class. However, it was felt that in the context of this study, it would be intrusive to ask this within the survey.

5.2.3. Stage 3

Of the 20.4% of respondents with a diploma, 14.3% were divorced. This relationship shows intriguing patterns which contrast with the perceptions of respondents in the other life cycle stages.

Firstly, respondents in stage three find harassment most prominent in their day-to-day lives, describing *'a day full of caution'* with '*no freedoms'* (Iraq, 36-50, Divorced, Diploma); 66.7% of whom felt most affected by the community. This life cycle stage also included the two widowed respondents, who in the Arab world also lack freedom (Al-Rawi, 2010). Due to restricted practicalities such as travel and social outlook, a respondent explains: "*GBV affects the preference of male journalists for night work, outside travel and media coverage, and even affects the distribution of journalistic functions"* (Sudan, 26-35, Divorced, Diploma).

Interestingly, divorcees with a diploma were concerned about economic inequality, although in reality they did not experience it extensively (for instance, only 8.0% of respondents who experienced difficult access to the labour force were divorced). Unlike respondents whose economic concerns divulge from patriarchal reasons, divorced respondents again describe practical reasons, such as loss of tasks to their male colleagues. This shows that even when WJ have the same objective answer (same concern), their subjective reasons vary depending on their stage in the life cycle.

Respondents in stage three expressed being affected by patriarchy in other ways, however. Patriarchy was their reason for not feeling supported by the state; this is unsurprising, as literature proclaims patriarchal societies to be harsh on divorcees and widows, by inflicting financial penalties and disdaining their rights to marital assets, including property (Al-Rawi, 2010). These economic and social consequences enforced by the state could explain why 71.0% of divorcees with a diploma chose to work in the profession of journalism to stand up for their human rights (rather than their love for writing), and why respondents of this socio-demographic knew both their national and international human rights.

This socio-demographic can mirror larger social issues and patriarchal attitudes – exemplifying how MENA may not take working women with a diploma (or divorcees) seriously as suggested by OECD (2017).

> *"Women have a specific part to play in the Middle Eastern culture, and their education does not have that big of a role. A diploma is regarded as a title instead of a certificate of knowledge, and a title is unnecessary as it does not profit the family"*
>
> *- (OECD, 2017: 30)*

Intriguingly, half the 19.4% of respondents who perceived their media portrayal as positive were divorced – the other half being single. This opposes the western stereotype of unmarried women in MENA being seen by the state to 'deserve' violence due to defying patriarchal norms (Djamba & Kimuna, 2015). This thereby highlights the need to further research these issues from a MENA context, as western, eurocentric stereotypes are an aged notion of Arabic countries being an 'other' (Said, 1978). So – why did divorcees with a diploma feel unsupported by the state, but positively portrayed by the media? This question remains unanswered, as the data obtained by multiple-choice questions was not explained by the data obtained by open-ended questions. This illustrates that there is no reason to expect symmetry between these two types of data; they each contribute different information that is useful and necessary (Stiglitz et al., 2009).

5.2.4. Stage 4

Sociological theories find that uneducated women experience GBV (particularly domestic) due to their socioeconomic condition, stress and lack of support from authorities (Bernardino et al., 2016; Marium, 2014). Due to such vulnerability, the respondents in stage four knew both their national and international human rights, unlike their younger, educated counterparts. This opposes propositions that due to having access to current information and resources, educated women are more aware of their rights than uneducated women (Bernardino et al., 2016).

Old WJ (those aged 50+) were particularly concerned with the state, as being employed without an education can be seen as symbolising western mentalities which are considered dangerous to Arabic society (OECD, 2017; Djamba & Kimuna, 2015). Additionally, women being economically empowered within a marriage is a threat to societal norms, since men are expected to represent the family's financial standing. This concern for the state delineates why old, married WJ felt excluded from society due to their media portrayal (ibid). Nonetheless, old, married WJ chose the profession of journalism despite the risks due to their love for writing.

The GBV definitions by older respondents were considerably vague; naming several types of violence, compared to younger respondents who provided fewer types with details. This could be because older women can impede GBV from their memory due to psychological stress; Yllo & Bograd (1988: 127) suggest that "*a woman's ability to form personal definitions and labels for their experiences of abuse are limited and complicated by stereotypes and a tendency to minimise or forget their experiences*".

To conclude, the findings addressing aim one concur with Yllo & Bograd's (1988) claims that GBV affect heterogeneous socio-demographics. The results also confirm that WJ's perceptions of violence change throughout the life cycle, which reiterates that feminist researchers should be cautious to not make assumptions about defining VAW experiences for women (ibid.). However, in contrast to prior research, the educated respondents were as prone to GBV and accustomed to economic inequality as uneducated respondents were; 91.7% of educated respondents experienced difficult access to the labour force.

Violence is a social problem, not only cutting across age, marital status and education level, but also socio-demographic characteristics which are beyond the scope of PSOP research, such as racial and ethnic groups, social class and sexual orientation. Nonetheless, the perceptions data collected can measure evolving social norms which drive unequal outcomes for women over their life cycle (Harper et al., 2012). Hence, findings relating to WJ's age, marital status and education level will help Alternatives to plan successful prevention strategies.

5.3. Analyse Patterns of Different Gender-Based Violence Types Experienced by Women Journalists

To analyse patterns of the seven types of GBV researched, the following questions are discussed:

1. Which types of GBV are most frequently experienced?
2. Which are the prominent locations of GBV?
3. Did the WJ report their GBV experiences?

Yllo & Bograd (1988) argue that feminist questions can be answered using quantitative methods. This aim was addressed using mostly objective data attained from multiple-choice questions, analysed through descriptive quantitative analysis. Yet, objective indicators have their limits and can be incomplete in capturing some phenomena (Veenhoven, 2004). In line with Stiglitz et al. (2009), to harmoniously measure different aspects of a phenomenon, analysing patterns for this aim used both objective indicators (e.g. what GBV happened, where it happened and who it was reported to) and subjective indicators (e.g. why they reported the GBV and why they feel it happened). The results are discussed alongside feminist literature, to unearth patterns regarding the theme of GBV and perceptions.

5.3.1. Gender-based Violence Types

PSOP researched economic, psychological, physical, sexual, sexual harassment, digital and online harassment GBV (the definitions for which are provided in Section 4.1.3.). WJ were asked whether they experienced each type frequently, scarcely, or never. It was recognised while constructing the survey that respondents may interpret these differently. The GBV types experienced most frequently were economic and psychological (>60%), followed by online and sexual harassment (>40%), then digital, physical and sexual (<35%).

Economic GBV involves intentional use of threat and abuse of power perpetrated against a person's will, resulting in deprivation such as denial of resources. The prominent frequency of economic GBV faced by WJ can be deciphered by using feminist theories (Buchanan, 2018; Disch & Hawkesworth, 2016). For instance, Yodanis (2004) examines women's social roles and accessible opportunities compared to men. PSOP survey tested the inequalities faced by WJ regarding professional and economic opportunities and found that respondents experienced low or unchanged salaries (63.3%), a ban on certain topics (43.3%), and little or no promotion compared to male colleagues with equivalent experience (50.0%). Such findings seemingly confirm that men and women are confined to different economic worlds in MENA, as argued by Darvishpour (2003).

Psychological GBV, the second most frequently experienced type, associates with economic GBV. For instance, lack of promotions could be driven by people with authority psychologically abusing their power (experienced by 56.0%). Additionally, a ban on certain topics could be driven by

psychological attempts to defame WJ's reputations (experienced by 43.5%). Economic and psychological GBV in the workplace concerns their status and social roles – the ideological root of gender inequality (Dobash & Dobash, 1979).

Emulating research by IFJ (2009), PSOP addressed the ideological root of gender inequality, by asking WJ how they feel portrayed by the media due to their social roles. 80.6% of the PSOP respondents felt portrayed negatively by the media, due to being: unvalued (41.9%) and excluded (38.7%). A Sudanese respondent (50+, Married, Uneducated) recounts: *"the media is still governed by a male mentality with the exclusion of women"*. Frequent experience of psychological GBV was an outstanding factor to perceptions of media portrayal; 90.0% of respondents who experienced defaming of reputation felt unvalued, 75% of whom experience jokes about their appearance.

> *"We are classified in a typical way; appearance and colour are the reason for our portrayal, without looking at our competencies and experience"*
>
> *- (Sudan, 26-35, Single, Bachelor's)*

Negative portrayal is the most overt and effective means of social control used by the media for men to maintain dominance over women (Bograd, 1988). WJ feeling unvalued and judged by their appearance rather than their professional abilities again refers to patriarchal notions, as media has social control within the industry, restricting women's economic empowerment (UNDP, 2006). Although 73.0% of the respondents indeed experience abuse and insults, the media is prone to sensationalise the dangers of sexual harassment upon WJ, which deters women from seeking employment in journalism.

Nonetheless, WJ remain present in the media realm despite being targets of GBV within a male-dominated profession; representing a threat to the traditional values of Arabic societies (OECD, 2017). Even the 19.4% of WJ who felt positively portrayed by the media experience sexual comments and sounds regularly (100%). Their resilience and determination further demonstrate the importance of gender empowerment (Nabi & Chamlou, 2004).

5.3.2. Locations of Gender-based Violence

Locations of violence is an important consideration within VAW research, as "*violence is linked to the socioeconomic conditions of a population, to the issues of lifestyle and characteristics of the territory*" (Leite et al., 2014: 90). Often, VAW studies focus on the local scale, e.g. comparing crime rates between neighbourhoods (Delgado et al., 2015). PSOP however, researches GBV locations on two scales: firstly on a small-scale: at work; in the field; at home; and on social media, and

secondly on a broad scale: urban/ rural areas; and conflict/ post-conflict zones.

5.3.2.1. In the Field

'At work' was the most prominent location for economic (100%), psychological (65.0%) and sexual (62.0%) GBV. 'On social media' was the most prominent location for digital (88.0%) and online harassment (67.0%). 'At home' was not a prominent location for any GBV type – which supports literature advocating that violence is a social problem, rather than stereotypically being a private (domestic) problem (Djamba & Kimuna, 2015).

'In the field' is the most prominent location for sexual harassment (82.0%) and physical GBV (80.0%). Finding that WJ experience harassment during their commute to work was foreseeable, as women are vulnerable to harassment in public when unaccompanied by a man (Galleghar, 2012). Women's restricted freedom of movement in MENA has become a social norm, and women therefore often do not press charges against public harassment – even when they do not require legal permission from men to travel, they ask for it anyway (UNDP, 2006). This of course varies across and within MENA countries and differs by context (e.g. neighbourhood or type of public transport).

GBV in the field is another barrier to women entering the journalism profession as freedom of movement is an indispensable prerequisite for their participation in economic life (Hunt & Samman, 2016). Such barriers seemingly apply most to younger WJ; 57.4% of respondents aged <35 experienced psychological GBV in the field, 61.5% of whom were single. Additionally, 75.0% of respondents aged <35 experienced physical GBV in the field, 83.3% of whom were single or divorced.

Strategies have been implemented to overcome such barriers and protect WJ, which include imposing restrictions on WJ working at night, and working in the field only when 'protected' by a MJ chaperone. These measures are well-intentioned, but discriminatory; accentuating gender divides reinforces notions that women should be at home and not after sunset, or unsupervised by a man (OECD, 2017). As such, women's economic opportunities are limited, such as a ban on certain topics which they can write about. Hence, protection measures should ensure WJ have freedom in the field (ibid.)

> *"While all workers, men and women should be protected from hazardous work, women should be able to decide for themselves on which job to take and which sector to choose"*
>
> *- (OECD, 2017: 105)*

5.3.2.2. Conflict and Post-conflict Zones

On a broad scale, there are pertinent patterns between conflict and post-conflict zones. To analyse trends, WJ's nationality and country of residence are disregarded, because one country can contain different CPC zones, and WJ may travel to work elsewhere. Of the survey respondents, 21.2% work in conflict zones, 42.4% work in post-conflict zones, and 36.4% have experience working in both. As 93.5% of respondents work in urban areas, relationships of GBV within urban and rural environments are not reviewed.

Conflict zones have a heavy culture of GBV due to violence overshadowing democracy and strengthening patriarchy, with families, communities and authorities assigning specific roles which women must conform to (SDC, 2007). Assigned roles include men being 'soldiers' and women being 'innocent mothers', demonstrating the 'gendered nature of war' (Karam, 2000: 6). Due to WJ not conforming to their prescribed 'innocent' role, respondents in conflict zones experienced GBV more than in post-conflict zones, as "*the security situation is permeated by wars and the domination of some of the authorities on society"* (Iraq, 36-50, Married, Uneducated).

Psychological exploitation and abuse of power was frequently experienced by respondents in conflict zones, as the masculinity of war denounces women's freedoms of opinion and expression (SDC, 2007). Scholars state that SGBV is 'inevitable' during armed conflict (UN, 1998), as women's bodies themselves are battlefields (Arostegui, 2013). Therefore it would be beneficial for PSOP to investigate SGBV on WJ in the conflict zones in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine. For instance, Yemen is currently in the midst of a war; collecting data from Yemeni respondents using subjective indicators could offer a deeper understanding of GBV perceptions, to comprehend underlying dynamics facing WJ in fragile and conflict-affected situations (Herbert, 2013).

GBV is by no means just a phenomenon of war, however (SDC, 2017). 100% of respondents in post-conflict zones experienced verbal threats of a sexual nature, as women's bodies are controlled just as they were during conflict (Karam, 2000). Furthermore, 100% of respondents in post-conflict zones experienced attempts to defame reputation and discredit their honour because independence attained by women during conflict (e.g. becoming the head of the household while men were absent on the front lines) is aggressively revoked via psychological GBV post-conflict, when patriarchal norms are reinstated (ibid.).

The outcomes of disfigurement of women's empowerment could influence how WJ in post-conflict zones felt excluded by their portrayal in the media. This marginalisation and stigmatisation of their occupation manifests in GBV, making it difficult for WJ to efficiently conduct their work. Hassine (2016) explains that government prioritise media censorship after a conflict, while economies and security frameworks are rebuilt. WJ are hence affected by a ban on certain topics, experienced by 90.0% of respondents in post-conflict zones.

5.3.3. Reporting Gender-based Violence

Learning the perpetrators of each GBV type was valuable in unearthing WJ's daily challenges. Results indicate that the GBV perpetrator influences to whom WJ report their experience. For instance, SGBV perpetrated by a colleague is reported to the authorities, whereas SGBV perpetrated by the authorities is reported to an employer. Seaford (2013) emphasises the role of perceptions data in holding perpetrators accountable, thereby stimulating public debate. Identifying such issues and drawing attention to GBV is key to improving the well-being of WJ as when unreported, GBV may otherwise be ignored.

Funk et al. (1999) explain that socio-demographics influence whether women report GBV; younger women may report more than older women, as age impacts violence perceptions and behavioural decisions towards reporting violence. Older WJ may not report GBV because the likelihood of engaging in high-risk behaviours (such as fighting for human rights) decreases with age and maturity (Delgado et al., 2015).

Yet admittedly, pertinent literature is in reference to SGBV, with relatives being the perpetrators, thereby affecting a woman's biopsychosocial integrity (Leite et al., 2014). Nonetheless, PSOP can use this literature as a baseline to question WJ reporting GBV, as workplace GBV research is limited. It is noteworthy that WJ name employers and colleagues as the GBV perpetrators – despite relatives being an option in the multiple-choice questions.

Upon collecting objective data regarding the most reported GBV types and whom they were reported to, it was beneficial to collect subjective data to understand the reasons for WJ choosing whether or not to report their experiences. This is important, as often, research only investigates statistical crime rates and thereby misses opportunities to ask open-ended questions to unearth which crimes go unreported (Rodriguez Takeuchi et al., 2015). Understanding such complexity better informs policy – therefore it is unfortunate that many respondents skipped these questions.

Nonetheless, the results attained provide insights, as they contrast with prior research which conveys that fear is the reason for women not reporting GBV. The WJ who did not report their GBV experiences did so simply because 'reporting is futile', rather than because they were scared. Yet even when respondents said it is futile to report GBV, they reported it anyway, to stand up for their human rights; although not expecting (or receiving) any outcome. When an outcome was received, it was often unsatisfactory, e.g. an insignificant salary increase. An interesting finding is that the WJ satisfied with the outcome were those who reported it to their relatives. They explain that reporting GBV to an employer would be ineffective (as they were sometimes the perpetrators) whereas their relatives can provide social and psychological support.

Respondents' low participation rates and vague or misreported answers were a consequence of reporting GBV being a sensitive issue; misreporting of answers is germane when honest answers

are considered ‘embarrassing’ (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007). The survey should be amended to reflect that WJ could be reluctant to report GBV due to embarrassment or fear. Amendments could be implemented with the use of multiple-choice questions with options for not reporting GBV to include: dismissal, social stigma, family tensions and the reporting of GBV being labelled 'immodest' (UNDP, 2006). Furthermore, WJ may feel that reporting is pointless as they believe there are no laws to protect them, when perhaps there are, but officials are reluctant to enforce the laws. Alternatives could discuss this with WJ in their MENA workshops.

To conclude this aim, GBV frequency, location and reporting can be reviewed by considering the reason for WJ being highly prone to violence. Respondents expressed that their experiences were due both to their gender and their profession. 75.0% of WJ concur that the profession is dangerous, perceiving GBV as 'inherent to the profession being competitive and unequal', or that ‘the job is dangerous and (WJ’s) situation is worse than it is for male colleagues'. Yet, 25.0% of WJ found profession to be irrelevant to their GBV experiences of all types, as they face 'the same threats as other women in the world'. This pattern makes sense, as the reasons for GBV vary somewhat by type; 89.7% of WJ felt that the profession was the reason for economic GBV, while WJ felt that gender was the reason particularly for sexual harassment and sexual GBV, chosen by 37.5% and 33.3% of respondents respectively. These results are insightful because a case-controlled method (comparing women and WJ) was not feasible.

5.4. Evaluate Women Journalists’ Perceptions of Future Challenges

Evaluating perceptions of future challenges can inform Alternatives of the tools which WJ felt would help them most, for steps to be taken to prevent GBV, ‘denormalise’ violence and dismantle power imbalances between genders (Yodanis, 2004).

Addressing this aim is critical to inform the western world of how WJ in MENA perceive future challenges. Afshar (1998) discusses how the extremities of patriarchal societies in the region may be a picture of the western imagination. Through listening to WJ without preconceived assumptions, Alternatives can provide their recommended tools. However, WJ are by no means obliged to use the tools, as PSOP must not *“negotiate change on behalf of women, but rather to organise women to affect change on their own behalf”* (Yllo & Bograd, 1988: 297). This is important, as ‘feminist methods’ tend to research VAW themes in order to advocate for the victims (ibid.).

Heise (1998) proposes an ecological approach to how a problem (and then its intervention) should address different levels. This can be applied to GBV, as social norms grant or tolerate male control

over female behaviour and set rigid gender roles at the societal level. Through using an ecological approach to evaluate how respondents are anchored by relationships, community and society, violence can be truly understood as told by WJ, rather than the West.

To illustrate the approach, Heise et al. (1999) designed the ecological model, as presented in Figure 4 in Section 2.2.1. An interpretation of this model has been created for PSOP, to analyse results pertinent to themes within aim three. Figure 20 illustrates how patriarchal societies shape the experiences of WJ through dynamic relationships within the community and work environments. Each layer of the model incorporates social, cultural and economic factors which have the ability to stimulate GBV. This addresses a gap in literature, as GBV studies often just focus on the layers of individuals and their home, e.g. domestic violence research (Djamba & Kimuna, 2015).

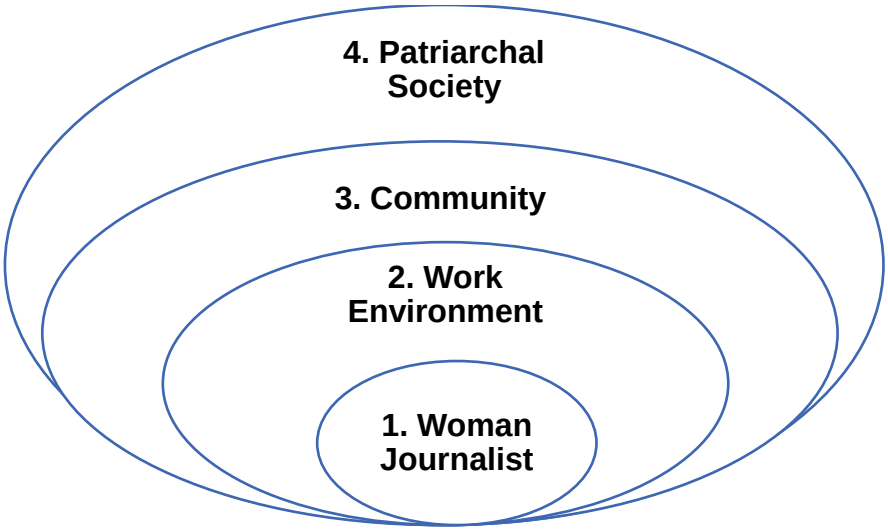

Figure 20 - PSOP ecological model

To reveal perceptions of future challenges, the survey asked: what could help you as a WJ; what tools or plans could you utilise? The open-ended answers were coded into four categories, each of which links to a layer of the ecological model: gender empowerment (layer 1); law (layer 2); education (layer 3); and raising awareness (layer 4), as will now be discussed.

5.4.1. Layer 1: Empowerment of Individual Women Journalists

10.7% of respondents sought gender empowerment essential for future change, by: narrating experiences; exposing perpetrators; providing equal pay and tasks; ensuring fairness; and promoting the capabilities of women for career progression. Alternatives aspires to fulfil such suggestions, so that women in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine feel empowered to become WJ; as MENA currently has the world's lowest percentage of women working in the news (IFJ, 2009).

According to OECD (2017) even when the education of girls is encouraged, their professional aspirations are not; the purpose of employment is to raise the family's standard of living, not to empower women to set career goals. This is accentuated by societies' persistent expectation that women should undertake housework despite being employed, the stress of which can make women withdraw from professional life (UNDP, 2006). However, pertinent to the ecological model's first layer, the respondents felt empowered to pursue their career despite its risks and challenges, due to their love for writing (33.3%), standing up for human rights (42.9%), or both (23.8%).

5.4.2. Layer 2: Discriminatory Law in Workplace and Family Relationships

28.6% of respondents felt that preventative GBV strategies cannot achieve results unless discriminatory laws are changed. This applies to relationships in WJ's work and family environments. The respondents suggested: enacting protection laws and regulations; penalising violators, having strict procedures and law binding institutions to stop violence; and making countries sign agreements in regard to human and women's rights.

Laws which hinder GBV prevention are two-fold. Firstly, discriminatory labour laws impact dynamic workplace relationships; restricting women's working hours and dictating sectors in which they can work. Furthermore, even when men and women have equal rights in the workplace, women do not have the same benefits as men (Yodanis, 2004). The results concur; 48.3% of WJ experience a ban on certain topics, while MJ have more freedom to cover stories. Nabi & Chamlou (2004) suggest that due to underscoring the traditional paradigm, gender-based labour regulations indirectly foster VAW.

Secondly, family law impacts dynamic relationships with WJ's families, as it restricts strategies which promote gender equality. Yodanis (2004) found that although the 2011 Arab Spring uprisings resulted in countries in MENA incorporating gender equality into their new or amended constitutions, in reality these laws are weakly enforced due to persistent patriarchal values. Additionally, despite the existence of family law, households can have strict rules declaring that women do not share the rights of men to make decisions, pursue professions, travel, marry, divorce, inherit or access wealth (OECD, 2017).

Such discrimination leads women in MENA to be considered by the law as second-class citizens (Dosari, 2016). Respondents who felt negatively portrayed by the media concur, *"my biggest fear is exclusion. Women journalists in Sudan are still considered second-class women despite their obvious efforts and achievements"* (Sudan, 26-35, Divorced, Master's).

This is also pertinent to the ecological model's fourth layer, as even employed women experience limited economic empowerment within society; 42.9% of married respondents felt affected by economic inequality as they uphold housework and childcare responsibilities in addition to their job.

5.4.3. Layer 3: Educating the Community

In regard to the community, 25.0% of respondents suggested that educating both men and women would help overcome GBV through: *"discussing the subject, organising workshops and holding meetings with experts to talk about gender"* (Sudan, 36-50, Widow, Diploma). Current school curricula within MENA countries educates girls to become good mothers, nurses or teachers and nothing more (Leite et al., 2014). This accords to the substantial volume of literature regarding how education for women within Arabic communities culminates in economic resources and opportunities (Baker & Wiseman, 2009; Khazan, 2014). This is fitting, as 66.7% of the WJ who suggested education also expressed that community/ the state was their main GBV concern. These respondents therefore suggest that not only should WJ receive education on GBV and how to protect themselves during their training, but that the community as a whole should be educated by workshops, including MJ.

5.4.4. Layer 4: Raising Awareness in Patriarchal Societies

Raising awareness of GBV in MENA was the foremost suggestion. 35.7% of respondents proposed this by: establishing advocacy groups; creating knowledge dissemination campaigns on GBV; raising awareness of work-related violence by utilising media and writing in newspapers and social networking sites.

WJ with Bachelor's suggested writing stories about their GBV experiences to enlighten the public of gender inequality. This would be extremely fitting; Table 20 presents that stories which challenge gender stereotypes have in fact declined over the last 10 years in the Middle East (GMMP, 2015).

Table 20 - Stories that challenge gender stereotypes, by region, 2005-2015. Source: GMMP (2015)

Region	2005	2010	2015	Δ 10 yrs
Africa	3%	5%	5%	▲ 2%
Asia	2%	5%	3%	▲ 1%
Caribbean	3%	5%	8%	▲ 5%
Europe	2%	4%	3%	▲ 1%
Latin America	3%	13%	5%	▲ 2%
Middle East	3%	4%	2%	▼ 1%
North America	5%	9%	9%	▲ 4%
Pacific	1%	2%	1%	■ 0%
GLOBAL AVERAGE	3%	6%	4%	▲ 1%

Stories written by journalists can help deconstruct the western world's perception of MENA as 'the orient' which has been told by mass media from non-MENA sources (Said, 1978; Djamba &

Kimuna, 2015). Deconstructing gender stereotypes can raise awareness that MJ also experience diminishing freedom of expression; as recognised by respondents who named profession as the reason for their GBV experiences. Future research could include MJ, spotlighting activism within feminism research (McHugh, Koeske & Frieze, 1986). This said, it is widely accepted among scholars that women are at more risk of violence than men, because WJ perceive society to question their presence in the public sphere (The Telegraph, 2018). Respondents who suggested raising awareness support this notion, as they write about women's rights and their main GBV concern is the state. This adheres that GBV challenges can be overcome by "*reshaping societies, rewriting the rules, and advancing women's rights"* (Arostegui, 2013: 353).

To further address aim three, the survey asked which option would empower WJ most: a network, or an observatory? Respondents did not provide a clear result to inform Alternatives which option to prioritise: 51.7% chose an observatory and 48.3% chose a network. There were no significant patterns regarding respondents' choice and their socio-demographic. This highlights the danger of making pre-emptive assumptions about WJ's preferences, as it can lead to the mishandling of problems and the initiating of insufficient solutions. This supports research which advocates that there is not a clear way forward; for success, combining methods is key (Rodriguez Takeuchi et al., 2015). Thus, feminist scholars address gaps in contemporary work: asking critical questions to identify responsible ways that data can be 'applied as a tool for social change' (Yllo & Bograd, 1998: 110).

To summarise this aim, the suggestions provided by WJ to tackle future challenges are holistic. Raising awareness, education and gender empowerment are concurrent; however, it is arguable that addressing laws should be prioritised, thereby laying the foundation for GBV prevention strategies. Yet, contexts vary; where legal frameworks are underdeveloped, advocacy to raise awareness of the issue beforehand is critical. Regardless, all four suggestions adhere to the ecological model's layers, highlighting how gender-disaggregated data can enact informed policies to protect WJ from GBV (OECD, 2017), as "*VAW is multi-faceted and, under a socioecological perspective, is the product of complex interactions between individuals, families, communities and societal level factors*" (Bernardino et al., 2016: 741).

5.5. Conclusion

This chapter discussed how the results which address the three aims contribute to answering the overall purpose of this thesis: to unearth the daily challenges WJ face, both due to their profession and their gender, and understanding how WJ in MENA perceive GBV. Through in-depth inquiry into themes of GBV, Alternatives can implement multiform strategies with WJ which tackle development barriers, informed using results attained in this thesis. This can assure effective

outcomes when initiating plans to raise awareness, encourage education, change laws and promote gender empowerment to reduce GBV such as economic, psychological and sexual harassment at work and in the field.

These findings are important, as the occurrence of GBV within occupations in MENA is under-researched. Analysing the subjective and objective perceptions data highlights that population subgroups are affected differently by GBV; their vulnerabilities vary between socio-demographics. WJ within each stage of the life cycle share perceptions, definitions and experiences of GBV. By using a regional network or observatory, those who previously felt isolated, can become empowered by finding WJ with similar perceptions.

PSOP limitations are acknowledged – for instance, the survey took up to an hour to complete. For follow-up projects, shorter surveys could be used, based on the perceptions data acquired by PSOP after a regional network or observatory has been implemented, inviting MJ participants and more MENA countries. This would be beneficial to facilitate further research on digital and online harassment, because as technology becomes more accessible in MENA, these types of GBV are likely to escalate.

By allowing WJ's perceptions to be understood, the topic of GBV can become less taboo in their profession. In doing so, WJ can embrace their power to utilise media to promote the rights of vulnerable women in MENA's marginalised patriarchal societies; supporting women to pursue careers, report GBV experiences and stand up for freedom of speech.

6. Ethics

6.1. Introduction

GBV research collects data on a 'sensitive topic', defined as *"a topic that may pose a substantial threat to those involved in the research and that therefore makes the collection, holding, and/or dissemination of research data problematic*" (Lee & Renzetti, 1990: 512). Therefore, as commonplace for published GBV studies, ethical problems were faced throughout PSOP's conduction. Significant focus has therefore been dedicated to discussing the ethical considerations employed throughout PSOP's planning and methodology

Alternatives (2019) is experienced in designing culturally appropriate gender-sensitive initiatives that address the needs and safety requirements of vulnerable groups. Alternatives can access 'gender budgeting' endorsements, allowing additional gender expertise to be hired until PSOP's completion in 2021. PSOP was therefore undertaken with care, with ethics being of central concern to its survey. Due to Alternatives familiarity with sensitive projects, they have in-house gender expertise and a gender policy, recently revised by the Board of Directors for PSOP. The team must sign a code of conduct on sexual exploitation and abuse and complete annual training by the '*groupe d'aide et d'information sur le harcèlement sexuel au travail'.*

Prior to outlining PSOP's ethical considerations, literature regarding the importance of ethics when conducting GBV centred research is discussed, although such studies applied to MENA are limited, as enunciated in Chapter 2.

6.2. Ethics in Gender-based Violence Research

> *"Reporting on such a sensitive issue cannot be improvised. It requires professionalism, humanity and respect. A failure to apply… can compound the trauma and may even add to the suffering and worsen the long-term impact of the ordeal on survivors"*
>
> *- (IFJ, 2009: 18)*

Due to the critical importance of sensitive topics being researched ethically, documents dedicated to providing guidelines exist. For instance, Ellsberg & Heise (2005) *'Researching Violence Against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists',* produced for the World Health Organisation (WHO) advises qualitative and quantitative data collection, sampling strategies, analysing data and solving potential challenges.

Fontes (2004) however, argues that such 'traditional disciplinary guidelines' are inadequate to address many issues which arise during VAW research and suggests that guidelines advising GBV ethics should be tailored – categorised into 1) general discussions, 2) discussions on specific issues or specific groups, and 3) cross-cultural research where it is mentioned in passing. PSOP's VAW research fits into category 2: by focusing on a niche target group (WJHRD).

In regard to a niche target group, Fontes (2004) also asserts that VAW ethical principles vary between research demographics, as they entail different risks by partaking in research. Furthermore, demographics vary as to whether researchers perceive them as resilient (able to manage anxiety-provoking inquiries) or as vulnerable and fragile. Acknowledging such factors is essential, as *"research should be carried out only if the potential benefits of a study outweigh any potential harms*" (Loue, 1999: 87). As WJ are aware of the risks which their profession entails, one may deduce that they are resilient – working knowingly under discriminatory laws, regulations and practices. This was acknowledged during PSOP's design, for instance, the four MENA partner organisations only distributed the survey to WJ whom they felt were resilient.

In addition to considering demographics, Grauerholz (2000) explains that context is vital – the extent to which women fear GBV will vary by environments in which they have experienced GBV – e.g. a workplace, a home, a school, a shelter or a prison. This must be applied to PSOP. In the case of WJ, their jobs could be at risk by partaking in research which regards their employment, as the survey enquires into the perpetrators of their GBV experiences, with options including their boss or colleague.

6.3. PSOP Survey Ethical Considerations

To construct the survey, Anne-Claire and I recalled the literature discussed. To further ensure it met appropriate guidelines, we emulated frameworks of similar studies which ethically researched WJ harassment with the upmost prioritisation of ethics. These included International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF) reports: '*Status of Women in The Media*' (2011) and '*Violence and Harassment Against Women in the News Media*' (2014). The final Arabic survey which was distributed can be found in the Appendix.

In addition, we sought to evade ethical problems by involving the participants themselves in the survey construction (Fontes, 2004). Before official distribution, WJ were shown the survey during workshops in Jordan in November 2018. Upon Alternatives receiving their feedback, changes were made, e.g. removing a compulsory field asking for an email address. True collaborations with the participants was essential to PSOP, to improve the validity of the research and ensure it can encourage the desired change (Edleson & Bible, 2001).

Literature on GBV research ethics consistently discusses the importance of consent forms (Ellsberg & Heise, 2005). Guidelines state that consent forms should provide a detailed outline of what questions will be asked, so the participant is prepared. We therefore considered creating a consent form to give to respondents before their participation in PSOP. However we felt that this was somewhat inapplicable to the PSOP survey, as GBV topics are complex; the 94 questions were difficult to outline due to their wordings and variety of areas covered (Fontes, 2004). Furthermore, in MENA, being asked to sign a written contract after having given verbal or online approval is considered an insult (Lipson & Meleis, 1989). It was fortunate that PSOP's translator, Juhaina is from Yemen, and so was aware of cultural aspects and linguistic deviations.

We instead used a 'welcome page', explaining that PSOP enquires into violence faced by WJHRD. The respondents can then judge whether it is safe to divulge information, as the potential for harm varies per individuals' circumstances and coping mechanisms (Fontes, 2004). By pressing continue, they express their willingness to contribute information to PSOP, although are still able to skip questions that they are uncomfortable answering. Here, we also considered potential miscommunications via languages and cultures (ibid.) and ensured the welcome page did not offer a 'tangible incentive' (e.g. money), but instead intangibly explained that the data would benefit the respondents in the future and that their participation was appreciated.

The survey's GBV questions were non-mandatory with reminders on all survey sections that responses were confidential and anonymous; if respondents were uncomfortable in expressing answers in one way, they could in an alternative way. Respondents were given several opportunities to disclose their experiences because by using questions in a variety of formats, we could strike a balance between questions both of a general and specific nature. The survey therefore sought to collect maximum data, while ensuring the respondents were respected, particularly as "*achieving an adequate sample can be a challenge in VAW research because the topic is sensitive and both victims and perpetrators are stigmatised*" (Fontes, 2004 :150).

6.3.1. Critique: Reflecting on Alternatives' Ethical Considerations in PSOP

It is important to reflect upon not only the knowledge that was acquired, but the process in which it was acquired. In hindsight, there are ways Alternatives could improve having accounted for ethical problems in PSOP. Ellsberg & Heise (2005) articulate four points which are vital when researching GBV. This section will reflect upon PSOP for each point and critique their impact on answering this thesis' research aims and problem statement: how do WJ in MENA perceive GBV?

1. **Maximising benefits to the women journalists and communities**

I feel that the importance of PSOP's research could have been made more blatant to the WJ. Afterall, the research was conducted with the ultimate outcome of providing them with support in mind. Although the welcome page stated that PSOP wanted to *'provide the tools for you to utilise as a journalist',* it also broadly stated wanting to empower women. Perhaps we could have made it clearer that the respondents themselves would be the ones directly benefitting from the outcomes. It could have been articulated that the more information they shared, the better the support available to them would be in the future. Furthermore, the end of the survey could have asked the respondents to send it onto other WJ to assist PSOP. Such changes would have been beneficial to achieve this thesis' aims, due to having more data to analyse patterns

2. **Minimising harm to the women journalists and research staff**

The survey's first page asked WJ identity questions, beneficial to the researcher to deduce their socio-demographic, addressing this thesis' first aim. However, respondents informed Alternatives they were not comfortable divulging their name and email address. Alterations were then made to remove these questions.

Surveys are a suitable way to collect data on sensitive topics due to providing anonymity; WJ may share information which they are uncomfortable saying in an interview. But nonetheless, WJ may have concerns that revealing their experiences could have repercussions. Results indicated that respondents experienced GBV, but they skipped questions asking for details. Therefore with hindsight, I feel that firstly, further alterations could be made to assure WJ that their identity was anonymous – and secondly, the survey could have been shorter, as providing details is time-consuming.

Specifically, Alternatives requested the inclusion of a question asking WJ for their organisation name. However, I feel that this question could have been removed. Despite confidentiality reminders, it is justifiable that WJ would feel hesitant about sharing GBV workplace experiences after having named their employer. I feel that knowing their 'type of press' job role is adequate to achieve this thesis' aims, e.g. aim one which assesses the relationships between WJ's perceptions of GBV and their socio-demographics.

3. **Respect for the women journalists at all stages of the research process**

Here, the ethical problem of western bias within PSOP can be reflected upon. The survey was constructed in Canada (a developed, western country in the global north) and although myself and Anne-Claire conducted an in-depth SLR to gain insights into MENA, neither of us have visited the region. Hence, I consider a question proposed by Darvishpour (2003): is it possible to analyse women's situations in Islamic countries through western eyes? As we could not relate to WJHRD's situations in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen or Palestine, it was a struggle to know where to

'draw the line' between gaining maximal data but minimal upset for participants. This is on the conscience of the researcher (Fontes, 1998).

To best meet this thesis' third aim, western bias could have been reduced, so WJ felt respected and comfortable to share their perceptions of future GBV challenges. To do so, it could have been made clearer that PSOP is also conducted by the four MENA partner organisations, rather than solely the work of foreign interns in Alternatives' Canadian office.

4. **Justice: Balancing risks and benefits of research on violence against women**

Research projects not only address issues of ethics, but also issues of justice. To consider 'real-world implications', it must be asked: whom does the research benefit? Only WJ, or also other women in society? (Fontes, 2004:162). This is important for researching VAW, as it can shape public policy (Fontes, 1997). To critique PSOP's survey, it could have been emphasised to the respondents that PSOP intends to set into motion social processes above and beyond the activities directly linked to the research (Bogdan & Biklen, 1992).

Furthermore, ethics, and how the WJ are treated depends on who is conducting the project. It is noteworthy that PSOP does not involve the state, police or universities (which can exude power hierarchies, which make research participants uncomfortable). Alternatives could have therefore better clarified to the WJ that PSOP is conducted solely by NGOs, and therefore, that its benefits are feasible and participation is hypothetically 'worth the risk'.

6.4. Ethics Conclusion

Chapter 6 has highlighted the overriding aspect of ethical considerations during GBV research and how PSOP addressed ethical problems. This is vital, as "*the primary concern (of GBV research) is protecting and enhancing the well-being of victims*" (Jacobson, 1994: 81). Such considerations are complex however, with different guidelines applying per project, context and research group.

Alternatives are experienced in conducting projects on sensitive issues, PSOP therefore prioritised ethics throughout the survey conduction. However, there is always room for improvement, and the survey can be critiqued; it could have been clarified to respondents that the research comes from MENA organisations and that the respondents themselves would benefit from the results. Had this been clearer, perhaps more respondents would have participated and shared their experiences and perceptions of GBV.

7. Internship Reflection

The data used for this thesis came from Alternatives, who attained survey responses by collaborating with its four partner organisations in MENA. Upon starting my internship as a Human Rights Research Intern at Alternatives, the PSOP project had already commenced. This restricted my freedom to choose:

- The topic (gender-based violence)
- The research group (women journalists)
- The countries involved (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine)
- The research methods (SLR and online survey)

Nonetheless, I had the freedom to shape my thesis within these restrictions. For instance, choosing to focus on perceptions within the topic of GBV. Although it was already decided that a SLR and survey would be conducted, I designed the survey and completed and formatted the SLR.

This thesis was challenging for two overriding reasons: 1) I am the first MSc Global Development student to submit an internship-based thesis model to the University of Copenhagen, and 2) I am the first intern at Alternatives to work on incorporating academic contributions to a project.

I am proud to be the first student to write an internship-based thesis, as it exemplifies how organisations and universities can combine traditional methods of research within the context of a humanitarian intervention. I was lucky to have daily contact with the project manager, Salvador David Hernandez during the internship, and have been inspired by his teaching and meeting the team at Alternatives. I would not have had this opportunity had I used a classic-format thesis model.

I feel a sense of pride in knowing that my work has contributed to such an important project. This thesis goes beyond academia, for it shows how the two worlds of academic and practical projects can be combined. Rather than the thesis being solely for the University of Copenhagen, my work has real world implications by contributing to PSOP.

Alternatives plans to publish my work, and the research will be utilised to assist future projects regarding GBV in South America. The data collected during this thesis will act as a baseline to measure future changes and evaluations for Alternatives' work in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine. But most importantly, the research presented in this thesis will assist in constructing the observatory in MENA. Through providing tools to WJ who are in a position to fight GBV, steps can be taken to develop the environments in which they live, removing the 'divisions and silences created and fuelled by violence' (Yllo & Bograd, 1990: 35).

8. Conclusion

This thesis has researched the GBV experiences and perceptions of WJ in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine. The survey results have unearthed the daily challenges faced by WJ and in doing so, Alternatives has used this thesis to shape its projects within CPC in MENA.

> *"Researchers typically focus on documenting the prevalence of pathological behaviour. Only rarely does research on VAW examine interventions, support, preventive factors and other issues that can easily be translated into change"*
>
> *- (Fontes, 2004: 162)*

Addressing the thesis' three aims, the key findings include:

1. WJ's perceptions of GBV differ by socio-demographic, relating to stages in the life cycle. WJ aged <35 were concerned about economic inequality, while WJ aged >36 were concerned about the state. Patriarchy was perceived to present challenges, but in different ways per socio-demographic, be it due to economic inequality, harassment or community restrictions.
2. The most prominent GBV types experienced by WJ were economic, psychological and sexual harassment, the reasons for which were both their gender and profession. WJ perceived certain GBV sub-types to be more prominent than they were in reality. GBV happened at work and in the field, with the prime GBV perpetrators being employers, colleagues and strangers. WJ often did not report GBV, but those who did report it, often did so to their relatives to receive psychological aid. Follow-up projects for Alternatives could involve researching WJ's experiences of physical and SGBV across MENA countries and explore initial trends between GBV in conflict and post-conflict zones.
3. WJ feel that future GBV challenges can be addressed through law, education, raising awareness and gender empowerment. Regional network and observatory were chosen equally, with no significant socio-demographic patterns. More research is needed to ascertain which method would be most effective in different environments across the MENA region.

Projects such as PSOP are important due to the lack of GBV research on occupations within Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine. PSOP has limited survey responses thus far, as GBV is a sensitive topic with ethical considerations to account for. Nonetheless, PSOP exemplifies how a project can be used to understand a phenomenon and is therefore pertinent for an internship-based thesis.

PSOP is an exploratory project and aspires to more than academic contributions. Via the findings attained in this thesis, Alternatives has met its goal to attain information which can be used practically to assist WJ in the field.

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10. Appendix

10.1.PSOP Arabic Survey

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

A 50.0%
B 50.0%

البيانات الشخصية:

هذا الجزء من الاستبيان إلزامي، ولكن المعلومات ستظل محفوظة بسرية تامة. الهدف من هذا الجزء هو التحقق من هوية المجيب.

1.

الجنسية

- السودان
- اليمن
- فلسطين
- الاردن
- لبنان
- العراق
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

2.

بلد الأقامة

- السودان
- اليمن
- فلسطين
- الاردن
- لبنان
- العراق
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

3.

السن

- تحت ال ١٨
- ١٨-٢٥
- ٢٦-٣٥
- ٣٦-٥٠
- فوق ال ٥٠

4. الحالة الاجتماعية

- عزباء
- متزوجة
- مطلقة
- ارملة
- غير ذلك

5.

household size

6.

الإنتماء الديني

7.

التعليم

- شهادة دبلوم
- درجة بكالوريس
- درجة ماجستير
- دكتوارة
- لا شئ
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

8.

ما كان اسم برنامجك التعليمي؟

9.

الخبرة: منذ متى وانتي صحفية؟

10. نوع الصحافة

- [ ] صحفية في وسائل الاعلام الرئيسية
- [ ] صحفية مستقلة/متعاقدة خاص
- [ ] صحفية مواطنة
- [ ] مدونة
- [ ] ناشطة
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

11.

عن ماذا تكتبِ بعملك؟

12.

ما طبيعة البيئة التى تعملين بها؟
حضرية او ريفية؟

- ○ حضرية
- ○ ريفية
- ○ كلاهما

13.

ما طبيعة البيئة التى تعملين فيها بالغالب؟
منطقة نزاع او منطقة مابعد نزاع؟

- ○ منطقة نزاع
- ○ منطقة مابعد نزاع
- ○ كلاهما

14.

كيف ستصفين يوم عملك كصحفية امرأة في بلدك؟

التصور عن العنف

الخلفيات الثقافية تؤثر على تعريفنا لمفهوم العنف وما يمثله.
من المهم مقارنة مفهوم العنف لدي المجيبين على الاستبيان مع المفاهيم الدولية لفهم افضل لتعقيدات هذه الظاهرة.

15.

كيف تعرف العنف؟ ماهي الافعال التى تعتبرها افعال عنف؟

16.

كيف تعرف العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (العنف الجندري)؟

17.

برأيك هل يؤثر العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي على عملك كصحفية؟ كيف؟

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

انواع العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي

يتضمن التالي:

اقتصادي

نفسي

جسدي

جنسي (جسدي)

جنسي (لفظي)

رقمي

تنمر رقمي

العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي: الضرر الاقتصادي

للتذكير: هذه الاجابات سرية، هويتك ستظل مجهولة

نشكر جميع المشاركين على وقتهم وشجاعتهم للإجابة على هذه الاسئلة.

23.

كصحفية اي نوع من الضرر الاقتصادي واجهتي بعملك؟

اختر كل ما ينطبق

- [ ] صعوبة في الدخول إلى سوق العمل
- [ ] انعدام او شحة الترقيات مقارنة بالزملاء الرجال ذو خبرة مماثلة
- [ ] عدم تغير او ضألة الراتب
- [ ] المنع من تغطية مواضيع مهمة
- [ ] لا شئ مما ذكر
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

24.

اي نوع من الضرر الاقتصادي برأيك هو الابرز؟ ولماذا؟

18.

هل تشعري بخطر بسبب العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي؟ ماهي مخاوفك الرئيسية؟

19.

لماذا اخترتي العمل كصحفية رغم المخاطر المحتملة؟

20.

كيف ترين انه يتم تصويرك كصحفية في وسائل الاعلام؟

21.

هل تعرفين القوانين المحلية والدولية الخاصة بحقوق الصحفيين؟ بشكل خاص القوانين الخاصة بالنساء الصحفيات والعنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي؟

- ○ نعم ـ المحلية
- ○ نعم ـ الدولية
- ○ نعم ـ كلاهما
- ○ لا ـ لا اعرف

22.

هل تشعري بالدعم من قبل الدولة؟ لماذا او لم لا؟

25.

إلى اي مدى تواجهي ضرر اقتصادي ذو صلة بعملك؟

- بشكل متكرر
- نادراً
- أبداً

26.

من المسؤول/ الجاني؟

- رئيس/ة بالعمل
- مشرف/ة
- زميل/ة
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

27.

هل قمتي بالإبلاغ عن حالات الضرر الاقتصادي؟إذا نعم، لمن؟

- صاحب العمل
- السلطات المختصة
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

28.

الرجاء الشرح لما ابلغتي او لم تبلغي؟

29.

إذا قمتي بالإبلاغ ماذا كانت النتائج؟ هل انتي راضية عنها؟
مثال: تأديب، محكمة، دعم نفسي او اجتماعي...الخ

30.

هل بالإمكان القول انك عانيتي من هذه الافعال لأنك:

- انتِ صحفية: من اصل المهنة انها تنافسية وغير متساوية (نفس التحديات تواجه زملاءك من الرجال)
- انتِ امرأة وهذه التحديات متأصلة في العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (نفس التحديات تواجه النساء في العالم)
- انتِ امرأة وصحفية في نفس الوقت: لذلك تواجهي تحديات اكبر من / مختلفة عن تلك التي تواجه النساء بشكل عام، والتي تواجه زملاءك الرجال

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي: العنف النفسي.
.الضرر النفسي يتضمن التخويف والتهديد والاستغلال

للتذكير: هذه الاجابات سرية، وستظل هويتك مجهولة
نشكر جميع المشاركين على وقتهم وشجاعتهم للإجابة على هذه الاسئلة.

31.

كصحفية اي نوع من العنف النفسي واجهتي بعملك؟

اختر كل ما ينطبق

- استغلال للسلطة
- محاولات تشوية السمعة والشرف
- الإساءة و/او الإهانة
- غير ذلك
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

32.

اي نوع من العنف النفسي برأيك هو الابرز؟ ولماذا؟

33.

إلى اي مدى تواجهي العنف النفسي ذو صلة بعملك؟

- بشكل متكرر
- نادراً
- أبداً

34.

من المسؤول/الجاني؟

- رئيس/ة بالعمل
- مشرف/ة
- زميل/ة
- السلطات
- قريب/ة
- غريب/ة
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

35.

اين حصلت الاحداث (العنف النفسي)؟

- في الميدان
- في العمل
- في المنزل
- غير ذلك
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

36.

هل قمتي بالإبلاغ عن التهديد، التخويف او الاستغلال؟إذا نعم، لمن؟

- صاحب العمل
- السلطات المختصة (بلاغ رسمي)
- غير ذلك
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

37.

الرجاء الشرح لما بلغتي او لم تبلغي؟

38.

إذا قمتي بالإبلاغ ماذا كانت النتائج؟ هل انتي راضية عنها؟
تأديب، محكمة، دعم نفسي او اجتماعي...الخ

39.

هل بالإمكان القول انك عانيتي من هذه الافعال لأنك:

- انتِ صحفية: من اصل المهنة انها تنافسية وغير متساوية (نفس التحديات تواجه زملاءك من الرجال)
- انتِ امرأة وهذه التحديات متأصلة في العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (نفس التحديات تواجه النساء في العالم)
- انتِ امرأة وصحفية في نفس الوقت: لذلك تواجهي تحديات اكبر من / مختلفة عن تلك التي تواجه النساء بشكل عام، والتي تواجه زملاءك الرجال

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي: العنف الجسدي
من اشكال العنف الجسدي المبني على النوع الاجتماعي تتضمن الدفع، التهديد، الاعتداء مع او بدون سلاح او غرض، الصفع، الركل، شد الشعر، الاحتجاز، محاولة القتل.

للتذكير: هذه الاجابات سرية، هويتك ستظل مجهولة
نشكر جميع المشاركين على وقتهم وشجاعتهم للإجابة على هذه الاسئلة.

40.

كصحفية اي نوع من العنف الجسدي واجهتي بعملك؟

41.

اي نوع من العنف الجسدي برأيك هو الابرز؟ ولماذا؟

42.

إلى اي مدى تواجهي العنف الجسدي ذو صلة بعملك؟

- بشكل متكرر
- نادراً
- أبداً

43.

من المسؤول/ الجاني؟

- [ ] رئيس/ة بالعمل
- [ ] مشرف/ة
- [ ] زميل/ة
- [ ] السلطات
- [ ] قريب/ة
- [ ] غريب/ة
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

44.

اين حصلت الاحداث (العنف الجسدي)؟

- [ ] في الميدان
- [ ] في العمل
- [ ] في المنزل
- [ ] غير ذلك
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

45.

هل قمتي بالإبلاغ عن افعال العنف الجسدي؟إذا نعم، لمن؟

- [ ] صاحب العمل
- [ ] السلطات المختصة (بلاغ رسمي)
- [ ] غير ذلك
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

46.

الرجاء الشرح لما بلغتي او لم تبلغي؟

47.

إذا قمتي بالإبلاغ ماذا كانت النتائج؟ هل انتي راضية عنها؟
تأديب، محكمة، دعم نفسي او اجتماعي...الخ

48.

هل بالإمكان القول انك عانيتي من هذه الافعال لأنك:

- ( ) انتِ صحفية: من اصل المهنة انها تنافسية وغير متساوية (نفس التحديات تواجه زملاءك من الرجال)
- ( ) انتِ امرأة وهذه التحديات متأصلة في العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (نفس التحديات تواجه النساء في العالم)
- ( ) انتِ امرأة وصحفية في نفس الوقت: لذلك تواجهي تحديات اكبر من / مختلفة عن تلك التي تواجه النساء بشكل عام، والتي تواجه زملاءك الرجال

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي: العنف الجنسي
العنف الجنسي يتضمن اللمس ذو طبيعة جنسية، الاقتضاحية، الاغتصاب واستخدام السلاح من اجل افعال جنسية.

للتذكير: هذه الاجابات سرية، هويتك ستظل مجهولة
نشكر جميع المشاركين على وقتهم وشجاعتهم للإجابة على هذه الاسئلة.

49.

كصحفية اي نوع من العنف الجنسي واجهتي بعملك؟

50.

برأيك اي نوع من العنف الجنسي هو الأبرز؟ ولماذا؟

51.

إلى اي مدى تواجهي العنف الجنسي ذو صلة بعملك؟

- بشكل متكرر
- نادراً
- أبداً

52.

من المسؤول/الجاني؟

- رئيس/ة بالعمل
- مشرف/ة
- زميل/ة
- السلطات
- قريب/قريبة
- غريب او غريبة
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

53.

اين حصلت الاحداث (العنف الجنسي)؟

- في الميدان
- في العمل
- في المنزل
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

54.

هل قمتي بالإبلاغ عن افعال العنف الجسدي؟إذا نعم، لمن؟

- صاحب العمل
- السلطات المختصة (بلاغ رسمي)
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

55.

الرجاء الشرح لما بلغتي او لم تبلغي؟

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي: التحرش الجنسي

التحرش الجنسي يتضمن التعرض للشخص بتعليقات جنسية بشكل متكرر مما قد يُسئ لكرامة الشخص بسبب طبيعة التعليقات المنتقصة والمسيئة. ويتضمن أيضاً خلق بيئة عدائية ومهينة.

للتذكير: هذه الاجابات سرية، هويتك ستظل مجهولة
نشكر جميع المشاركين على وقتهم وشجاعتهم للإجابة على هذه الاسئلة.

58.

كصحفية اي نوع من التحرش الجنسي واجهتي بعملك؟

- [ ] تعليقات واصوات ذو إيحاءات جنسية
- [ ] تعليقات ونكات غير مرغوبة عن الثياب او المظهر
- [ ] تهديدات لفظية ذو طبيعة جنسية
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

59.

اي نوع من التحرش الجنسي برأيك هو الابرز؟ ولماذا؟

60.

إلى اي مدى تواجهي العنف الجسدي ذو صلة بعملك؟

- ( ) بشكل متكرر
- ( ) نادراً
- ( ) أبداً

56.

إذا قمتي بالإبلاغ ماذا كانت النتائج؟ هل انتي راضية عنها؟
تأديب، محكمة، دعم نفسي او اجتماعي...الخ

57.

هل بالإمكان القول انك عانيتي من هذه الافعال لأنك:

- ( ) انتِ صحفية: من اصل المهنة انها تنافسية وغير متساوية (نفس التحديات تواجه زملاءك من الرجال)
- ( ) انتِ امرأة وهذه التحديات متأصلة في العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (نفس التحديات تواجه النساء في العالم)
- ( ) انتِ امرأة وصحفية في نفس الوقت: لذلك تواجهي تحديات اكبر من / مختلفة عن تلك التي تواجه النساء بشكل عام، والتي تواجه زملاءك الرجال

61.

من المسؤول/الجاني؟

- [ ] رئيس/ة بالعمل
- [ ] مشرف/ة
- [ ] زميل/ة
- [ ] السلطات
- [ ] قريب/ة
- [ ] غريب/ة
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

62.

اين حصلت الاحداث (العنف الجنسي)؟

- [ ] في الميدان
- [ ] في العمل
- [ ] في المنزل
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

63.

هل قمتي بالإبلاغ عن افعال التحرش الجنسي؟إذا نعم، لمن؟

- [ ] صاحب العمل
- [ ] السلطات المختصة (بلاغ رسمي)
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

64.

الرجاء الشرح لما بلغتي او لم تبلغي؟

65.

إذا قمتي بالإبلاغ ماذا كانت النتائج؟ هل انتي راضية عنها؟
مثال: تأديب، محكمة، دعم نفسي او اجتماعي...الخ

66.

هل بالإمكان القول انك عانيتي من هذه الافعال لأنك:

- ( ) انتِ صحفية: من اصل المهنة انها تنافسية وغير متساوية (نفس التحديات تواجه زملاءك من الرجال)
- ( ) انتِ امرأة وهذه التحديات متأصلة في العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (نفس التحديات تواجه النساء في العالم)
- ( ) انتِ امرأة وصحفية في نفس الوقت: لذلك تواجهي تحديات اكبر من / مختلفة عن تلك التي تواجه النساء بشكل عام، والتي تواجه زملاءك الرجال

67.

هل تعرضتي للتحرش الجنسي في العمل بسبب هويتك الجنسية؟ إذا نعم، كيف؟
الهوية الجنسية هي كيف ينظر الشخص لنفسه فيما يخص إلى من الشخص منجذب رومانسياً وجنسياً، وقد تشير ايضاً إلى التوجه الجنسي

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي والأمن الرقمي

التهديد للأمن الرقمي يحدث عندما يتم اختراق او زعزعة الحسابات الرقمية وتهديدها. من امثلة التعدي على الأمن الرقمي:
التنصت/التسجيل: مراقبة خطوط الهاتف والانترنت من قبل طرف ثالث.
الاختراق : التصدي لمكالمات الهاتف او البريد الصوتي.

للتذكير: هذه الاجابات سرية، هويتك ستظل مجهولة
نشكر جميع المشاركين على وقتهم وشجاعتهم للإجابة على هذه الاسئلة.

68.

كصحفية اي نوع من تهديد الأمن الرقمي واجهتي بعملك؟

- [ ] التنصت/التسجيل
- [ ] الاختراق الرقمي
- [ ] (أخرى (يرجى التحديد

69.

اي نوع من تهديد الأمن الرقمي برأيك هو الابرز؟ ولماذا؟

70.

هل تعرضت (او شككت) للتنصصت او الاختراق الرقمي بعملك؟ إذا نعم، لاي مدى؟

- ○ بشكل متكرر
- ○ نادراً
- ○ أبداً

71.

على اي منصة تعرضت(شككت) لتهديد للأمن الرقمي؟
اختر كل ما ينطبق

- [ ] الهاتف النقال (موبايل)
- [ ] حساب البريد الالكتروني الشخصي
- [ ] حساب البريد الالكتروني الخاص بالعمل
- [ ] حسابات التواصل الاجتماعي
- [ ] (أخرى (يرجى التحديد

72.

من المسؤول/الجاني؟

- [ ] مسؤولون حكوميون
- [ ] الشرطة
- [ ] زميل/ة
- [ ] غير معروف
- [ ] (أخرى (يرجى التحديد

73.

هل قمتي بالإبلاغ عنها؟ إذا نعم، لمن؟

- [ ] صاحب العمل
- [ ] السلطات المختصة (بلاغ رسمي)
- [ ] (أخرى (يرجى التحديد

74.

الرجاء الشرح لما بلغتي او لم تبلغي؟

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

التحرش عبر الانترنت

التحرش عبر الانترنت(التحرش الالكتروني) يعرف على انه: استخدام البريد الالكتروني ، الرسائل النصية، او التنمر عبر المواقع الالكترونية والتعرض للاشخاص او الجماعات.

للتذكير: هذه الاجابات سرية، هويتك ستظل مجهولة
نشكر جميع المشاركين على وقتهم وشجاعتهم للإجابة على هذه الاسئلة.

تعريفات:
خطاب الكراهية: الخطاب الذي يهاجم الافراد او الجماعات على اسس عرقية، دينية، اثنية، البلد الام، الجنس، النوع الاجتماعي، الاعاقة، التوجه الجنسي.
الإذلال: جعل الشخص يشعر بالخزى والغباء وجرح للكرامة، خاصة على العلن.
سرقة المعلومات: ونشرها عادة مع نية الاضرار بالشخص المقصود.
الاستهزاء: تعمد نشر منشورات وتعليقات مستفزة ومسيئة بغرض إغضاب شخص او التحريض على رد عنيف.
مطاردة (تعقب الكتروني): استخدام وسائل الاتصال للتحرش وتهديد الشخص. مثال: ارسال رسائل تهديد عبر البريد الالكتروني.

77.

كصحفية اي نوع من التحرش عبر الانترنت واجهتي بعملك؟

- [ ] خطاب الكراهية
- [ ] الإذلال
- [ ] سرقة المعلومات
- [ ] سرقة ونشر المعلومات
- [ ] مطاردة (تعقب) الكترونية
- [ ] لا شئ مما ذكر
- [ ] أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

78.

اي نوع من التحرش الالكتروني برأيك هو الأبرز؟ ولماذا؟

75.

إذا قمتي بالإبلاغ ماذا كانت النتائج؟ هل انتي راضية عنها؟
مثال: تأديب، محكمة، دعم نفسي او اجتماعي...الخ

76.

هل بالإمكان القول انك عانيتي من هذه الافعال لأنك:

- ( ) انتِ صحفية: من اصل المهنة انها تنافسية وغير متساوية (نفس التحديات تواجه زملاءك من الرجال)
- ( ) انتِ امرأة وهذه التحديات متأصلة في العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (نفس التحديات تواجه النساء في العالم)
- ( ) انتِ امرأة وصحفية في نفس الوقت: لذلك تواجهي تحديات اكبر من / مختلفة عن تلك التي تواجه النساء بشكل عام، والتي تواجه زملاءك الرجال

79.

إلى اي مدى تواجهي التحرش الالكتروني ذو صلة بعملك؟

- بشكل متكرر
- نادراً
- أبداً

80.

على اي مناصات حصلت هذه الاحداث (التحرش الالكتروني) ؟

اختر كل ما ينطبق

- موقع العمل/البريد الالكتروني
- الموقع الشخصي/البريد الالكتروني
- مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

81.

من المسؤول/الجاني؟

- مسؤولون حكوميون
- اشخاص ذو صلة بالمواضيع المغطية
- ناشطين
- غير معروف
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

82.

هل قمتي بالإبلاغ عنها؟ إذا نعم، لمن؟

- صاحب العمل
- السلطات المختصة (بلاغ رسمي)
- مسير/المسؤول عن المنصة الالكترونية
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

83.

الرجاء الشرح لما بلغتي او لم تبلغي؟

84.

إذا قمتي بالإبلاغ ماذا كانت النتائج؟ هل انتي راضية عنها؟

مثال: تأديب، محكمة، دعم نفسي او اجتماعي...الخ

85.

هل بالإمكان القول انك عانيتي من هذه الافعال لأنك:

- انتِ صحفية: من اصل المهنة انها تنافسية وغير متساوية (نفس التحديات تواجه زملاءك من الرجال)
- انتِ امرأة وهذه التحديات متأصلة في العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (نفس التحديات تواجه النساء في العالم)
- انتِ امرأة وصحفية في نفس الوقت: لذلك تواجهي تحديات اكبر من / مختلفة عن تلك التي تواجه النساء بشكل عام، والتي تواجه زملاءك الرجال

استبيان برنامج السلام والاستقرار

إجراءات الحماية
الجاهزية، الوقاية، الحماية.

هذا الجزء يهدف للتحقق إذا ما كان لدى المشاركين وسائل حماية فعالة لمواجهة التهديد الذي يواجهن خلال العمل كصحفيات
الاسئلة في هذا الجزء تفترض ان المشاركة تعرضت لعنف مبني على النوع الاجتماعي.

للتذكير: هذه الاجابات سرية، هويتك ستظل مجهولة
نشكر جميع المشاركين على وقتهم وشجاعتهم للإجابة على هذه الاسئلة.

86.
هل كان لدى مؤسستك سياسة خاصة بالنوع الاجتماع (قبل حدوث تحرش او اختراق رقمي)؟

- نعم
- لا

87.
هل توفر مؤسستك الموارد والتدريب الضروريان لحماية امنك الرقمي (قبل حدوث تحرش او اختراق رقمي)؟

- نعم
- لا

88.
هل اضطررتِ إلى إتخاذ اجراءات وخطوات تختلف عن زملائك من الرجال لتجنب ومنع وقوع عنف مبني على النوع الاجتماعي؟
إذا نعم، يرجوا ذكر امثلة عن الخطوات المتخذة.

89.
هل قدمت مؤسستك دعم نفسي و/او استشارة (بعد حصول عنف مبني على النوع الاجتماعي).

- نعم
- لا

90.
هل ساهمت تجربتك (مع العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي) بتغيير سياسية و/او سلوك مؤسستك تجاه المسألة؟

- نعم
- لا

91.
هل تعرفِ صحفيات اخريات تعرضن لتجارب مشابهة؟ هل العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي شائع؟

92.
من جميع انواع العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي، اي منها متعارف ومقبول اجتماعياً (لا يصنف كعنف بالغالب)؟

93.
هل بإمكانك الوصول إلى واستخدام الادوات والموارد المتاحة لمواجهة العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (الحكومة، منظمات المجتمع المدني، الاتحادات...الخ)

94.

هل تعرفين عن اي من ادلة/كتيبات منشورة من قبل منظمات دولية ؟

التصور عن التغيير

لبدء العمل على توصيات وادوات جديدة لمساعدة الصحفيات لمواجهة ومعالجة العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي

95.

ماالذي يمكن ان يقويك كصحفية؟ ماهي الادوات الذي يمكن استخدامها؟ ماهي الخطط والاستراتيجات التي يمكن العمل على احلالها لكسر الحواجز والصمت ولرفع الوعي وتغيير الافكار حول العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي؟

96.

اي من الخيارات التالية برأيك ستكون الافضل لتمكيين الصحافيات في منطقة الشرق الاوسط وشمال افريقيا؟

- شبكة اقليمية لصحافيات في المنطقة
- مرصد اقليمي للعنف ضد الصحافيات
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد)

10.2.Systematic Literature Review: Yemen

10.2.1. SLR Yemen: General

Yemen - General		
Structural Variables	Country context • Political • Religious • Statistics • Women	Key Facts: UNFPA (2016); DHS (2013); USAID (2012) • Population: 28 million (in 2018). • Population aged 10-24: 33%; • Urban population = 32% of Population • Total Fertility rate: 4.2; • Maternal Mortality Ratio: 148 • Contraceptive prevalence rate: 29% using modern method and 34% using a method of family planning • Youth (Age 15 -24) secondary school enrolment: boys 33% vs Girls 23% • Geography: Saudi Arabia is north. Oman is east. Gulf of Aden is south. (divided by the red sea) - Eritrea and Djibouti are west. Fertile land and adequate rainfall in a moister climate helped sustain a stable population. • Geopolitics: Layers of Yemen's conflict: The north v. the south; The Zaydis v. the Sunnis; The extremists v. everyone else; The tribes caught in between. = an opportunity for outsiders. For Iran, Yemen is ideal to harass Saudi Arabia's southern edge; hence it's supplying the Houthis with arms and missiles. To retaliate, Saudi Arabia have assembled a large coalition to fight on Yemen's behalf - mainly with UAE, building a network of bases in Yemen. The USA are present. • History: Yemen has crossroads of cultures (in mountains) with a strategic location for trade (with sea borders) on the west Arabian Peninsula. Conflicts: North Yemen (controlled by Ottoman Empire and Saudi Arabia), and South Yemen (controlled by the British Empire). The Republic of Yemen (united) formed in 1990. Post unification Yemen has chronic corruption and economic hardship. Divisions based on religion, tribalism, and geography dominate Yemeni politics, lead to violence. In 2011, (Arab Springs) Yemen had protests against unemployment, economic conditions and corruption. Civil war since 2015, between the then-incumbent Yemeni government, led by Andrabi Mansur Hadid, and the Houthi militia. • Economy: Developing country; Poorest country in the Middle East. Corrupt leaders (kleptocrats) exploit power - embezzling of funds at the expense of the wider population. Civil war drains the economy. Reliance on aid from multilateral agencies - IMF has programs but limited progress. Yemen is suffering from inflation/ devaluation of Yemeni rial, and Yemen's economy contracted by 50% from the start of the civil war in 19 March 2015 to October 2018 • Religion: The Constitution declares that Islam is the state religion, and that Shari'a (Islamic law) is the source of all legislation. Followers of religious groups other than Islam are free to worship according to their beliefs, but the Government prohibits conversion from Islam. • Regime: Politics of Yemen is in an uncertain state due to a 2014–15 coup d'état. An armed group, the Houthis seized control of the Yemeni government and announced it would dissolve parliament/ install revolution. However the deposed president is establishing a rival government. Prior to the coup, Yemen's politics had a framework of a semi-presidential representative democratic republic. • Share of women: 49.7% (of 28 million)

		General Summary; Due to the ongoing armed conflict in Yemen since the end of March 2015, Yemen is undergoing a humanitarian crisis worldwide. Conflict has, in many cases, exacerbated the pre-existing limitations experienced by women and girls (OCHA Yemen, 2016)
	Women's rights in general	Legally: Women in Yemen cannot marry without permission from their male guardian; they do not have equal rights to divorce, inheritance or child custody; and a lack of legal protection leaves them exposed to domestic and sexual violence. Lack of official papers also makes it difficult for women and children to register for assistance (Gressmann, 2016: 45) Gender Inequality: Yemen ranks last of the 144 countries in the 2016 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (a position it has held for the last 10 years). (Rohwerder, 2017) • Of 1.608 GBV incidents registered during 2015, 88% were female. The GBV cases reported include: 4% rape (11% of survivors were minors below age of 9), 6% sexual assault, 31% physical assault, 5% forced marriage, 24% denial of resources, and 30% psychological and emotional abuse (UNFPA, 2016). • Economy: less than 9% of the female population are in paid employment (ARTICLE 19, 2009). Women GBV Statistics [From UNICEF global databases, 2018, based on Demographic and Health Surveys] • Child Marriage: 32 % • Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: 19 % • 68,000 Women of reproductive age are at risk of sexual violence including rape. Reason: War. It has cruel consequences on all civilians, but especially on the lives of women and young girls. Tension and chaos, combined with the deep-rooted gender inequality, mean conditions for women and girls in Yemen are deteriorating as the conflict drags on. • In times of crisis, women become increasingly vulnerable to GBV and exploitation as families and communities become dispersed • Chaotic conditions contribute to a sense of lawlessness • Conflict has brought numerous accusations of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law.
Responses to fight GBV	Women's rights in general: •Constitutional Framework • Legislative Framework	Article 40 and 41 of the 1990 unification constitution of Yemen state: "Every citizen has the right to participate in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the country" (Basha, 2005). HOWEVER, gender discrimination is prevalent... national laws do not contain specific law or provisions to specifically protect women from GBV, aside from general protection clauses in the Penal Code, that criminalizes physical harm (Jarhum, 2016). Many laws prevent there being responses to VAW: • Women in Yemen cannot marry without permission from their male guardian; they do not have equal rights to divorce, inheritance or child custody; and a lack of legal protection leaves them exposed to domestic and sexual violence. Lack of official papers also makes it difficult for women and children to register for assistance (Gressmann, 2016: 45) • Women are prohibited from testifying in cases of adultery, slander, theft or sodomy by Article 45 (Basha, 2005), tradition, and therefore not viewed as a form of GBV in Yemen. • There is no law prohibiting FGM/C behaviour.

		• Article 40 (1998), provides that a woman must be obedient to her husband. • Article 40 does not allow a woman to leave her home without her husband's permission. The husband is also allowed to have sexual relations with his wife, whenever he pleases, and she should allow that in return (HRW, 2015). • Yemen is a society with the cultural attitude, that women have a low status in the family, as well as in the community. A man is allowed to marry up to four wives as long as he has the financial means, however a woman is not even entitled to enter marriage under her own free will, as she needs the approval and agreement of a male guardian (HRW, 2015). • No legislation protects women for the freedom to make their own decisions with regards to health and reproductive rights. Thus women are controlled by their family or, if married, by their husbands (HRW, 2015).
	Institutional and Political Framework Including: • Police • Justice • Other services for prevention and protection	Institutions • The Population Information and Communication program, funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and implemented by the Ministry of Information, Ministry of Public Health and Population, and National Population Council - has addressed women's issues and GBV (UN, 2010). • Newly established committees should have, whenever possible, a membership of 50% women and 50% men, and equal numbers of women and men in leadership positions (CARE, 2016). • Programmes should specifically engage sheikhs' wives and teachers -to improve outreach and community acceptance (CARE, 2016). • Despite Yemeni women's demands and the UN's calls for women's participation, key warring parties have blocked women from travelling to peace talks. The UN has not called for inclusion of an independent delegation of women. In response, around 50 Yemeni women regrouped in October 2015 to form the Yemeni Women Pact for Peace and Security. This brings Yemeni women leaders together to improve women's inclusion in peace-building processes and security. The Pact is facilitated by UN Women and has officially met with the UN Special Envoy twice since its establishment. The Pact is currently focusing on an initiative to build trust between parties to the conflict (CARE, 2016). UN (2010) Country Assessment on VAW - Yemen. UN Women Watch - offers a lot of policy suggestions/ NGO action
	Other	NGO - key interventions suggested by UNFPA Yemen • Provision of multi sectorial services to the survivors (health, legal, psychosocial, shelter) • Strengthen the information management system on GBV • Coordinating the GBV sub cluster at national and sub national level • Procurement and distribution of dignity kits • Capacity building of service providers • Raising awareness of women rights and encourage them to seek services Transparency International (creators of the Corruption Perceptions Index) suggest the following actions to curb corruption: • Governments and businesses must do more to encourage free speech, independent media, political dissent and an open and engaged civil society. They should disclose relevant public interest information in open data formats. Proactive disclosure of relevant data, including government budgets, company ownership, public procurement and political party finances allows journalists, civil society and affected communities to identify patterns of corrupt conduct more efficiently. • Governments should minimise regulations on media, including traditional and new media, and ensure that journalists can work without fear of repression or

		violence. In addition, international donors should consider press freedom relevant to development aid or access to international organisations. • Civil society and governments should promote laws that focus on access to information. This access helps enhance transparency and accountability while reducing opportunities for corruption. It is important, however, for governments to not only invest in an appropriate legal framework for such laws, but also commit to their implementation. • Activists and governments should take advantage of the momentum generated by the SDGs to advocate and push for reforms at the national and global level. Specifically, governments must ensure access to information and the protection of fundamental freedoms and align these to international agreements and best practices.
VAW and Perpetrators *Including:* • ***Rape*** • ***Sexual violence (including FGM)*** • ***Physical violence*** • ***Forced marriages*** • ***Refusal of resources, opportunities or services*** • ***Psycho-emotional abuse***	Domestic Violence	• Domestic Violence is the most common type of reported GBV incidents reported in Yemen. Specially targeting female refugees, accounting for 48% of cases in this 9-month reporting period. The second most common form of GBV reported is rape. 32% of cases are rape. 10/27 rape cases targeted minors while 16 / 27 cases targeted adult females. (UN, 2010) Domestic violence statistics [Annual Report on the State of Women (2007)]: • 5% of married/ previously married women (15-49 years) were subjected to beating during the two years prior to the survey • More than half of women who were subjected to beating (6.4%) claimed that they were beaten by their husbands. (results differ by residence in rural or urban areas) • Illiterate women were more susceptible to beating than literates • 21.5% claimed that the beating was for no reason and 10% for disobedience • 17% stated that they received medical treatment • 5% reported the incident to the police. This indicates that Yemeni women revert to their relatives, instead of the police, since VAW is considered as a stigma according to the norms and complicates the situation further. In addition women rarely revert to police, since they rarely find benefitting response from police staff. (UN, 2010). • Displacement and the breakdown of protection mechanisms have dramatically increased the vulnerability of women to GBV, including domestic violence. (Men and boys have also experienced higher levels of GBV). (Rohwerder, 2017). • The risk of 'kidnapping' is most prominent in Abyan and Aden (Gressmann, 2016: 27). • OCHA noted an increase of GBV incidents by 70% between March and September 2015. Those included sexual violence, domestic violence, early marriage and trading sex to meet basic survival needs (Jarhum, 2016). Where? home. Perpetrator? relative/ family/ stranger
	Violence perpetrated by the community or society	According to UNFPA, more than 3 million Yemeni women and girls are at risk of GBV, and 60,000 women are at risk of sexual violence, including rape. Many cases of GBV remain unreported, adding to an incomplete picture of the scale of VAW (CARE,2018). UN (2010) Statistics (from The State of Women 2006 report/ Women Victims of Crimes): - 143 homicide cases resulted from violence, and 590 injuries; - 372 female victims of car accidents, and 1280 injuries;

		- 100 victims of rape cases, and 186 of adultery; - 10 cases of abduction; - 10 escape cases, 4 were returned to their families. • For violence taking place outside the family, the Annual Report on the State of Women 2007 listed 17 incidents of harassment at workplaces, 35 rape cases of which 13 are against minor females, 33 attempted rapes, and 36 immoral acts of which 10 are against juveniles (UN, 2010). • The common practice of forcing young girls to marry was condemned by an NGO as "child rape condoned under the guise of marriage." Yemen has a tribal culture, and the marriage of young girls is common; most Yemeni girls are married before they reach puberty. Impact of War/ Displacement: • Host communities exploit the vulnerabilities of internally displaced families and get them to marry off their daughters (INTERSOS, 2016). • Before the war 90% of women faced sexual street harassments... this is magnified with the ongoing conflict. (HNO, 2016; Jarhum, 2016). Where? home/ work/ in the field; Perpetrator? stranger/ society/ relative
	Violence perpetrated by the State, Including: • Police • Border • Prison	<u>Border</u>: • Freedom of movement: there is now a variety of restrictions and harassment at checkpoints which affects Yemeni's ability to get around and go to work (Rohwerder, 2017). <u>State</u>: • The main threat to women's safety in Hajjah and Taiz is the risk of airstrikes (Gressmann, 2016: 27). Police: • Women reported psychological distress caused by violence, fear for their children and family members (including men), and fear of arrest or detention by armed groups (CARE, 2016). <u>Prison</u>: • Female prisoners remain under substandard conditions - with many accompanied by their children, who often go without adequate food, medicine, clothing, and bedding (despite Article (38) of Prisons Law prohibiting the accompaniment of children with women prisoners). • Deprived of contact with the outside world - denial of magazines, newspapers, radio, and TV (UN, 2010). • Women are often imprisoned without trial and denied access to lawyers once imprisoned. Despite Penal Procedure Law No. 9 (1994), which stipulates the right of defence of suspects of a crime, and that the state should assign lawyers to individuals who cannot arrange legal defence by their own means (UN, 2010). • Many women remain in jail for periods that far exceed their accorded sentences. But, notably, the rate of female imprisonment is decreasing (UN, 2010). Where? in the field/ outside; Perpetrator? authority/ strangers
	Violence perpetrated by other non-state organizations,	• Women are at risk from airstrikes, 'kidnapping' and sexual GBV - as men are busy being involved in armed groups and conflict (Rohwerder, 2017). • Women being 'forced into becoming 'brides' to members of extremist armed groups in order to survive. • Women from marginalised groups are especially at risk from violence, frequent harassment by armed groups at checkpoints, and kidnapping (Gressmann, 2016: 11).

	Including: • Armed groups Trafficking • Exploitation	• Case study: A female student was directly shot at in Sana'a University in February 2016. Asma'a Al-Sabri is believed to have a political disagreement with a Houthi affiliated person (Jarhum, 2016). Where? outside/ in society; Perpetrator? Strangers
Summary: Main characteristics of GBV victims (target, form, perpetrator)	• Women's limited access to justice should be understood within the context of wider legal discrimination against women in Yemen (CARE, 2016). Mainly: War. Characteristics • VAW in Yemen has been mainly Physical, Sexual and Psychological (UN, 2010). • VAW in Yemen occurs in private, which is known as domestic violence and in the public, which is known as community / institutional violence. All the widespread known forms of • • Forms of VAW in Yemen: (UN, 2010) • Physical and psychological abuse within the family • Deprivation of education • Early marriage, forced marriage, exchanged marriage, exaggerated dowries lead to missed opportunity for marriage • Polygamy, denial of inheritance, • Sexual harassment, abuse and violence, restrictions and control over freedom of movement • Exclusion from private and public decision-making roles and processes • Forced pregnancy, deprivation of utilizing from health services, and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).	
Barriers to reducing VAW	Humanitarian, Security and Economic situation	<u>Humanitarian (Gressmann, 2016):</u> • Survivors of GBV often have no access to support services, which puts them at particular risk of fatality or complications from physical injury, HIV contraction, sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy • There are concerns that lack of gender-sensitive humanitarian programming could at worst do harm to previous advances in women and girls' empowerment and preventing GBV by being blind to them. • The war/ conflict threatens to reverse the advances made in recent years to address gender equality in Yemen <u>Security:</u> • Women join armed groups as fighters/ volunteered to support armed groups - as due to the war, their family members and relatives are active in these groups (Jarhum, 2016; Pasha-Robinson, 2017; Gressmann, 2016). <u>Economic Situation: Employment and livelihoods:</u> • In some cases more women are working... as men work less due to the conflict, leading to more openness to women engaging in different professions. Hence, some men inflict GBV due to feeling resentful over this change in roles (Rohwerder, 2017). • In other cases less women are working - as they don't have a male companion to leave the house with/ accompany them to work. Even when using public

		transport, women reported being afraid of being stopped at checkpoints and asked where their male escort is (CARE, 2016) • There is a difference in control over women's cash earnings by urban/ rural setting: 57% of urban and 49% of rural women mainly decide how to spend their earnings (CARE, 2016).
	Legal limits and Constitutional limits	Laws which show that women have minimal human rights in Yemen: Discrimination • Article 42 of the Crimes and Punishment Law No 12 (1994) amounts a woman's blood money (Diya) as half of a man's, (devaluing the female's life to half as much as a man's). (HRW, 2015). • Before the court, a woman is considered only half a person, that is it takes "the testimony of two women" to equal "the testimony of one man." • Women are prohibited from testifying in cases of adultery, slander, theft or sodomy by Article 45 (Basha, 2005). • Article 232 of the Penal Code allows for reduced and lenient sentences of men convicted of so-called "honour killing". FGM/C: • There is no law prohibiting this behaviour. • Forced marriage and FGM/C are considered part of culture and tradition, and therefore not viewed as a form of GBV in Yemen. • 94% of FGM/C is not done by certified medical doctors, due to ministerial decree issued by the Minister of Health that bans FGM/C in the official centres. As a result, FMG/C has been conducted in the homes (meaning a lack of knowledge of the risks connected with this harmful procedure) ... Marriage • Personal Status Law enables marital rape and domestic violence; • Article 40 (1998), provides that a woman must be obedient to her husband. • Article 40 does not allow a woman to leave her home without her husband's permission. The husband is also allowed to have sexual relations with his wife, whenever he pleases, and she should allow that in return (HRW, 2015). • Yemen is a society with the cultural attitude, that women have a low status in the family, as well as in the community. A man is allowed to marry up to four wives as long as he has the financial means, however a woman is not even entitled to enter marriage under her own free will, as she needs the approval and agreement of a male guardian (HRW, 2015). • No legislation protects women for the freedom to make their own decisions with regards to health and reproductive rights. Thus women are controlled by their family or, if married, by their husbands (HRW, 2015). Divorce • In case of divorce, children can be removed from the mother's care, while the father does not face such risks of losing his children. • A woman is not allowed to deny visitation rights for the father, while the father is allowed to do so to the mother (Article 145 of the Personal Status Act)
	Institutional Barriers and Political Barriers	<u>Institutional Barriers</u> • The weakness of rule-of-law institutions and protection systems in the conflict 'disproportionately affects women, boys, and girls, making them more vulnerable to grave violations of their rights, exposing them to exploitation and ensuring they face multiple barriers to justice' (Gressmann, 2016: 14) • In areas controlled by radical Islamic groups, men at check points are increasingly insisting that women are accompanied by males in public, making it difficult for them to go to work (Gressmann, 2016)

		• Women involved in court cases, are often abandoned by their families with no support to fight the accusations. Even if they can afford the costs of legal prosecution, they still have to go through a discriminatory system with limited awareness of their legal rights, believing that male members of the community should not be challenged. Some women experience discriminatory treatment from enforcement institutions, which violates their rights (CARE, 2016). <u>Political Barriers</u> • The government has made efforts to improve the rights of women in Yemen, including via the formation of a Women's Development Strategy and a Women Health Development Strategy. However, poor enforcement of this legislation, along with cultural and religious norms has meant Yemeni women have failed to have equal rights to men (Gressmann, 2016). • Women in Yemen have tried to change laws - particularly after protests in 2011. Overall, there were more than 173 articles and outcomes related to women in this constitution, which has not been adopted. Women delegates were publicly threatened for participating and were even physically attacked. Support was provided by NGOs and the UN Special Advisor for Yemen and his team to encourage women's participation (Gressmann, 2016).
	Socio-cultural Barriers	Yemen has a tribal culture: • Pregnancy: there has been an increase in the number of pregnant women since the conflict in Yemen began (Rohwerder, 2017). • Child marriage: poverty and social insecurity as a result of the conflict have reversed trends and led to an increase in child marriage, which is used as a coping mechanism by conflict affected families (Rohwerder, 2017). • Female headed households: the loss of men to conflict has led to an increase in female headed households - which many are ill-equipped for. This can heighten their vulnerability and leads to them turning to negative coping mechanisms. (However, some women have felt empowered by these additional responsibilities) (Rohwerder, 2017). • If women are unable to overcome cultural barriers to access essential humanitarian services and means of survival it leads to a: heightened risk of exploitation and abuse, and increased vulnerability, particularly for female-headed households (CARE, 2016). Yemeni social norms limit women's access to services, livelihoods and other opportunities (OCHA Yemen, 2016). • Education: Women's suffer from high levels of illiteracy (66%) posing an obstacle to accessing and understanding information (Gressmann, 2016: 36).... Other sources vary - according to the 2013 Global Gender Gap report, 49% of women in Yemen are literate, in contrast to 82% of men being literate. Older women, employed women, women living in urban areas and those who have more education are more likely to make decisions for themselves • Negative coping strategies to cope with war results in poverty-stricken households: child labour (both boys and girls); sharing shelter (raises the risk of lack of privacy and sexual exploitation); child marriage; trading sex to meet basic survival needs; and begging (subjects women, boys and girls particularly to exploitation, harassment and physical or sexual assault) (OCHA Yemen, 2016: 36; Gressmann, 2016: 38).
	Individual Obstacles	Lack of Property Women are 'most vulnerable, as many have lost their property and access to livelihoods as a result of the conflict' (Gressmann, 2016: 11). • Vulnerability increases when women live in makeshift shelters (most common in Taiz and Hajjah), where there is insufficient access to basic services. Lack of Family • Women who have no broader family networks to sustain them struggle most.

		• The most vulnerable groups of female-headed households were identified as marginalised groups ('Muhamasheen'8), women who are disabled, widows, divorcees, prisoners and wives of prisoners, wives whose migrant-worker husbands fail to send remittances, female refugees, IDPs, youth and elderly women (Gressmann, 2016: 12).
Example of GBV and treatment		Case Study: Radhya Al-Mutawakel: Founder and President of Mwatana Organization for Human Rights. • Has been: National Commission for Women in Yemen; Employed by Yemeni Organization for the Défense of Rights and Freedoms; Open Society Foundation as a researcher; meeting with United Nations Security Council... (GCHR, 2017) • She contributed to writing many articles in international sites and newspapers, such as Amnesty International, the Guardian, Just Security, and other websites • She has been quoted by many international newspapers from the US, Sweden, and France as well as Arab media. She also spoke about Yemen in many television channels, such as the BBC, democracy now, free and others • She supports other journalists - and chooses every month to highlight a case of a human right defender. Tunisian journalist Naziha Rjiba; blogger Ahmed Mansoor from the United Arab Emirates; lawyer Gamal Eid from Egypt; Hanaa Edwar from Iraq (...etc.) (GCHR, 2017). • She participates in campaigns against the Sa'adah war and against unfair arrests and trials, as well as violations by the parties of the war to international humanitarian law and international human rights law. She also worked to document the government of Ali Abdullah Saleh's violations against journalists and HRD, as well as violations of peaceful sit-ins of the southern movement. • She experienced violence that erupted in one of the set-ins on September 2015. She noted that the peaceful set in was attacked by a group of women using physical and verbal violence. Al-Mutwakel was taken by the group of Houthi women and was kept in a car for more than an hour. They blind folded her and threatened to physically harm her (Jarhum, 2016). Case Study: Dr Shafiqah Saed Abdo - the Women National Committee (WNC) Chairperson in Yemen [from Jarhum (2016:6) - ex. of Women's Human Rights in Yemen (not GBV per se...)] • She is a prominent Yemeni Leader; a member of The Yemeni Women Pact for Peace and Security; and a member of Nasserite Political Party. • She was banned from travelling outside the country without a legitimate reason. Dr Shafiqah is one of the very few government officials who didn't flee the capital of Sana'a after the Houthis took over. She resumed her role and carried out activities related to gender justice policies addressing all Yemeni women regardless of their backgrounds and affiliations. • Dr Shafiqa requested officially obtain permission for her and another 16 Women National Committee Staff to travel to Jordan (for Peace campaigns). It was an official mission to go sign a partnership with donors and to discuss the WNC's national plan for 2016. The answer came in official letter on 10th November from the representative of the Acting Prime Minister Office - controlled by Houthis- came to allow the 16 staff members excluding Dr Shafiqah and suggesting her deputy heads the delegation. This ban comes as a second to a former one where Dr Shafiqah requested officially for permission to travel to Egypt for another work mission to participate in the Executive Council meeting of the Arab Women Organization. The ban was issued on 7th November stated the reason was due to the security situation the country is going through. • This sparked a social media campaign in solidarity with Dr Shafiqah, however, it did not deter Houthis to further ban her from travelling. She was banned from traveling three times after those two incidents and this time Houthis refrained from issuing a written ban, instead only a verbal refusal. Those violations restrict women's mobility and free movement, moreover, it shows a pattern of systematic marginalization to women from different political affiliation".
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10.2.2. SLR Yemen: WJHRD Specific

Yemen – WJHRD Specific		
Contextual Framework	Country context • Socio-political • Women's Rights	Socio-political: Due to the ongoing armed political conflict in Yemen since 2015, Yemen is undergoing a humanitarian crisis worldwide. Conflict has, in many cases, exacerbated the pre-existing limitations of the society - especially those experienced by women and girls (OCHA Yemen, 2016) • Geopolitics: Layers of Yemen's conflict: The north v. the south; The Zaydis v. the Sunnis; The extremists v. everyone else; The tribes caught in between. = an opportunity for outsiders. For Iran, Yemen is ideal to harass Saudi Arabia's southern edge; hence it's supplying the Houthis with arms and missiles. To retaliate, Saudi Arabia have assembled a large coalition to fight on Yemen's behalf - mainly with UAE, building a network of bases in Yemen. The USA are present. • Economy: Developing country; Poorest country in the Middle East. Corrupt leaders (kleptocrats) exploit power - embezzling of funds at the expense of the wider population. Civil war drains the economy. Reliance on aid from multilateral agencies - IMF has programs but limited progress. Yemen is suffering from inflation/ devaluation of Yemeni rial, and Yemen's economy contracted by 50% from the start of the civil war in 2015 to 2018 • History: Post-unification in 1990, Yemen has chronic corruption and economic hardship. Divisions based on religion, tribalism, and geography dominate Yemeni politics, lead to violence. In 2011, (Arab Springs) Yemen had protests against unemployment, economic conditions and corruption. Civil war since 2015, between the then-incumbent Yemeni government, led by Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi, and the Houthi militia. • Religion: The Constitution declares that Islam is the state religion, and that Shari'a (Islamic law) is the source of all legislation. • Regime: Politics of Yemen is in an uncertain state due to a 2014–15 coup d'état. Prior to the coup, Yemen's politics had a framework of a semi-presidential representative democratic republic. • Share of women: 49.7% (of 28 million) Women's Rights: Gender Inequality in Yemen is extreme, Yemen ranks last of the 144 countries in the 2016 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (a position it has held for the last 10 years). (Rohwerder, 2017) • Yemen is a society with the cultural attitude, that women have a low status in the family, as well as in the community. FOR EXAMPLE: • A man is allowed to marry up to four wives as long as he has the financial means, however a woman is not even entitled to enter marriage under her own free will, as she needs the approval and agreement of a male guardian (HRW, 2015). • Article 40 (1998), provides that a woman must be obedient to her husband/ Personal Status Law enables marital rape and domestic violence. • Before the court, a woman is considered only half a person, that is it takes "the testimony of two women" to equal "the testimony of one man." (Basha, 2005). • Women are prohibited from testifying in cases of adultery, slander, theft or sodomy by Article 45 (Basha, 2005). • Economy: less than 9% of the female population are in paid employment (ARTICLE 19, 2009).

		GBV Context: over 10,000 cases of rapes, domestic violence, forced and child marriage, physical and psychological abuse and trauma against women and girls were reported in 2016 alone (Sikurajapathy and Al-Fotih, 2017).
	Context: State of the Journalistic Environment	General Journalistic Environment: • According to Yemen-based Studies & Economic Media Centre (SEMC), "Yemeni journalists face the biggest wave of displacement in modern Yemeni history. Killings, kidnappings and various forms of abuse have forced journalists to search for less unsafe areas. While many journalists took the radical decision of giving up their profession altogether and keeping away for fear of prosecution and detention, Yemen saw large-scale forced displacement of journalists abroad. This sad, indeed tragic reality constitutes a severe blow to the profession in Yemen. In such a harsh environment • Yemeni journalists are restricted to arrest, death or plunging into the unknown. • According to Freedom House in 2016 journalists have no freedom. All the rates about legal environment, political environment, economic environment is high. Freedom House rates mean worst situations (ranging from 0 meaning the best to 40 or 30 meaning the worst). The final press freedom score of the Yemen landscape is 83 to 100, very close to the worst. (Battaglia, 2018) • In 2015, 15 journalists were killed, for reporting on the following topics: confirmed. 7% corruption, 20% culture, 33% human rights, 80% politics, 73% war (Bottagia, 2018). General Journalistic Environment for Women Journalists: • The gender pay gap affects women throughout their working lives but in retirement too (IFJ, 2018). • Woman journalists face increasingly precarious working conditions, especially those forced to work without contracts, with a lack of social protections, pensions, paid holidays and other social benefits (IFJ, 2018). • Women journalists face discrimination, including political, legal, cultural, racial and social factors in their careers and communities, which impoverish them (IFJ, 2018). Women Journalism lacks due to social norms: • The true extent is likely to be higher due to social norms that discourage reporting (OCHA Yemen, 2016: 16). • Women are under-represented in the Yemeni media, constituting fewer than 20% of employees in the broadcast media (ARTICLE 19, 2009). • The 44% with by-lines were predominantly written by men. Women only wrote 9% of the total number of articles in this study... hence It is safe to conclude that men dominate the journalism profession in Yemen (ARTICLE 19, 2009). • Ranked 175 out of 180 countries on the 2017 International Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International - Analysis of such results indicate that countries with the least protection for press and NGOs also tend to have the worst rates of corruption. • Every week at least 1 journalist is killed in a country that is highly corrupt. Data from the Committee to Protect Journalists, shows that of all journalists who were killed in the last 6 years, more than 9 out of 10 were killed in countries that score 45 or less on the International Corruption Perceptions Index.

Responses to VAW journalists and HRD	Constitutional Framework and Legislative Framework (in connection with freedom of the press/protection of journalists and the place of women at work)	Journalist Association • The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, affiliated to the Nation Union of Journalists, reports violations against press freedom every year. Its website (currently shut down) lists over 1,400 members. It was established with the help of a government funding in 1999 and was very effective in upholding journalists' rights during the anti-Saleh protests of 2011. It provides journalists with a range of services and facilities, including discounts on medical services and travel. It charges membership fees and continued to receive government funding through the Ministry of Finance until the beginning of the war in 2015 (Bottagia, 2018). Digital Media: • A proposed new law to regulate the broadcast and online media was approved by the cabinet and submitted to parliament in December 2010. The draft law is principally aimed at defining the conditions under which private radio and television would be allowed to exist. However, it also aims to regulate news websites based inside Yemen. Under the terms of the draft law, the government would charge a fee of 20m riyals for a licence to set up and run a news website. (However, few independent operators could afford such a sum until now). Several political parties and news organisations have established an online presence. (however most are still government controlled and there is only a limited portion of the population who can access digital media - although quickly expanding). • Of the 144 attacks in 2013... The government generally has not condemned these attacks, investigated them, held those responsible to account, or taken measures to protect journalists (HRW, 2014).
	Institutional Framework: • Police • Justice • Other services of prevention and protection • Policy	• Before 2011 there were clear red lines which President Ali Abdullah Saleh considered inviolable. Journalists were largely able to understand the risks of crossing them. But with the collapse of Saleh's presidency came a new threatening environment, in which red lines and those who had the guns to enforce them proliferated. • After enduring more than three decades of censorship, Yemen's press should have flourished after President Saleh announced his resignation in November 2011 in the face of months of massive protests. Revolution helped a lot of new media to emerge; most of them are belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood Islam Party. But like many Arab countries after that period, hopes for greater freedom for the press were dashed (Bottagia, 2018). Trade Union: • The Yemeni Confederation of Labor Unions (YCLU) is the only national trade union in Yemen. It was formed in 1990 by the Aden Trade Union Congress and the General Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions. The YCLU is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. • "We want our local powers to address the discourse of peace and negotiations. Forces in Yemen should keep encouraging peace talks. Our struggle is not to feed conflicts but to mitigate and resolve conflicts. And women's participation in such negotiations is key," said Wameedh Shaker, a national gender consultant and Yemeni human rights defender (GCHR, 2015). Other Human Rights Institutions: • Women's human rights organizations, such as the Sisters Arab Forum for Human Rights and the UN Special Adviser, increased their efforts to support and encourage women to participate and raise issues they cared about. Importantly, there were also several NGOs that supported the women by facilitating workshops and providing training sessions (CARE, 2016).

		• ARTICLE 19 (Global Campaign for Free Expression), has a central mandate to defend the right to freedom of expression enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is committed to combatting the discrimination of women in the media (ARTICLE 19, 2009). • The YFMF (Yemeni female journalist forum) is dedicated to the promotion of broader journalistic involvement in the country's reform agenda, with a particular focus on the media's role in society. The Forum works to raise journalists' awareness of human rights and promotes freedom of expression for the media (ARTICLE 19, 2009). In 2007, an assessment identified a need for professional training for women journalists in Yemen and a need to improve the image of women in the media. This research exercise, which involved monitoring the Yemeni media over a six-week period, goes some way to raising awareness of the representation of women in the Yemeni media (ARTICLE 19, 2009).
	Media/Organizational Framework	• The syndicate has a "freedom committee" that is on call to help journalists in trouble 24 hours a day and provides legal help if needed and promotes multiple activities, including safety trainings with international organisations (CPJ, IFJ, Media Support) and advocacy activities to save the life of colleagues in danger (Bottagia, 2018).. • Women Journalists without chains, set up to defend women journalists by the Yemeni activist Tawakul Karman, which campaigns for freedom of speech and publishes a number of books, including the well-known Press in Yemen, Margins and Violations; The media women forum, a Sana'a-based NGO founded in 2004, which promotes balanced media coverage and provides media training (Bottagia, 2018). • There has been an overwhelming failure by the transitional government and the international community to prevent and investigate the attacks against HRD effectively or prosecute the perpetrators who were behind these attacks. GCHR calls on the international community to support Yemeni HRD in order to keep them safe from harm or death (GCHR, 2015). <u>A Case Study: (ARTICLE 19, 2009)</u> An eight-year-old girl caused a stir when she requested a divorce from her 30-year-old husband. RESPONSE = Considerable media attention was given to the case, both nationally and internationally, and resulted in a public debate about the minimum age for marriage.
VAW Journalists and HRD by reason	Violence suffered as a result of the profession/ activity of journalism or HRD (Dangers of the trades for both men and/or women = Due to the political/ geographical/ environmental context)	Case Study: Tawakkol Karman - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tawakkol_Karman • Yemeni journalist, politician, and human rights activist. She leads the group "Women Journalists Without Chains," which she co-founded in 2005. At a protest in 2010, a woman attempted to stab her with a jambiya but Karman's supporters managed to stop the assault. According to Tariq Karman, "a senior Yemeni official" threatened his sister Tawakkol with death in a telephone call on 26 January 2011 if she continued her public protests. According to Dexter Filkins, writing in The New Yorker, the official was President Saleh. She has won the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize Upon 2015 when Houthis occupied regions, circulation of certain press, belonging to the official government and President Hadi was blocked... political views were stopped, offices closed, journalists fired or even arrested and kidnapped by gunmen and militias. Some of them disappeared and no one knows where they are exactly until now (Bottagia, 2018). A total of 27 journalists have been killed since the outbreak of Yemen's civil war in 2014, the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, an NGO (MEMO, 2018). Journalist/ HRD Samia Al-Aghbari has been receiving threats and exposed to campaigns of harassment and offensive language... accused of belonging to Da'esh after expressing her opinions criticizing Houthi actions due to the pressures and threats they've been sending towards her. As a result, she took down her Facebook page temporarily. She almost always goes out wearing a Niqab to cover her face in order to protect herself by hiding her identify... She is one of a number of female journalists and activists who have constantly been accused of blasphemy or being a

		“nonbeliever” by extremists due to simply expressing certain ideas as a result of her political beliefs and activities. Many of the attacks against her were posted on Yemen’s Brotherhood Facebook page (GCHR, 2015). Emerging press freedom is under threat. Journalists in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula report increased harassment and fear that they will be detained on the pretext that they “support terrorism” (Amnesty International, 2004). Journalists are subject to arrest for libel, dismissal from employment, or extrajudicial harassment (U.S. Diplomacy in Action, 2003).
	Violence suffered as a result of sex (being a woman). (Due to cultural and/or society)	Case study: Sumaiah Ali, a journalist at the state-owned Saba News Agency (al-Azaki, 2008). "The most common reason why the majority of Yemeni female journalists were facing no acceptance to getting married is their nature of job that demands them to directly mix and deal with men... which directly conflicts with society's belief of religion and tribal traditions".... For Yemeni women violence and spinsterhood can often result from pursuing a career, especially in the field of journalism, so only a few venture into the media industry (al-Azaki, 2008). There are not many problems when a Yemeni woman works as doctor or teacher because the woman in these careers is working in a place isolated from men and she deals only with women and children, which is completely different than working as a journalist (al-Azaki, 2008). In Yemen, religious and tribal traditions rule everything, and both strictly forbid men and women who are not related from directly dealing with each other, but women who are journalists here are gaining a reputation for persistence as they struggle against the country's many limitations on women (al-Azaki, 2008).
	Violence suffered because of the status of women journalist (As the profession has inherent risks... But the situation for the journalist is aggravated by being a woman. This is "Disturbing" for society; the transgression of the traditional feminine role and poorly seen occupation)	"The female journalist is subjected to many kinds of violence; she is abused in her honour and career whether by the society or some media official who is able to harm her if she tries to defend her rights," (al-Azaki, 2008). Women HRD are also constantly threatened via social media or phone and subjected to smear campaigns, like Majda Al-Haddad, who recently fled the country following numerous threats. In 2012, she was attacked by a man in her home who covered her mouth with his hands but fled after her children responded to her screams (GCHR, 2015). Case study: A young newscaster, 29, with Yemen's satellite TV channel, who declined to be named, said she paid an expensive price for her professionalism (al-Azaki, 2008). "Four months ago, my ex-husband—a journalist working in a private daily newspaper—divorced me on my first week of wedding because of my professionalism … my family and relatives knew that," she said. Her ex-husband ordered her to stop working as a journalist; he asked her to get into teaching or some other career. After a long, heated argument, he forced her to choose between conjugal bliss and her job. Tearfully, the young newscaster went on to say: "I had no alternative but to choose my profession … yes, I lost the marital life, but I love my job in media." Case study: Sumaiah Ali, a journalist at the state-owned Saba News Agency (al-Azaki, 2008). "It was difficult to be a journalist because of my family's continuing refusal stance on journalistic professionalism... when my name appears in the newspaper, my family says it is someone else, to deny in front of our relatives that it was my name." ... "If one of us sat down to interview men, she would face a big problem with her family, and people would … talk badly against her. She would also lose respect among her male colleagues. This is the reality of our society"... "I am not feeling satisfied at work (being a journalist). My family refuses to allow me to report from the field, even our

		bosses see us as second-class journalists, so we don't get promotions like male co-workers." Case Study: Samia al-Aghbry , 30, who writes for Al-Thawry and other publications (HRW, 2013) al-Aghbry has faced threats directed at her because she is a woman. Women journalists as well as women who take an active role in politics or pressing for social reform endure particular challenges in Yemen, which remains a heavily male-dominated society. In the past year they have increasingly been subjected to pressure and harassment from religious conservatives who take exception to their growing prominence and have targeted them with "takfir" (apostasy) campaigns. On December 30, 2012, al-Aghbry spoke at an event marking the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Jarallah Omar, the deceased deputy leader of the Yemeni Socialist Party. After the event, a former member of the Islamist Islah Party launched an immediate campaign against her on Facebook. The campaign included posting her photograph and uploading a letter to the attorney... accusing her of ridiculing Islam. Al-Aghbry told HRW that the circumstances of the campaign strongly suggest that the Islah Party was involved. The campaign resulted in a flurry of threatening comments directed at al-Aghbry, including some suggesting that she should be killed. The man who began the campaign later posted a link to a video showing the al-Qaeda flag together with images of al-Aghbry's face surrounded by flames and a running list of what it said were her "religious crimes." In the current environment in Yemen, such accusations could amount to incitement to violence (HRW, 2013).
VAW journalists and HRD by perpetrator	Close: • Family • Friends • Community	<u>Community</u> • In the first half of 2013, the Freedom Foundation, a Yemeni organization that monitors press freedom, recorded 144 attacks (by society) affecting 205 media members, including verbal harassment, confiscations, politicized prosecutions, enforced disappearances, and killings (HRW, 2014). • Women journalists may be considered outcasts and branded as immoral by society, as they take control of their lives or demand their rights (not accepted in the Yemini culture for females) (ARTICLE 19, 2009). <u>Family</u> • Journalists have been divorced due to their profession - when husbands face their wives with an ultimatum 'me or the job'. • Families have refused to accept the women journalist's profession - denying to their neighbours that it is their family member whose name is in the paper. • Women journalists lose respect from their male colleagues due to the way close family and friends view their profession 'even our bosses see us as second-class citizens'. Where? Anywhere - home/ work/ society/ neighbourhood Perpetrator? Anyone - relative/ co-worker/ society/ neighbours/ strangers
	Journey to Work	<u>Permission to Travel</u> 1. Journalists (male and female) require permission/ a permit to travel abroad/ outside the capital, with that often contingent on pre-approval of their stories. Such restrictions limit critical coverage of Yemen's tenuous situation (Davis & Sprusansky, 2014). (Yet according to (U.S. Diplomacy in Action (2003), the Government did not routinely obstruct foreign travel or the right to emigrate and return, and there were no reports that the restriction on journalists was enforced during the year). 2. Women must obtain permission from a male relative before applying for a passport or departing the country (U.S. Diplomacy in Action, 2003)

		3. Women often need permission from men to leave the house. 'Women cannot go easily to work anymore because they don't always have a male companion available.' <u>Abuse</u> • Physical harassment in public places such as modes of transportation, streets, and parks occurs frequently in Yemen (UN, 2010). • Even when using public transport, women in this area reported being afraid of being harassed at checkpoints and asked where their male escort is (CARE, 2016). • Such restrictions of freedom of movement affects Yemeni's women ability to get to work. Especially when unaccompanied by a man (Rohwerder, 2017). Who? Authority/ state/ strangers/ people in public/ society Where? Outside/ in the field
	State (Government)	Women delegates are in many cases publicly threatened for participating, and were even physically attacked (CARE, 2016). • Women journalists who criticise the government or its official policies expose themselves to government-instigated smear campaigns that aim to undermine their credibility, reputations and professionalism. In a country where the code of "honour" is crucial in preserving women's dignity, insults and insinuations that question women's morality are particularly damaging (ARTICLE 19, 2009). • The "war on terror" has revived old practices. Governments in Yemen are using it as a pretext for restricting freedom of expression and political dissent in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, generating fear among journalists, government critics and generally people known or perceived to have militant religious views. The forms of retaliation against such people include arrest and detention, forcible retirement from their jobs or denying them employment with no real opportunity of challenging the security forces decisions in this regard (Amnesty International, 2004). • During 2009, the Government continued to detain journalists for questioning concerning articles critical of the Government or that the Government considered sensitive (U.S. Diplomacy in Action, 2003). • The Constitution provides freedom of speech and of the press "within the limits of the law"; however, the Government influenced the media and restricted press freedom. Some security officials attempted to influence press coverage by threatening, harassing, and detaining journalists (U.S. Diplomacy in Action, 2003). • The Government used criminal prosecution, censorship, arrests, and intimidation directed at journalists. For example, 3 journalists were convicted (2003), of "religious sedition" and "harming national unity" and given 5-month suspended sentences (U.S. Diplomacy in Action, 2003). • Women were held in prison separately from men and conditions were equally poor in women's prisons, where children likely were incarcerated along with their mothers. At times male police and prison officials subjected female prisoners to sexual harassment and violent interrogation. The law requires male members of the families of female prisoners to arrange their release; however, female prisoners regularly were held in jail past the

		expiration of their sentences because their male relatives refused to authorize their release due to the shame associated with their alleged behaviour (U.S. Diplomacy in Action, 2003). • Some women journalists claimed that most harassment comes from the police, in particular the CID, and no longer the PSO. Cases and ongoing trials involving journalists often were not resolved formally, but rather were settled through unofficial agreements between the Government and the journalists • During the year, approximately 30 journalists from 23 media institutions were investigated, charged, or imprisoned (U.S. Diplomacy in Action, 2003). Where? in the field/ at work Perpetrator? authority/ state/ police/ stranger
	Other: • Extremist movements • Armed groups, etc.	• GBV has been used by armed actors as a form of torture, with such cases usually not reported for fear of putting the reputation of the entire family at risk, especially in the northern governorates (Gressmann, 2016) • According to various sources on the ground (not specifying male/ female), 588 violations against media workers were reported between February and December 2011. Of these, 289 were physical. There has been an increase in assaults on journalists and bloggers by the authorities and their supporters, and by militant groups, including Saleh loyalists, Houthis, and religious conservatives (HRW, 2014). Where? in the field Perpetrator? authority/ stranger/
Summary of the Main Characteristics of VAW journalists *(Motive, Perpetrator and Form)*		• The Yemeni press is under threat from all directions and journalists are unable to report or even defend their own colleagues without fear of retaliation (Bottagia, 2018). • The current situation in Yemen in terms of the behaviour of certain groups and individuals towards whomever makes their opinions known, is impairing and ruining the journalists' and activists' reputations, and especially women's. This will continue unless effective procedures against hate speech and defamation are put in place as many HRD, including journalists and bloggers are facing death and risk of attacks on a daily basis (GCHR, 2015). • Yemeni journalists are choosing the way of self-censorship. "Our mouths are gagged so yours are the alternative," said a journalist.
Barriers to reducing VAW journalists and HRD	Humanitarian, Security and Economic situation	<u>Security</u>: • Due to the War, Media outlets have been shut down and journalists and media workers temporarily detained. • Checkpoints - restricting freedom • One Example: on 26 March 2015, armed Houthi forces in Sanaa stormed the headquarters of "AlMasdar" newspaper and kidnapped journalists (GCHR, 2015). <u>Humanitarian</u>:

		• Human rights organizations seem to be far away or women who are journalists can't approach them. Nadia Mohamed, a Yemeni human rights activist, said that fear and shyness are the main reasons why women who are journalists often find it impossible to successfully pursue a career in traditional society (al-Azaki, 2008).
	Legal limits and Constitutional limits	Media Legislation: • The Yemeni Constitution allows for freedom of expression "within the limits of the law" and the laws regarding press and media are restrictive. The first relevant law is The Press and Publications Law of 1990. It requires journalists to uphold "national unity" and adhere to the "goals of the Yemeni revolution" that conducted the country to the unity in one State- Republic. Article 103 bans criticism of the head of State and defamation of "the image of Yemeni, Arab or Islamic heritage.". Article 104 prescribes fines and up to a year in prison for violations. The government, during the time of the Ali Abdullah Saleh presidency, has ignored calls to repeal problematic portions of the 1990 law. In 2012, Yemen finalised a Freedom of information law, becoming just the second Arab country, after Jordan, to enact such legislation, to be implemented in 2013. But institutional mechanisms were not adequately funded and the information agency authorised by the bill had yet to be established in 2015. The effect of the conflict erased transparency and left State institutions unresponsive to information requests. So, the few protections that the legal system provided for journalists' rights were effectively unenforceable during 2015 and after, due to the breakdown of government functions and armed groups' occupation of various parts of the country (Bottagia, 2018). Accountability Systems: • Under existing laws, Yemeni news outlets and journalists must obtain licenses annually from the Ministry of Information, and printing houses must maintain a registry of printed materials and submit copies to the Ministry of Information. So, by law and regulation, newspapers and magazines must be government-licensed and their content restricted. High capital requirements to establish print publications can exclude new competitors from entering the market. There is no systematic regulation of broadcast media in Yemen, creating legal ambiguities and rendering outlets vulnerable to arbitrary interference (Bottagia, 2018) Regulatory Authorities: • In direct contravention of the Yemeni Constitution, which forbids exceptional courts, two specialised courts have been regularly employed to prosecute journalists (Bottagia, 2018).
	Institutional and Political Barriers	Education: Institutions • Yemeni social norms limit women's access to education opportunities (OCHA Yemen, 2016). • Yemini women's high levels of illiteracy (66%) poses an obstacle to starting a career in journalism (Gressmann, 2016) .... As educational institutions focus on careers for men, 82% of men are literate (2013 Global Gender Gap report) Media Institutions • Mass Communication Training and Qualifying Institute (MCTQI) is a government-run centre based in Sana'a and is considered the only Yemeni institution that provides regular professional journalism training. There is limited access to such an institution for women, as due their place in society, they can often not afford it/ leave the house without a man (Bottagia, 2018). • Most media training institutions have been closed down since the war began anyway,

	Obstacles in the Media World	Print: • The majority of papers have been shut down or taken over by the government/ Houthis. Some violence involved - e.g. Al-Ayyam daily newspaper (1958) was attacked by a dozen gunmen in 2008. (However other newspapers respond to the violence by expanding into media institutions or instead focusing on their website - e.g. the Yemen observer). Radio: • All radio broadcasts in Yemen are controlled by the state-run Yemen general Corporation for Radio and Television (YGCRT). TV: • Television is the main source of news and entertainment and is more popular and influential than radio. However, since the war began in 2015, Houthis have begun seizing channels. One station's director was killed, with his entire family, on 9 February 2016 by an airstrike of the Saudi-led coalition, during the latter's intervention in Yemen. On 19 February 2016, a cameraman of the Hadi faction was killed in Taiz (Bottagia, 2018). • VAW is rarely addressed in media policies, strategies and programs. The media often avoids addressing such issues, considering it sensitive, with the exception of some local radio stations. Also, the media does not help overcome the discriminating circumstances; rather it deepens the stereotyped pattern of women (UN, 2010). • Writing about issues of concern to women in Yemen's conservative society is risky and complicated. In addition to the social constraints, it is difficult for journalists to obtain accurate and accessible information (ARTICLE 19, 2009) • The majority of the coverage of women's issues depicts women as victims. The public does not get a chance to read about positive examples of women pioneers or workers. Also, women's roles and activities are often omitted from articles that cover politics, business and social issues (ARTICLE 19, 2009). • The broadcast media in Yemen, including radio and television, is owned and operated exclusively by the government, through the Public Corporation for Radio and Television, thereby ensuring little diversity of perspectives and voices. Some areas can receive satellite television channels broadcasting from Oman or Saudi Arabia. However, the country's poor infrastructure means that there is little access to radio and television outside the urban areas anyway as the rural areas remain only partly unelectrified and the impoverished population are largely unable to afford television sets or radios (ARTICLE 19, 2009).
	Socio-cultural Barriers	Social Networks: • Today, 90% of the population has access to Internet via mobile (second-hand phones). 92% have Facebook (etc.). However, given the conservative nature of the Yemeni society, which discourages women from leaving the home unaccompanied and frequenting Internet cafes, there were far fewer female Internet users than male. • HRD activists are under threat every day. Whether targeted by the various sides of the internal conflict or the external attacks (across society), HRDs have been treated as though they were taking part in the conflict • Up to 70% of rural women are illiterate, according to the UNDP, which means that their lack of access to broadcast media compounds their inability to exercise their full rights to information. Even though women are not prevented by law from accessing information, their day-to-day lives make it all but impossible (ARTICLE 19, 2009).

		Culture: • Key issues include restrictions on mobility for women and girls due to cultural norms, which are further aggravated by restrictions imposed by the conflict parties (CARE, 2016). • There are two areas of key concern when exploring issues of gender in the media. The ways in which women are represented in the print and broadcast media may perpetuate negative stereotypes, thereby often reinforcing oppressive cultural norms. Women may also be absent or under-represented in the media workforce, which means that it is mostly male voices which articulate and shape the issues of the day (ARTICLE 19, 2009). • A gender insensitive media is a double blow for human rights: women suffer the broad injustice of being second-class citizens in an unequal society and they are also unable to exercise their rights to full freedom of expression (ARTICLE 19, 2009).
	Obstacles for Individuals	Case Study female journalist Samia al-Aghbari (ARTICLE 19, 2009): • She had written on political topics, articles critical of the President are considered to cross a line and journalists are often accused of being "traitors". • Indeed, in September 2006, al-Aghbari published a piece about the victory of an opposition candidate in the council elections, after which members of the security forces came to her home and threatened to "discipline" her • According to al-Aghbari, her extended family has also turned against her father for supporting her. Impacts of reporting sensitive topics • Taboo and sensitive subjects such as early marriage, sexual abuse and the electoral quota for women have been addressed recently in the media, primarily due to the efforts of civil society. According to Amel al-Ariqi, managing editor of the Yemen Times, reporters covering sensitive stories are often accused of airing Yemen's "dirty laundry", possibly doing so for international recognition. • Yet this has not prevented human rights activists and committed journalists from doing their job and shedding light on women's issues. Al-Ariqi, who has written extensively on women's issues. • "Sadly, many reporters get involved emotionally, compromising their ability to be objective and neutral. Lack of journalistic ethics, blatantly stating one's opinion, covering the story in overly-narrative style, depending on only one source and lack of background, discredit the story and the writer in the eyes of the readership," she added. (ARTICLE 19, 2009)
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NGO/organisation to remember/contact	Yemeni Journalists Syndicate
Case studies	Tawakul Karman, Nadia Mohamed, Sumaiah Ali, Samia al-Aghbry

10.3. Qualitative Analysis

Definitions of Violence and GBV

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	Definition Violence	Definition GBV
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	Physical, Political, Psychological, Economic	Gender, Society
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Master's	'Intentional Harm'	Gender, Physical, Verbal
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	Verbal, Gender, Economic	Physical
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	Political, Physical, Gender	Society, Psychological
Jordan	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Intentional Harm'	Society
Jordan	26-35	Married	None	Psychological	Society
Jordan	36-50	Married	Bachelor's	Political	Physical, Society
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	Physical, Verbal	Psychological
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	Physical, Psychological, Political	Gender
Lebanon	26-35	Married	None	Physical, Verbal, Psychological	Gender, Sexual
Palestine	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Physical, Verbal, Psychological, Political, Economic	Gender, Economic
Palestine	26-35	Married	None	Psychological	Society
Palestine	36-50	Married	Master's	Verbal, Sexual	Gender, Sexual, Verbal
Palestine	50+	Married	None	Intentional Harm'	Gender
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Physical, Verbal, Psychological, Sexual	Economic, Society
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Physical, Verbal, Psychological, Sexual, Gender	Physical, Verbal, Psychological, Sexual
Iraq	36-50	Other	Bachelor's	Physical, Verbal, Psychological	Gender
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	Physical, Gender	Physical, Verbal, Sexual, Psychological, Economic, Gender, Society
Iraq	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Physical, Psychological, Political	Society
Jordan	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Physical, Verbal	Physical, Verbal, Psychological, Gender, Society
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Physical, Verbal	Gender, Society
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Physical, Verbal, Psychological	'Intentional Harm'
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Physical, Verbal	Gender, Physical, Verbal, Economic
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	'Intentional Harm'	Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Economic, Society
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	'Intentional Harm'	'Intentional Harm'
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Political, Gender	Economic, Society
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Physical, Verbal, Psychological	Society
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Physical, Verbal, Psychological, Sexual, Political	Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Gender
Sudan	26-35	Single	Master's	Physical, Verbal, Psychological	Physical, Verbal, Psychological, Gender
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Political, Psychological	Psychological
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Physical, Verbal	Society
Iraq	36-50	Widow	Bachelor's	Economic	Economic
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	Political	Economic

Category	Key words
Physical	Beatings // Force // Domestic // Feeling pain/ harm
Verbal	Harmful speech // High tone // Raising voice // Insults // Threats // Harassment
Sexual	Rape // Sexual harm
Psychological	Exploitation of power// Exclusion // Intimidation // Discrimination // Moral // Lack of trust/ respect // Humiliation
Economic	Violence/ pressure impacting work // Stronger party influencing the weak
Gender specific	Non-consensual Gender discrimination // Dignity of women // Exclusion based on gender
Political	(state)… Violation of privacy // Against human rights/ freedoms // Religion/ racism // Customs/ beliefs

How GBV affects being a WJ

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	How GBV affects WJ
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	Yeah. Affects the preference of male journalists for night work, outside travel and media coverage, and even affects the distribution of journalistic functions
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Master's	Yeah
Palestine	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Yes .. Through the social outlook of the work of women as a journalist
Jordan	36-50	Married	Bachelor's	Of course
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	Yes.
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	Yes through progress in work, appreciation and giving opportunities
Palestine	36-50	Married	Master's	I do not work as a journalist
Jordan	26-35	Married	None	Yes, through physical violence
Lebanon	26-35	Married	None	Of course ... delaying the progress professionally. Has long-term psychological and social implications
Palestine	26-35	Married	None	Yeah
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Affects something but we overcome it with strong will and love of work
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Yes Affects discrimination within the institution and thus deprives them of equal opportunities for promotion, training and participation in decision-making within the press organization or exposure to violence or harassment by sources outside the press establishment
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	Yes
Iraq	36-50	Other	Bachelor's	Of course, because it is not allowed to move and work fluently and freely
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	Sometimes affects the coverage of some important topics in the country, which is a red line cannot be bypassed, such as the physical liquidation of some prominent figures that coverage of such topics may lead to serious consequences harm the journalist and kill him
Iraq	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Certainly it affects because it is the standard and not the efficiency
Jordan	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Yes by discriminating as a female and it is possible to underestimate my abilities
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Yes it does, women might get paid less for doing the same job as men. This might affect her productivity. Plus men use their priorities to harass women in workplace.
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Yes, it is exceptional in some businesses because I am a woman only without money. Can I do it or not?
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Yes, because of the unequal relations between journalists and journalists.
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Yes, the society looks at me with a Donnie look, and I am vulnerable to abuse and harassment because I am a journalist woman. I travel, move and work late hours.
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	It affects us .. because it undoubtedly restricts us ... deprives us of the rights of many .. And thus. Detract from our values in everything ..
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Yes, as a girl I do not have enough travel to cover the centres of conflict and conflict between the parties
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Certainly, leads to the withdrawal of women media professionals.

Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Yeah
Sudan	26-35	Single	Master's	Yes, in media organizations, their abilities are reduced and their gender-based work is assessed and they are accused of exploiting their femininity if they have more information, a journalist, and sometimes verbal or physical harassment. Moreover, in the event of childbirth, their rights are often misrepresented in this regard They lose their job, wages and promotion in the career ladder less than their male counterparts, which negatively affects their performance. The community is still looking at women as inferior, so an official or citizen may refuse to cooperate with you just because you are a woman journalist.
Iraq	36-50	Widow	Bachelor's	Yes affects.
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	Yes by discrimination

Category	Key words
Community	Inability to move/ work late/ be in conflict zones // Social outlook – community perceiving WJ as inferior // Will not cooperate.
Economic	Professional progress delay// Work rights e.g. maternity leave // Unequal promotional opportunities // Unappreciation // Less pay (= less productive) // Cannot cover some topics/ stories // Unable to participate in decision making
Violence	Physical / psychological / verbal abuse // Vulnerability to harassment as a WJ

Main Concerns

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	GBV Threats Main Concerns
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	The danger is uneven but the main concerns are harassment, exclusion, arrest and detention
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Master's	My biggest fear is exclusion. Women journalists in Sudan are still considered second-class women journalists despite their obvious efforts and achievements. In addition, I have concerns about harassment, where I have been harassed verbally several times.
Jordan	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Yes, the societal and psychological effects resulting from gender-based violence
Palestine	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Yes .. bias to males .. Do not occupy senior positions
Jordan	36-50	Married	Bachelor's	Denial of rights
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	Yes / refraction and defeat at work, home and street
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	As a woman I find that the risks persist, especially in the absence of laws that hold the aggressors accountable
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	The danger is always present especially in the male mindset
Palestine	36-50	Married	Master's	do not apply – male journalist?
Jordan	26-35	Married	None	..... No
Lebanon	26-35	Married	None	Fear of harassment in the street as an example. Fear of domestic violence. Or fear of not achieving an ambition because of being a woman.
Palestine	26-35	Married	None	Yes, the Israeli occupation oppresses women and children
Sudan	50+	Married	None	No worries
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Yes, I feel the danger. GBV for women journalists is depriving them of opportunities to raise their professional clans and equal opportunities for job opportunities, career advancement, employment, training and rehabilitation, and create an unfriendly press environment
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	Yes
Iraq	36-50	Other	Bachelor's	Yes / I am subjected to verbal abuse and harassment and my inability to move naturally to the various means of work and my daily life
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	Yes, there is some fear that we live in Iraq and things are not good there
Iraq	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Yes, there are many concerns.
Jordan	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	I have no fears
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	I'm not at risk.
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Yes, often, some tasks are entrusted to men only and they are overwhelmed by the difficulties and risks that can be experienced

Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	There is no danger in the deep sense
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	I was initially very scared but recently I found that the mentality of the male society will not be silent unless I do not do it anymore
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Yes .. I feel the danger and certainly .. I do not fear the fact, although I realize that they do not fear God in us and in everyone who has a path in his voice gives him the right and his victory
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Yes, my position is lost even after five years
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Certainly, the fear that women journalists will succumb to this violence, leading to their concentration in certain positions according to stereotypes.
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	No
Sudan	26-35	Single	Master's	Yes, exclusion, harassment
Iraq	36-50	Widow	Bachelor's	Sit at home and send work via e-mail!
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	Yeah -

Category	**Key points**
Harassment	Domestic Violence // Harassment // Exclusion // Arrest // Detention // Verbal
Economic damage	Tasks Only Given to Men // Bias // Inability to Achieve Ambitions // Access Opportunities // Defeat at Work // Job Loss
State	Absence of Laws // Oppressive Society // Inability to Move // Denial of Rights// Male Society // Harassment in The Street

Reason for being a WJ

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	Why WJ Despite Risks
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	The love of the press profession and the love of work on the issues of women and children and vice versa and work to address them in the media
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Master's	Because I want to work in this area
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	I did not get an appointment that fits my testimony to the press because it is an open door to everyone and makes me express myself internally even if in politics no one can stand in front of the pen.
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	I love this profession and find myself in it .. It is the food of life
Jordan	36-50	Married	Bachelor's	I love this profession
Jordan	26-35	Married	None	No
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	To defend the rights of minorities and marginalized groups and to reflect the concerns of society
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	Career troubles but where the message is moving
Lebanon	26-35	Married	None	We live only real when we challenge them.
Palestine	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Love journalism profession
Palestine	36-50	Married	Master's	do not apply
Palestine	26-35	Married	None	Love work and show important issues
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Love journalism and adventure
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Because I love my work and believe in my message as a media change and reflect people's issues and human rights issues and draw attention to many human rights issues including violence based on gender
Iraq	36-50	Other	Bachelor's	My love for work and secure to make the impossible in my country, which suffered wars and tragedies
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	Journalism for me Kalasharian applies to me and instinct appeared talent in the field of media and I always love to transfer the suffering of people and their problems to the media and conduct investigations and dialogues so that I can know the characters and the definition of people
Iraq	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Because it is the means by which we can convey the voice of women and defend their rights in particular and human rights in general and because the press is the voice of citizens.
Jordan	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Because of the will and belief myself that I am capable of this work

Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Because personal liberties are taken away, work and choice are personal freedom no matter what the risks.
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	My love for specialty follows Drstow
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	I'm a social worker and activist. Became activist to make a change in the society.
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	I believe that I am part of the social, political and economic change in my country
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Because I love writing and I know it's a career looking for trouble
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Lahabi told my staff and I believe that what I offer is useful to many
Sudan	26-35	Single	Master's	Because I love to search for information and news and I have a great passion for the profession and know that women are capable and reactors in the field of journalism despite the risks, and I think that mechanisms should be developed to protect women journalists instead of trying to remove them because of the potential risks.
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	I loved and loved the book
Iraq	36-50	Widow	Bachelor's	I love journalism and I love writing
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	Desire and hobby

Category	Key words
Love	Passion // Hobby // Love for Writing // Profession // Work
Standing up for Human Rights	Reflecting Peoples Issues // Drawing Attention to Human Rights // Activism to Change Society // Defending Minorities // Conveying the Voices of Women

Media Portrayal

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	Media Portrayal as a WJ
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	A specialist journalist dealing with issues of women and children
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Master's	Journalists are respected by society but sometimes have reputation for media workers
Jordan	36-50	Married	Bachelor's	According to the media in general unsatisfactory
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	Unfortunately, the media today is heading a dangerous trend to honor the women, but they were small and beautiful and giveable to the elderly, despite their creativity in the work of the press do not mention even a word of thanks
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	There is always a preference for men at the expense of women
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	Stereotype
Palestine	36-50	Married	Master's	do not apply
Jordan	26-35	Married	None	No
Lebanon	26-35	Married	None	As a commodity, or a means of attraction.
Sudan	50+	Married	None	For the profession
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Is different from one way to the other, but the media is still governed by a male mentality where the exclusion of women
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	Sometimes a rebellious woman and out of the customs and traditions of conservative society and sometimes a strong woman is very rare
Iraq	36-50	Other	Bachelor's	Fun and increase in my ambition
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	As a researcher and journalist concerned with sports
Iraq	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Women journalists are marginalized in the media
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	In my country we classify in a typical way that appearance and color are the reason for the appointment without looking at our competencies and experiences
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	I do not know
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	In my country, we are portrayed as journalists because we do not have sufficient resources and there are people behind us who complete our work
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Very wonderful ... I adore the challenge to achieve myself, although death may someday be the outcome of this .. I am most important to die and I am tall with all my wishes and values in my community
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Maybe a quality .. A question for readers

Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	According to a stereotype that limits my potential and binds me.
Iraq	36-50	Widow	Bachelor's	Most of them portray us as puppets!

Category	Key words
Positive	Wonderful // Fun // Ambition
Excluded	Marginalised – Journalism is a Masculine Profession // Preference for Men (At the Expense of Women) // Media Men Mentality // Exclusion // Marginalisation // Stereotype
Unvalued	Puppets // A Commodity // Only Care About Appearance // Ignore Competencies // Experience // Unsatisfactory // 'Not A Word of Thanks' // Not Given Sufficient Resources

State Support

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	State Support Why
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	I do not feel support, but rather scaling because it is a state that defines the work of women journalists on certain issues
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Master's	No
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	No
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	No, because the government in the country is based on a masculine, tribal and partisan basis
Jordan	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Yeah
Jordan	36-50	Married	Bachelor's	Sometimes
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	The state is absent from the concerns of the people
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	Both states are absent
Lebanon	26-35	Married	None	Both. The state does not support journalists in general. Nor does the state win women in particular.
Palestine	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	no
Palestine	36-50	Married	Master's	do not apply
Palestine	26-35	Married	None	few
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Little bit
Sudan	50+	Married	None	No
Iraq	36-50	Other	Bachelor's	Not because we are a male society
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	There is not enough support from the state, especially regarding the protection of journalists from murder and kidnapping, and there are no laws that protect them, if any, they are not effective
Iraq	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Support is very, very poor, because women generally suffer from discrimination and return and the denial of their rights.
Jordan	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	A bit is not always
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Limited support, because the concept of freedom is relative according to political considerations.
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	No, the state is corrupted.
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Do not feel the support laws are restricted to freedoms and the lack of democracy and the difficulty of getting information
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Not because all laws are against women from the law of public order.
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	No press in my country is subject to restrictions and censorship so better work with websites and other parallel networks and internal policies of newspapers will not always be restricted to fre
Sudan	26-35	Single	Master's	I do not feel fully supported, laws are still generally based on discrimination against women.
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Never, not while the path of its policies and policies is misguided and I am against it
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	No, there is no state
Iraq	36-50	Widow	Bachelor's	Ostensibly supports ..
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	There is no freedom or law that protects the profession

Category	Key words
Patriarchal Society	Male Society // Women Suffer Generally from Discrimination // Laws Are Against Women // Women Difficulty Getting Information
Absence of State	Laws Restrict Freedom // Lack of Democracy // Misguided Policy // No Protection from Murder // Kidnapping of Journalists
Somewhat	Little Bit // Sometimes // Not Always

10.4. Quantitative Analysis

Reporting GBV and Socio-demographics

Nationality	Age	Education	Rights Knowledge	Economic	Psychological	Physical	Sexual	Sexual Harassment	Digital Attack	Online Harassment
Yemen	26-35	Bachelor's	No - Neither	Employer	Employer	Authorities				
Sudan	26-35	Bachelor's	No - Neither		Family/ Friends	Family/ Friend			Friends/ Family	Employer
Jordan	36-50	Bachelor's	Yes - Both	Employer	Employer					
Sudan	26-35	Bachelor's	Yes - Both	DNR	Employer		DNR			
Iraq	36-50	Bachelor's	Yes - Both	Employer	Employer	Authorities		Authorities	DNR	Moderator
Yemen	26-35	Bachelor's	Yes - Both	DNR	DNR			DNR	Employer	
Sudan	26-35	Bachelor's	Yes - Both	DNR	Family/ Friends	Family/ Friend	Friends	DNR	Friends/ Family	
Lebanon	18-25	Bachelor's	Yes - International			Family/ Friend				
Iraq	18-25	Bachelor's	Yes - National/ Local				DNR			Moderator
Iraq	36-50	Bachelor's	Yes - National/ Local	Employer	Employer					
Palestine	26-35	Bachelor's	Yes - National/ Local	Employer						
Sudan	36-50	Diploma	No - Neither	Other	Employer		DNR	Other		DNR
Iraq	36-50	Diploma	No - Neither	Employer	Family/ Friends		Employer	Employer	DNR	
Sudan	26-35	Diploma	Other/	DNR	DNR		DNR	DNR	Employer	Employer
Palestine	36-50	Master's	Yes - Both						Friends/ Family	
Sudan	26-35	Master's	Yes - National/ Local	Employer	Employer	Employer		DNR	DNR	DNR
Sudan	26-35	Master's	Yes - National/ Local	Employer	Employer	Employer	Employer	Employer	DNR	
Palestine	50+	None	Other/	Employer	DNR			DNR	Employer	Employer
Jordan	26-35	None	Other/						Friends/ Family	
Lebanon	26-35	None	Yes - Both	Employer						Moderator
Sudan	50+	None	Yes - Both	Employer	Employer	Employer				
Palestine	26-35	None	Yes - Both	DNR	Employer	Authorities	Authorities	DNR		Police
Sudan	50+	None	Yes - Both	DNR	DNR	DNR		DNR	DNR	
Iraq	36-50	None	Yes - National/ Local	DNR	DNR			DNR	DNR	DNR
Iraq	36-50	PhD	Yes - Both	Other	Authorities	DNR	DNR			

Before GBV

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	Env U/R	Organisation Policies	Organisation Training	BestAction forWJ	CanYouAccess GBVTools
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Both	No	No	Network	Somewhat
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Both	No	No	Network	Yes
Iraq	36-50	Other	Bachelor's	Both	No	No	Network	Yes
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Master's	Urban	No	No	Network	Yes
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Urban	No	No	Network	Yes
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Both	No	No	Observatory	Yes

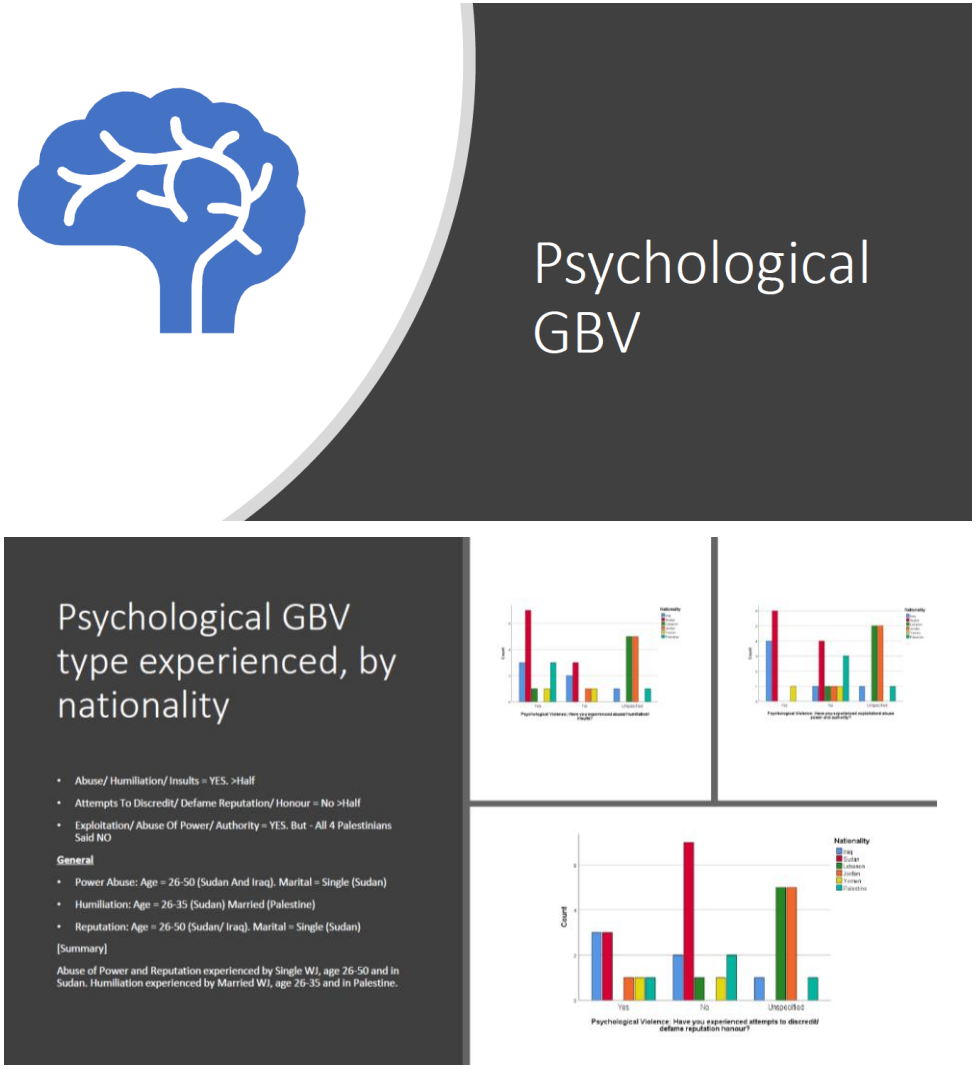
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Urban	No	No	Observatory	Yes
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Both	No	No	Observatory	Yes
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Urban	No	No	Observatory	no
Sudan	26-35	Single	Master's	Urban	No	No	Observatory	Yes
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Urban	No	No	Observatory	
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	Urban	No	No	Observatory	Somewhat
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	Both	No	Yes	Observatory	
Jordan	36-50	Married	Bachelor's	Urban	No	No	x	
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	Both	x	Yes	Network	
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	Urban	Yes	No	Network	
Palestine	50+	Married	None	Rural	Yes	No	Network	
Iraq	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	x	Yes	Yes	Network	
Iraq	36-50	Widow	Bachelor's	Both	Yes	Yes	Network	
Palestine	26-35	Married	None	Both	Yes	Yes	Network	Yes
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	Both	Yes	No	Observatory	Yes
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Urban	Yes	x	Observatory	no
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	x	Yes	Yes	Observatory	Yes
Palestine	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Urban	Yes	Yes	Observatory	
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	Both	Yes	Yes	Observatory	Yes
Lebanon	26-35	Married	None	Urban	Yes	No	Other - Both	

Future Actions

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	BestActionforWJ	KnowledgeOfRights	ManualsKnowledge
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Master's	Network	Yes - National/ Local	Yes
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	Network	No - Neither	Yes
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	Network	Yes - National/ Local	x
Palestine	50+	Married	None	Network	Other/ x	x
Palestine	26-35	Married	None	Network	Yes - Both	Yes
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Network	Yes - Both	Yes
Iraq	36-50	Other	Bachelor's	Network	Yes - Both	Yes
Iraq	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Network	Yes - National/ Local	x
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Network	Yes - Both	No
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Network	Yes - Both	Yes
Iraq	36-50	Widow	Bachelor's	Network	Yes - National/ Local	x
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	Observatory	Other/ x	Yes
Palestine	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	Observatory	Yes - National/ Local	x
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Observatory	Yes - Both	x
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	Observatory	Yes - Both	Yes
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	Observatory	Yes - National/ Local	No
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	Observatory	No - Neither	Yes
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Observatory	No - Neither	No
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Observatory	Yes - Both	Yes
Sudan	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Observatory	Yes - Both	Yes
Yemen	26-35	Single	Bachelor's	Observatory	No - Neither	No
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	Observatory	Yes - Both	Yes

Sudan	26-35	Single	Master's	Observatory	Yes - National/ Local	No
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	Observatory	No - Neither	Yes
Lebanon	26-35	Married	None	Other - Both	Yes - Both	x
Jordan	26-35	Married	Bachelor's	x	Yes - Both	x
Jordan	36-50	Married	Bachelor's	x	Yes - Both	x
Lebanon	26-35	Married	Master's	x	Yes - National/ Local	x
Palestine	36-50	Married	Master's	x	Yes - Both	x
Jordan	26-35	Married	None	x	Other/ x	x
Jordan	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	x	No - Neither	x
Lebanon	18-25	Single	Bachelor's	x	Yes - International	x
Jordan	18-25	Single	Master's	x	No - Neither	x

10.5.Analysis Example: Psychological GBV



Psychological GBV type experienced, by ages

Power Abuse/ Age = 26-50

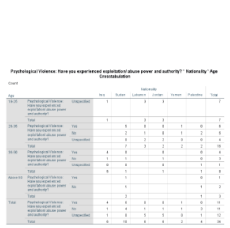
18-25 (All Unspecified). 26-35 (7 - From Sudan). 36-50 (4 From Iraq). 50+ (1 From Sudan).

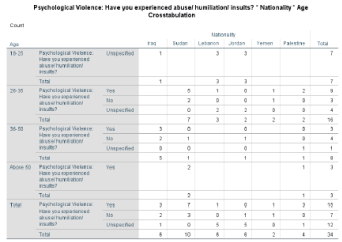
Humiliation/ Age = 26-35

18-25 (All Unspecified). 26-35 = 9 (Sudan). 36-50 = 3 (Iraq). 50+ = 3 (Sudan).

Reputation/ Age = 26-50

18-25 (All Unspecified). 26-35 = 4 (Sudan). 36-50 = 4 (Iraq). 50 = 1 (Palestine)





Psychological Violence: Have you experienced abuse/ humiliation/ insults? * Nationality * Age Crosstabulation

Count

Age			Nationality						
			Iraq	Sudan	Lebanon	Jordan	Yemen	Palestine	Total
18-25	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced abuse/ humiliation/ insults?	Unspecified	1		3	3			7
	Total		1		3	3			7
26-35	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced abuse/ humiliation/ insults?	Yes		5	1	0	1	2	9
		No		2	0	0	1	0	3
		Unspecified		0	2	2	0	0	4
	Total			7	3	2	2	2	16
36-50	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced abuse/ humiliation/ insults?	Yes	3	0		0		0	3
		No	2	1		1		0	4
		Unspecified	0	0		0		1	1
	Total		5	1		1		1	8
Above 50	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced abuse/ humiliation/ insults?	Yes		2				1	3
	Total			2				1	3
Total	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced abuse/ humiliation/ insults?	Yes	3	7	1	0	1	3	15
		No	2	3	0	1	1	0	7
		Unspecified	1	0	5	5	0	1	12
	Total		6	10	6	6	2	4	34

Psychological GBV type experienced, by marital status

Power Abuse/ Marital = Single

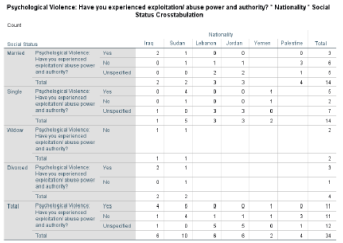
3 (Iraq). Single = 5 (Sudan). Widow = 2 (Iraq/ Sudan). Divorced = 3 (Iraq)

Reputation/ Marital = Single

Married = 3 (All). Single = 4 (Sudan). Widow = 2 (Iraq/ Sudan). Divorced = 2 (Iraq)

Humiliation/ Martial = Married

Married = 7 (Palestine). Single = 5 (Sudan). Widow = 1 (Iraq). Divorced = 2 (Iraq/ Sudan)



Psychological Violence: Have you experienced exploitation/ abuse power and authority? * Nationality * Social Status Crosstabulation

Count

Social Status			Nationality						
			Iraq	Sudan	Lebanon	Jordan	Yemen	Palestine	Total
Married	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced exploitation/ abuse power and authority?	Yes	2	1	3	0		0	3
		No	0	5	1	1		3	6
		Unspecified	0	0	2	2		1	5
	Total		2	2	3	3		4	14
Single	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced exploitation/ abuse power and authority?	Yes	0	4	3	0	1		5
		No	0	1	3	0	1		2
		Unspecified	1	0	3	3	0		7
	Total		1	5	3	3	2		14
Widow	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced exploitation/ abuse power and authority?	No	1	1					2
	Total		1	1					2
Divorced	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced exploitation/ abuse power and authority?	Yes	2	1					3
		No	0	1					1
	Total		2	2					4
Total	Psychological Violence: Have you experienced exploitation/ abuse power and authority?	Yes	4	6	3	0	1	0	11
		No	1	4	1	1	1	3	11
		Unspecified	1	0	5	5	0	1	12
	Total		6	10	6	6	2	4	34

Perception: Most prominent Psychological GBV type

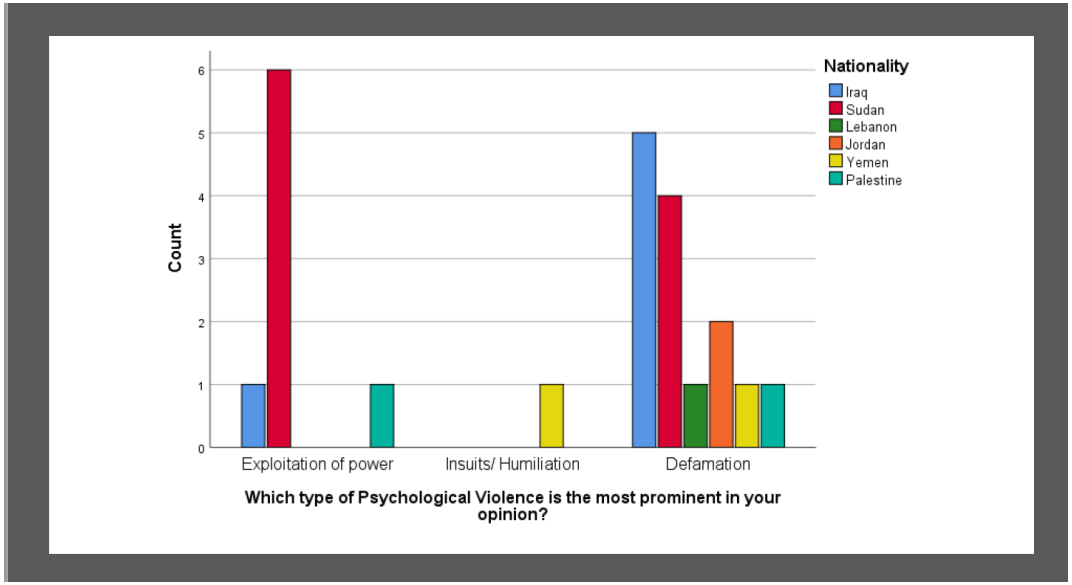
- Nationality = defamation of honour is prominent in Iraq. Abuse of authority is prominent in Sudan.
- Age = abuse of power only applies to those <35 and >50
- No pattern for Marital, education, env (U/R or CPC) or frequency

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	Env U/R	Env CPC	Psych_MostProminent	Psych_Extent
Iraq	36-50	Widow	B	Both	n/a	Exposure to honor	Scarcely
Iraq	36-50	Other	B	Both	n/a	Fight your work, your performance and your efficiency	Frequently
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	Both	n/a	Attempts to defame reputation and honor because you can work physically liquidation of media women or journalists under the pretext of honor in addition to the defamation of the consequences of psychological consequences may lead to depression and suicide	Scarcely
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	Urban	Conflict	Defamation, defamation and threat of liquidation	Frequently
Iraq	18-25	Single	B	n/a	PC	Defamation and dishonor	Unspecified
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	Urban	n/a	The man should climb on the woman's shoulder and take the medal of the championship	Frequently
Jordan	18-25	Single	M	Urban	Both	Attempts to deform reputation, because the reputation is close to the human wherever he goes.	Never
Jordan	36-50	Married	B	Urban	n/a	Defamation	Frequently
Lebanon	26-35	Married	M	Both	n/a	Defamation	Unspecified
Palestine	50+	Married	None	Rural	n/a	Defamation	Scarcely
Palestine	26-35	Married	B	Urban	n/a	Exploitation of power	Scarcely
Sudan	26-35	Single	B	Both	PC	Distorting reputation and honor	Frequently
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Urban	n/a	Attempts to discredit repugnance and humiliation for professional jealousy	Scarcely
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Urban	n/a	Abuse and devaluation of women journalists and the lack of appreciation for the distinguished press work of women	Frequently
Sudan	26-35	Single	M	Urban	n/a	Attempts to defame reputation	Frequently
Sudan	26-35	Single	B	Urban	n/a	Exploitation of power	Scarcely
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	M	Urban	Conflict	Exploitation of power	Frequently
Sudan	26-35	Single	B	Both	PC	Distortion and reprehensible abuse	Frequently
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	Both	Both	Abuse, abuse and lack of appreciation of work	Frequently
Sudan	26-35	Single	B	Both	Both	Lack of freedom of expression	Frequently
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	Both	n/a	Not professional	Frequently
Yemen	26-35	Single	B	Both	Both	All of them .. because it touches my dignity	Frequently
Yemen	26-35	Single	B	Urban	PC	But the Yemeni society always resorted to it and became its habit in case of objection	Frequently

Exploitation of power (abuse of authority)

Insults or humiliation

Distort reputation/ honour (defamation)



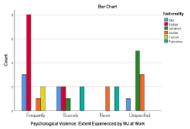
Psychological GBV: Extent of significance

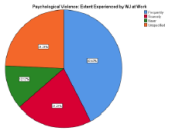
Frequently Experienced

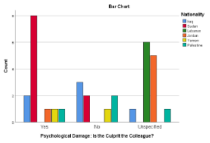
Psychological Violence: Extent Experienced by WJ at Work * Nationality Crosstabulation

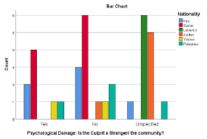
Count

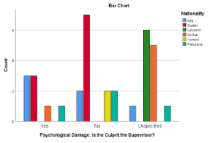
		Nationality						
		Iraq	Sudan	Lebanon	Jordan	Yemen	Palestine	Total
Psychological Violence: Extent Experienced by WJ at Work	Frequently	3	8	0	1	2	0	14
	Scarcely	2	2	1	0	0	2	7
	Never	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
	Unspecified	1	0	5	3	0	0	9
Total		6	10	6	6	2	4	34

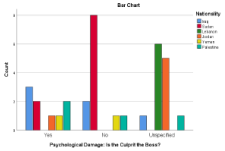


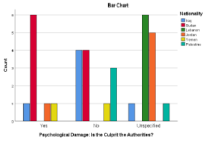


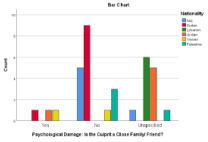




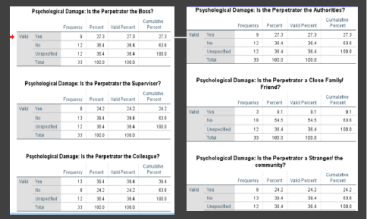


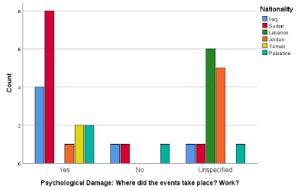


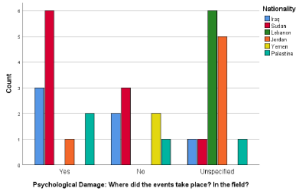


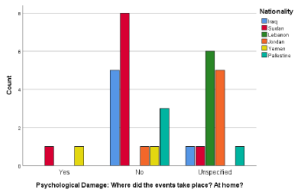


Psychological GBV Culprit



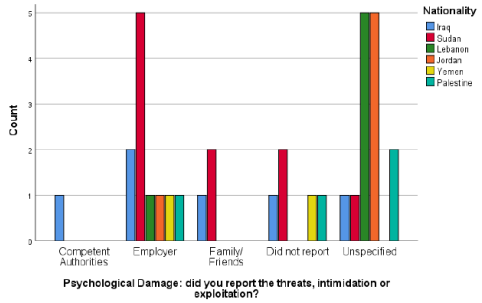






Psychological GBV Location

At work and in the field.



Psychological Damage: did you report the threats, intimidation or exploitation? * Nationality Crosstabulation

Count

		Nationality						
		Iraq	Sudan	Lebanon	Jordan	Yemen	Palestine	Total
Psychological Damage: did you report the threats, intimidation or exploitation?	Competent Authorities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Employer	2	5	1	1	1	1	11
	Family/ Friends	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Did not report	1	2	0	0	1	1	5
	Unspecified	1	1	5	5	0	2	14
Total		6	10	6	6	2	4	34

Did you report the Psychological GBV? To whom?

Result: Employer

Did you Report it? Why? What the Outcome? Are you Satisfied?

- Generally no clear patterns for nationality (although Palestine did not answer) / age (although no 18-25 answered) / marital / education... not enough responses.

Reported to:

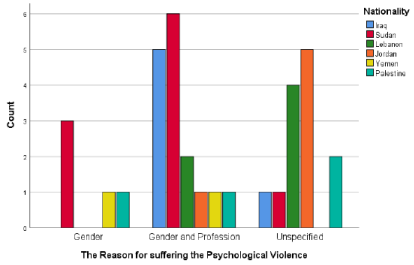
- Reasons for not reporting/ only telling family/ friends = fear/ it being pointless ('no solutions for such cases')
- Those fighting for change reported to employers or competent authorities
- Those 'raising awareness' refer to telling their employer (not the public)

Outcome/ satisfaction

- Interestingly, those satisfied with the outcome of having reported psychological violence are those who told family and friends. They said there was no point talking to their employer etc. but their family/ friends gave them social/ psychological support to get through violence.
- Respondent who told competent authorities seemed the most satisfied with the outcome (judge filing for a formal apology – this was the PhD respondent from Iraq = significant).
- 2 respondents who told employer were satisfied by gaining psychological aid/ the threats being stopped.
- Those who said no either did not report employer as they thought it would be futile or did report to employer but no action was taken.

Nationality	Age	Marital	Education	Psych_Report_Who	Psych_Report_Reason	Psycho_Report_OutcomeSatisfaction
Iraq	36-50	Other	None	Did not report	I have not been informed of the status quoeu	No
Iraq	36-50	Married	Diploma	Family/ Friends	I should not inform the employer because he would simply expel me and fight me not to work in any institution go through his relations to return to him	No, not God
Iraq	36-50	Other	B	Employer	The highest level of managers and did not take any action against him unfortunately	Yes Not dissatisfied
Iraq	36-50	Widow	B	Employer	I asked to publish a news report and asked me something haraam	Yes I sent him down and Talat
Iraq	36-50	Married	PhD	Competent Authorities	Because my life is in danger and my family's future may collapse, I had no choice but to eliminate, not to enforce the law, as much as to inform the party that I am still holding and will not collapse and the kind of moral support for my family	Yes Is somewhat satisfactory because the judge has filed a formal apology on condition that the case be withdrawn
Jordan	36-50	Married	B	Employer	Endangered	No No
Sudan	26-35	Single	B	Employer	Because he dragged me personally in the grip of coffee and promised me the opportunity to work and when he tried to harass me verbally and felt the psychological damage left him and cut off my relationship with him	
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Diploma	Did not report	There are no solutions for such cases	Lauderdale
Sudan	36-50	Widow	Diploma	Employer	In the slow pace of work that impedes progress in work	No not satisfied
Sudan	26-35	Single	M	Employer	I informed the employer that the organization is responsible for protecting its employees	No Support myself, I am not completely satisfied
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Did not report	I was told for fear of my social situation	No I have not been informed
Sudan	26-35	Single	B	Family/ Friends	I reached because the threats spread to my surrounding	Yes Social and psychological support
Sudan	26-35	Single	B	Family/ Friends	Because the actions are futile and can be resolved against me and informed friends and family to receive support	Yes I am satisfied with the support of my friends and family
Sudan	26-35	Divorced	M	Employer	I was told that you should not be silent	Yes Psychological aid
Sudan	50+	Married	None	Employer	I have reached the psychological protection of the implementation of threats and to stop such a threat and to establish the incident	Yes Threats have been stopped
Yemen	26-35	Single	B	Did not report	Because there is no fear but God - When you are in danger led by	No I will be the accused
Yemen	26-35	Single	B	Employer	Perhaps something will change	No Myself is useless

Did not report (Fear/ Pointless) Fight for change Raise awareness



The Reason for suffering the Psychological Violence * Nationality Crosstabulation

Count

		Nationality						
		Iraq	Sudan	Lebanon	Jordan	Yemen	Palestine	Total
The Reason for suffering the Psychological Violence	Gender	0	3	0	0	1	1	5
	Gender and Profession	5	6	2	1	1	1	16
	Unspecified	1	1	4	5	0	2	13
Total		6	10	6	6	2	4	34

Why did you suffer this Psychological GBV?

10.6.SPSS Data

Nationality	Country_Residence	Age	MaritalStatus	Religion	Education	Education Programme	Experience	PressType1_Mainstream
Palestine	Palestine	50+	Married	Muslim	None			No
Yemen	Yemen	26-35	Single	Muslim	Bachelors	History	17	Yes
Palestine	Palestine	26-35	Married	Muslim	None			No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single		Bachelors	Arts	6	No
Iraq	Iraq	36-50	Widow	Muslim	Bachelors	Media Department Pr		No
Iraq	Iraq	36-50	Divorced	Muslim	Bachelors	Business Science/ Acc		Yes
Lebanon	Lebanon	26-35	Married	Muslim	None		7	Yes
Palestine	Palestine	26-35	Married	Muslim	Bachelors	Journalism and Media		Yes
Iraq	Iraq	36-50	Divorced	Muslim	None		9	No
Lebanon	Lebanon	26-35	Married		Masters	Journalism		Yes
Jordan	Jordan	18-25	Single	Muslim	Masters	Women Studies		No
Yemen	Yemen	26-35	Single	Muslim	Bachelors	Informatio	4	No
Lebanon	Lebanon	18-25	Single	Christian	Bachelors			No
Sudan	Sudan	50+	Married	Muslim	None			Yes
Sudan	Sudan	50+	Married	Muslim	None		15	No
Jordan	Jordan	26-35	Married	Muslim	None			No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single	Muslim	Masters	Radio and	4	Yes
Iraq	Iraq	36-50	Married	Muslim	PhD	Political Sc	27	Yes
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single	Muslim	Bachelors		6	Yes
Palestine	Palestine	36-50	Married	Muslim	Masters	Democracy and Huma		No
Iraq	Iraq	18-25	Single	Muslim	Bachelors			No
Iraq	Iraq	36-50	Married	Muslim	Diploma	Agriculture/ Teaching		Yes
Lebanon	Lebanon	18-25	Single	Christian	Bachelors	Social and medical wo		No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Muslim	Masters			Yes
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single	Muslim	Bachelors	Literature	6	No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Muslim	Diploma	media	10	No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single	Muslim	Bachelors	Science	4	No
Sudan	Sudan	36-50	Widow	Muslim	Diploma	Economics	10	No
Jordan	Jordan	26-35	Married	Muslim	Bachelors	Nutrition a	0	No
Jordan	Jordan	18-25	Single	Muslim	Bachelors	Business M	0	No
Jordan	Jordan	18-25	Single	Muslim	Masters	Public rela	2	Yes
Jordan	Jordan	36-50	Married		Bachelors		10	Yes
Lebanon	Lebanon	26-35	Married	Christian	Masters		4	Yes
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single	Muslim	Masters	media	2008	No
Sudan	Sudan	36-50	Single	Muslim	Bachelors	education	2003	No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Married	Muslim	Diploma	to announ	2005	No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Muslim	Diploma	Translatior	2010	Yes
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Muslim	Diploma	Translatior	2010	Yes
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Divorced	Muslim	Diploma	Translatior	2010	Yes
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single	Muslim	Bachelors	Mail etiqu	2013	No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single	Muslim	Masters	Informatio	2009	No
Sudan	Sudan	26-35	Single	Muslim	Bachelors	media	2009	Yes
Sudan	Sudan	36-50	Divorced	Muslim	Diploma	Translatior	1998	No
Sudan	Sudan	36-50	Divorced	Muslim	Diploma	Translatior	1998	No
Sudan	Sudan	36-50	Single	Muslim	Masters	to announ	2000	No

PressType2_Freelance	PressType3_Citizen	PressType4_Blogger	PressType5_Activist	WorkTopics	Environment_UrbanRural	Environment_CPC	DaytoDay	Definition_Violence
No	No	No	Yes	Human Rights	Rural			Intentiona
Yes	No	No	Yes	General News	Both	Both	Patriarchy,	Political, P
No	No	No	Yes	Community/ Life	Both		Positive	Psych
Yes	No	No	Yes	Community/ Life	Both	Post Confli	Positive	Poltical, G
Yes	No	No	No	Community/ Life	Both		Harassmer	Economic
No	No	No	No	Womens Rights	Both		Challengin	Physical, V
No	No	No	No	General News	Urban		Challengin	Physical, V
No	No	No	No	General News	Urban		Positive	Physical, V
Yes	No	No	No	Womens Rights	Both		Patriarchy,	Physical, G
No	No	No	No	Community/ Life	Both			Physical, V
No	No	No	Yes	General News	Urban	Both	Positive	Physical, V
Yes	No	No	Yes	Community/ Life	Urban	Post Confli	Challengin	Physical, V
No	No	No	Yes					Intentiona
No	No	No	No	General News	Urban		Positive	Physical, V
Yes	No	No	No		Urban		Challengin	Physical, V
No	Yes	No	No	Human Rights	Rural	Both		Psych
No	No	No	No	Politics	Urban		Harassmer	Physical, V
No	No	No	Yes	Womens Rights	Urban	Conflict	Patriarchy,	Political, P
No	No	No	No	Human Rights	Urban		Patriarchy,	Physical, V
No	No	No	No	General News		Conflict		Verbal, Se
No	No	No	Yes	Womens Rights		Post Confli	Challengin	Physical, P
No	No	No	No	General News	Urban		Challengin	Verbal, Ge
No	No	No	Yes	Human Rights	Urban	Post Confli		Physical, V
No	No	No	No	Politics	Urban	Conflict	Challengin	Intentiona
Yes	No	No	Yes	Community/ Life	Both	Post Confli	Challengin	Physical, V
Yes	No	No	No	Womens Rights	Both	Both	Harassmer	Physical, P
Yes	No	No	No		Both	Both		Intentional
Yes	No	No	No	General News	Both		Patriarchy,	Political
No	No	No	Yes		Rural	Post Confli		Intentiona
No	No	No	Yes	Community/ Life	Both	Post Confli	Challengin	Physical, V
No	No	No	No	General News	Urban	Post Confli	Positive	Physical, V
No	No	No	No		Urban		Positive	Political
No	No	No	No	Community/ Life	Urban	Both	Challengin	Physical, P
Yes	No	No	No	Human Rights	Both	Post Confli	Challengin	economic
Yes	No	No	No	Womens Rights	Both	Both	Harassmer	physical Ps
Yes	No	No	Yes	Womens Rights	Urban	Both	Harassmer	verbal phy
No	No	No	No	Community/ Life	Both	Post Confli	Challengin	political ec
No	No	No	No	Community/ Life	Both	Post Confli	Challengin	verbal phy
No	No	No	No	Community/ Life	Both	Post Confli	Challengin	economic
Yes	No	No	No	Politics	Urban	Post Confli	Challengin	physical
No	Yes	No	No	Womens Rights	Both	Both	Challengin	phsyical ve
No	No	No	No	General News	Urban	Conflict	Challengin	physical ve
No	No	No	No	Politics	Urban	Both	Harassmer	physical Ps
No	No	No	No	Politics	Urban	Post Confli	Harassmer	physical ve
Yes	No	No	No	Politics	Urban	Conflict	Positive	political

Definition_GBV	DoesGBVaffectWJ_How	GBV_MainConcerns	WhyWJDespiteRisks	MediaPortrayal	KnowledgeOfRights	StateSupport_Why	Ec_Type1_LimitedAccesstoLabourMarket	Ec_Type2_LackofPromotion	Ec_Type3_UnchangedorLowSalary	Ec_Type4_PreventionofTopics	Ec_Type5_None	Ec_MostProminent_Why	Ec_Frequency	Ec_Perpetrator	Ec_Report_Who	Ec_Report_Reason	Ec_OutcomeSatisfaction	Ec_Reason	Psych_Type1_ExploitPower
Gender							No	No	Yes										
Psych	Economic	The State		Positive	Yes - Both	No - Patria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unchanged	Frequently	Boss	Employer		discipline	Gender an	No
Society		The State	Love and F		Yes - Both	Somewhat	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Difficulty a	Frequently	Boss	Did not re			Gender an	Yes
Economic,	Economic	Economic	Rights	Unvalued	No - Neith	No - Abser	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		Scarcely	All	Did not re			Gender	No
Economic		Economic	Love	Excluded	Yes - Natic		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Little or nc	Frequently					Gender an	No
Gender	Communit	The State	Love and F	Positive	Yes - Both	No - Patria	No	Yes	No	No	No	Difficulty a	Frequently	Boss	Employer	Standing u	left job	Gender an	No
Gender, Se	Economic	Harassmer	Rights	Unvalued	Yes - Both	No - Abser	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Preventior	Frequently	Boss	Employer	Need for n	satisfied	Gender an	Yes
Gender, Ec	Communit	Economic	Love		Yes - Natic		No	No	Yes	No	No	Little or nc	Scarcely	Boss	Employer	Standing u	no change	Gender an	
Physical, V	Economic	The State	Rights		Yes - Natic	No - Patria	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Difficulty a	Frequently	Boss	Employer		no change	Gender an	No
Psych		The State	Rights	Excluded	Yes - Natic	No - Abser	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Little or nc	Frequently	Colleague	Did not re	Standing up for rights		Gender an	Yes
Gender, Sc	Economic	Economic	Rights	Unvalued	Yes - Both	No - Patria	No	No	No	No	No	Difficulty a	Scarcely					Gender an	No
Society	Communit	Economic	Love		No - Neith	No - Abser	No	No	No	No	No	Difficulty a	Scarcely						
Physical, S					No - Neith					Yes	No	Preventior	Scarcely	Boss	Employer	Standing u	Psych aid.	Gender an	No
Economic,			Love		Yes - Both	Somewhat	No	Yes	Yes										
Physical, V		Economic	Love and F	Excluded	Yes - Both		No	No	No	No	No	Little or nc	Scarcely	Boss	Did not re			Gender an	No
Society	Violence									Yes	No	Unchanged	Frequently	Colleague	Employer	Standing u	The damag	Gender an	Yes
Physical, V	Violence	Harassmer	Love and F		Yes - Natic	No - Patria	Yes	Yes	Yes										
Society, Ps			Love	Unvalued	Yes - Both	No - Patria	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Unchanged	Frequently	Boss	Employer	Need for n	unsatisfied	Gender an	Yes
Physical, S	Economic		Love		Yes - Both	No - Patria	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Unchanged	Scarcely	Boss	Other	Standing up for rights		Gender	Yes
Gender, Se	Violence				Yes - Both					No	No	Unchanged	Scarcely	Boss	Did not re	Need for n	satisfied	Gender an	Yes
Society	Economic	Harassmer	Rights	Excluded	Yes - Natic	No - Patria	No	No	No										
Physical		Economic	Rights	Unvalued	No - Neith		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Unchanged							
Gender, Pl	Economic		Rights		Yes - Inter	No - Abser	No	No	No	No	No	Unchanged	Frequently	Boss	Employer	Need for n	unsatisfied	Gender an	Yes
Gender, Pl		The State	Love	Excluded	Yes - Natic		No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes								
Society	Communit	The State	Rights	Unvalued	Yes - Both	No - Abser	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Preventior	Frequently	Boss	Employer	Standing u	unsatisfied	Gender an	Yes
Gender, Sc	Communit	Harassmer	Love and F			No - Patria	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Little or nc	Frequently		Did not re			Gender an	Yes
l Harm					Yes - Both		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unchanged	Frequently	Other	Did not re	Standing up for rights		Gender an	No
Economic	Violence		Love		No - Neith	No - Abser	No	No	No	Yes	No	Unchanged	Frequently	Boss	Did not re			Gender an	Yes
Society		Harassmer			Yes - Both	Somewhat				No	Yes		Never		Other			Gender an	No
Physical, V	Economic		Love and F		No - Neith	Somewhat													
erbal, Psyc			Love		No - Neith														
Physical, S		The State	Love	Unvalued	Yes - Both	Somewhat	No	No	No										
Gender	Economic	The State	Rights	Excluded	Yes - Natic	No - Abser				Yes	No	Unchanged	Frequently	Boss	Employer	Standing u	no change	Gender an	No
gender	Economic	Economic	Love	Excluded	Yes - Both	No - Abser													
gender ph	Communit	Economic	Love and F	Unvalued	Yes - Both			Yes	Yes										
society	Communit	Economic	Love and F	Excluded		No - Abser				Yes		Preventior	Frequently	Boss				Gender an	
political	Economic	Economic	Rights	Excluded	Yes - Natic	No - Abser													
political	Economic	The State	Rights	Excluded	Yes - Natic	No - Abser													
political	Communit	Economic	Rights	Positive	Yes - Natic	No - Abser													
gender	Violence	Harassmer	Love	Unvalued	No - Neith	No - Patria													
gender ec	Violence	Harassmer	Love	Positive	Yes - Both		Yes												
economic	Violence	Harassmer	Rights	Excluded	Yes - Both	No - Abser				Yes		Preventior	Scarcely	Society			Unsatisfied	Gender	
gender	Communit	The State	Love	Excluded	Yes - Both			Yes	Yes										
society	Violence	The State	Rights	Unvalued	Yes - Both	No - Patria						Difficulty a	Frequently	Boss	Employer		Unsatisfied	Gender an	Yes
society	Economic	Harassmer	Love and F	Positive	Yes - Inter	No - Abser													

Psych_Type2_DiscreditReputation	Psych_Type3_AbuseHumiliatInsult	Psych_MosProminent_Why	Psych_Frequency	Psych_Perpetrator1_Boss	Psych_Perpetrator2_Supervisor	Psych_Perpetrator3_Colleague	Psych_Perpetrator4_Authorities	Psych_Perpetrator5_Relative	Psych_Perpetrator6_Stranger
Yes	Yes	Defamatio	Scarcely	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
No	No	Defamatio	Frequently	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
No	Yes		Never	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Defamatio	Frequently	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Defamatio	Scarcely	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Defamatio	Frequently	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
			Scarcely						
No	Yes	Exploitatic	Scarcely	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	No	Defamatio	Scarcely	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
No	Yes	Defamatio							
		Defamatio	Never						
Yes	Yes	Insults/ Hu	Frequently	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	Defamatio	Scarcely	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
No	Yes	Exploitatic	Frequently	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
			Never						
Yes	Yes	Defamatio	Frequently	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Defamatio	Frequently	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
No	No	Exploitatic	Scarcely	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
			Never						
		Defamatio							
No	No	Exploitatic	Frequently	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
No	No	Exploitatic	Frequently	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Defamatio	Frequently	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
No	Yes	Exploitatic	Frequently	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
No	Yes	Exploitatic	Frequently	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	Exploitatic	Frequently	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Yes	No	Defamatio	Frequently	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Insults/ Hu	Frequently	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No
					No			No	No
					No			No	No
					No			No	No
					No			No	No
					No			No	No
	Yes	Insults/ Hu	Frequently		No	Yes	Yes	No	No
					No			No	No
		Exploitatic	Frequently	Yes	No	Yes		No	No
					No			No	No
					No			No	No

Psych_Location1_Field	Psych_Location2_Work	Psych_Location3_Home	Psych_Report_Who	Psych_Report_Reason	Psych_OutcomeSatisfaction	Psych_Reason	Physical_Type	Physical_MosProminent_Why	Physical_Frequency
Yes	Yes	No	Did not re			Gender and	Professio		Never
No	Yes	No	Did not re			Gender		Psych	Never
Yes	No	No	Employer			Gender		Psych	Scarcely
Yes	Yes	Yes	Family/ Fri	Fight for cl	Psych aid	Gender	the threat	Psych	Frequency
No	Yes	No	Employer	Raise awareness		Gender and	Professio		Scarcely
Yes	Yes	No	Employer	Fight for cl	unsatisfiec	Gender an	Prevent m		Never
No	Yes	No						Beatings/ I	Scarcely
Yes	No	No	Did not re			Gender and	Professio	Psych	Never
						Gender and	Professio		
									Never
No	Yes	Yes	Employer	Fight for cl	no change	Gender an	I was impri	Beatings/ I	Scarcely
						Gender and	Professio		
No	Yes	No	Did not re			Gender and	Professio	Sexual	Never
Yes	Yes	No	Employer	Fight for cl	satisfied. t	Gender an	Harassmer	Sexual	Scarcely
Yes	Yes	No	Employer	Raise awar	unsatisfiec	Gender an	One of the		Scarcely
Yes	Yes	No	Competen	Fight for cl	satisfied. c	Gender an	Stress and	Fatigue	Frequency
Yes	No	No	Employer			Gender			Never
								Beatings/ I	
No	Yes	No	Family/ Fri			Gender and	Professio		Never
Yes	Yes	No	Employer	Fight for cl	Psych aid	Gender an	Payment o	Beatings/ I	Scarcely
Yes	Yes	No	Family/ Fri		Psych aid -	Gender	Threats an	Psych	Scarcely
No	Yes	No	Did not re			Gender and	Professio	Beatings/ I	Never
No	Yes	No	Employer	Fight for cl	unsatisfiec	Gender and	Professio		Never
Yes	Yes	No	Employer		unsatisfiec	Gender and	Professio		
Yes	Yes	No	Employer		Stop publi	Gender an	beating	Beatings/ I	Scarcely
No	No	No							
No	No	No							
No	No	No							
No	No	No							
No	No	No							
Yes	Yes	No	Family/ Fri		Psych aid	Gender		Beatings/ I	Never
No	No	No							
Yes	Yes	No	Employer			Gender an	Threat	Beatings/ I	Frequency
No	No	No							
No	No	No							

Physical_Perpetrator	Physical_Location1_Work	Physical_Location2_Field	Physical_Location3_Home	Physical_Report_Who	Physical_Report_Reason	Physical_Outcome Satisfaction	Physical_Reason	Sexual_Type	Sexual_MostProminent_Why
Colleague							Gender		
Colleague							Gender an	Did not re	
All	No	Yes	No	Competen	Legal prot	court	Gender		
Stranger	Yes	Yes	No	Family/ Fri	Physical pr	His patient	Gender an	Touch	
Supervisor	Yes	No	No				Gender an	Harassmer	
Close Frier	No	No	Yes	Competen	Legal prot	satisfied	Gender an	Did not re	
Colleague								Did not re	
Colleague							Gender an	Did not re	
Colleague							Gender an		
Authorities	No	Yes	No	Competen	Legal prot	unsatisfiec	Gender an	Harassmer	
Colleague									
Colleague				Did not re	Reporting is futile		Gender an	Did not re	
Authorities	Yes	Yes	No	Employer	Physical pr	satisfied	Gender an		
All	Yes	Yes	No	Employer	Legal prot	unsatisfiec	Gender an		
All	Yes	No	No	Did not re	Reporting is futile		Gender an	Harassmer	
								Did not re	
							Gender		
								Harassmer	
				Family/ Fri					
Authorities	No	Yes	No	Employer	Legal protection		Profession	Did not re	Rape
Stranger	No	Yes	No	Family/ Fri	Reporting is futile		Gender an	Touch	Rape
Authorities	No	Yes	No		Reporting is futile		Gender an		
Other							Gender an	Harassmer	Sexual Har
Stranger		Yes					Gender an	Harassmer	Rape
							Gender an	Harassmer	Sexual Har
Boss	Yes	Yes		Employer		unsatisfiec	Gender an	Touch	Rape

Sexual_Frequency	Sexual_Perpetrator	Sexual_Location	Sexual_Report_Who	Sexual_Report_Reason	Sexual_OutcomeSatisfaction	Sexual_Reason	SexualH_Type1_CommentsandSounds	SexualH_Type2_AppearanceJokes	SexualH_Type3_VerbalThreats
Scarcely				Reputation		Gender	Yes	Yes	Yes
							Yes	Yes	Yes
Scarcely	Colleague	Work	Competen	Rights	court	Gender	No	No	No
Frequently	Colleague	Work		Reputation		Gender	No	Yes	No
Scarcely	Supervisor	Work				Gender an			
							Yes	Yes	No
							Yes	Yes	Yes
Never									
Never						Gender an	Yes	No	No
Never						Gender an	No	Yes	No
Never									
Scarcely	Colleague					Gender an	Yes	Yes	Yes
Never							No	Yes	No
						Gender an			
Scarcely	Authorities		Employer	Rights	Support m	Gender an	Yes	Yes	No
Scarcely	Authorities	Work	Did not re	Reporting	In a good r	Gender	Yes	Yes	No
			Did not re						
			Unspecifie						
			Did not re						
Never		Work	Employer	Reputatior	unsatisfiec	Gender an	Yes	No	No
Scarcely	All						No	Yes	No
Frequently	All	Field	Friends	Reporting	Satisfied w	Gender	Yes	Yes	Yes
Never	Other	Other	Did not re			Gender an	No	No	No
Frequently	Stranger	Field	Did not re	Reporting is futile			Yes	No	No
Scarcely	Authorities	Work	Employer		unsatisfiec	Gender an			
Scarcely	Stranger	Field	Friends		Psych aid	Gender	Yes		
Scarcely	Colleague	Work			1 satisfied	Gender an		Yes	

SexualH_MostProminent_Why	SexualH_Frequency	SexualH_Perpetrator	SexualH_Location1_Field	SexualH_Location2_Work	SexualH_Location3_Home	SexualH_Location4_Other	SexualH_Report_Who	SexualH_Report_Reason	SexualH_OutcomeSatisfaction
Physical to	Scarcely	Boss	Yes	No	No			Fear	
All	Frequently	Stranger	Yes	Yes	No			Law	I am the la
	Scarcely	Stranger	Yes	No	Yes				satisfied
Unwanted	Frequently	All						Law	
Physical to	Scarcely	Close Fam					Competen	Protection	satisfied
All	Frequently	Stranger	Yes	Yes	Yes				
	Never								
Unwanted	Never								
All	Never								
		Stranger							
Verbal thr	Frequently	Colleague	No	Yes	No			Protection	
Suggestive	Scarcely	Colleague	No	Yes	No			Protection	
		Boss	Yes	No	No				
Verbal thr	Scarcely	Authoritie	Yes	Yes	No		Employer	Law	Support m
Suggestive	Scarcely	Authoritie	Yes	No	Yes				
	Frequently	Stranger	No	Yes	No		Employer		
Verbal thr	Scarcely	Authoritie	Yes	Yes	No			Law	
All	Frequently	All	Yes	Yes	No			Law	
Suggestive	Frequently	Stranger	Yes	No	No			Law	
Suggestive	Never						Other		
Physical to	Scarcely	Authoritie	Yes				Employer		unsatisfiec
Suggestive	Frequently	Stranger	Yes				Other		Psych aid
Unwanted	Never								

SexualH_Reason	SexualH_RelationtoSexualIdentity	Digital_Type1_Tapping	Digital_Type2_Hacking	Digital_MostProminent_Why	Digital_Frequency	Digital_Platform1_MobilePhone	Digital_Platform2_PersonalEmail	Digital_Platform3_WorkEmail	Digital_Platform4_SocialMedia
Gender		Yes	Yes	Breakthrou		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender	No			All	Never				
Gender	No	No	Yes		Frequently	Yes	No	No	No
Gender	Yes - Verba	Yes	Yes	Breakthrou	Frequently	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Gender an	No	No	Yes		Never	No	No	No	Yes
					Scarcely				
Gender an		No	Yes	Tapping	Scarcely	No	No	No	Yes
Gender an	Both				Never				
Gender an	Both				Never				
Gender an									
Gender an	No			Tapping	Never	No	No	No	No
		No	Yes	Tapping	Scarcely	Yes	No	No	Yes
Gender an		Yes	Yes	All	Frequently	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Gender	No	Yes	Yes	Breakthrou	Frequently	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender									
Gender an		Yes	Yes	All	Frequently	Yes	No	No	Yes
Gender an	No			Tapping	Never	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender	Yes - Comr	No	Yes	Breakthrou	Frequently	No	Yes	No	Yes
Gender an	Yes - Verba	No	Yes	Breakthrou	Scarcely	No	Yes	No	Yes
Gender	Yes - Verba	No	Yes		Scarcely	No	No	No	Yes
Gender an	No				Never	Yes			
Gender	No	Yes	Yes	Breakthrou	Scarcely	Yes	Yes		
Gender an	No		Yes	Breakthrou	Frequently			Yes	Yes

Digital_Perpetrator1_GovernmentOfficials	Digital_Perpetrator2_Police	Digital_Perpetrator3_Colleagues	Digital_Perpetrator4_Unknown	Digital_Report_Who	Digital_Report_Reason	Digital_OutcomeSatisfaction	Digital_Reason	OnlineH_Type1_HateSpeech	OnlineH_Type2_Humiliation
Yes	No	No	Yes	Employer			Gender	No	No
No	No	No	Yes	Employer		unsatisfiec	Gender an	Yes	No
No	No	No	Yes			discipline	Gender	No	Yes
No	No	No	Yes	Friends/ Fa	I used friends to help		Gender an	Yes	No
No	No	No	Yes		I was not told I was a		Gender an	Yes	No
								Yes	No
								No	No
No	No	No	Yes				Gender an	Yes	No
							Gender an	No	No
								Yes	No
							Gender an		
No	No	No	Yes				Gender an	Yes	No
				Friends/ Family					
No	No	No	Yes			unsatisfiec	Gender an		
No	No	No	Yes				Profession	Yes	No
				Friends/ Family					
								No	No
No	No	Yes	No				Gender an	No	No
No	No	No	Yes					No	No
No	No	No	Yes	Friends/ Fa	recover infornation		Gender an	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	Yes	Employer	rights	Psych aid	Gender an	No	No
Yes	No	No	No				Gender	No	No
								Yes	No
	Yes			Competent Authorities			Gender an		
			Yes		Amounted satisfied		Gender an		
Yes		Yes			Simply add more to n		Gender an	Yes	

OnlineH_Type3_Doxxing	OnlineH_Type4_IdentityTheft	OnlineH_Type5_CyberStalking	OnlineH_Type6_None	OnlineH_MostProminent	OnlineH_Frequency	OnlineH_Platform	OnlineH_Perpetrator	OnlineH_Report_Who	OnlineH_Report_Reason
Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Frequently	All	Governme	Employer	Informed e
Yes	No	No	No		Frequently	Social Mec	Unknown		
Yes	Yes	No	No		Scarcely	Personal V	Unknown	Police	Complaint
Yes	Yes	No	No		Frequently	Personal V	Unknown	Employer	So that oth
							Unknown		
Yes	Yes	No	No		Frequently	Social Mec	Story Subje	Moderator	Notify the
Yes	Yes	No	No		Frequently	Social Mec	Story Subje	Moderator	of Online I
No	No	No	Yes		Never		Unknown		
No	No	No	No		Scarcely	Social Mec	Unknown	Did not re	Was not in
No	Yes	No	No		Scarcely		Unknown		
							Unknown		
No	No	Yes	No		Scarcely	Social Mec	Activists		There is nc
							Unknown		
					Never		Unknown		
No	No	Yes	No		Scarcely	Social Mec	Unknown		
							Unknown		
					Never		Unknown		
Yes	No	No	No		Scarcely	Social Mec	Activists		
							Unknown		
							Unknown		
No	No	Yes	No		Scarcely	Personal V	Unknown	Moderator	To help ret
No	No	No	Yes		Scarcely	Social Mec	Unknown		
No	No	No	Yes	Electronic	Never				
Yes	Yes	No	No	Theft and (	Frequently	Social Mec	Story Subje		
No	Yes	No	No	Theft and (	Scarcely	Social Mec	Activists	Employer	You have r
No	No	No	Yes	Theft and (	Never	Social Mec	Unknown		
No	No	No	No						
				Theft and (	Never				
Yes		Yes		Theft and (	Scarcely	Work Web	Story Subje	Employer	My colleag
Yes	Yes			Theft and (	Frequently	All	Story Subje	Moderator	Electronic

OnlineH_Outcome Satisfaction	OnlineH_Reason	BeforeGBV_OrganisationPolicies	BeforeGBV_OrganisationTraining	BeforeGBV_MaleColleaguesComparison	AfterGBV_OrganisationCounselling	AfterGBV_PoliticalChange	WJSimilarExperiences	SociallyAcceptableGBV	CanYouAccessGBVTools	ManualsKnowledge	SuggestedTools	FutureAction
unsatisfied	Gender	Yes	No	Yes Hide m	Yes	Yes		WJ Specifi			Law	Network
	Gender an	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes - Many	Economic	Yes	Yes	Law	Network
discipline	Gender	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Raising Aw	Network
Logistics S	Gender an	No	No	She avoide	Yes	No	Yes	General	Yes	No	Law	Observatory
		Yes	Yes								Education	Network
unsatisfied	Gender an	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes - Many	General	Yes	Yes	Gender En	Network
Platform	Gender an	Yes	No									
		Yes	Yes			No		Psych			Education	Observatory
iformed of	Gender an	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	WJ Specifi		No		Observatory
	Gender an		Yes								Raising Aw	Network
		Yes			Yes			Psych	No	Yes	Law	Observatory
deterrent	Gender an	No	No	Ignore the	Yes	No	Yes	General	No	No	Law	Observatory
	Gender an	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Verbal	Yes	Yes		Observatory
	Gender an	No	No	No	No	No	No	WJ Specifi	Yes	Yes	Raising Aw	Network
	Gender an	No	No	Yes I used			Yes - Many				Education	Observatory
		No	No			No	Yes - Many	Economic	Yes	No	Law	Observatory
	Gender	No	No	Trying inde	No	No	Yes - Many	General	Somewhat	Yes	Raising Aw	Observatory
		No	No	No	No	No			Yes	Yes	Raising Aw	Observatory
	Gender											
I did not in		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes - Many				Raising Aw	Network
		Yes	No				Yes - Many			Yes	Gender En	Network
		No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes - Many	Psych	Yes	Yes	Raising Aw	Network
	Gender	No	No		No	No	Yes	General	Somewhat	No	Law	Network
Psych aid	Gender an	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - Many	Economic	Yes	Yes	Gender En	Observatory
		No	No	No	No	No	Yes - Many	Economic		Yes	Raising Aw	Observatory
	Gender an	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Verbal	Yes	Yes	Education	Observatory
		No	No		No	No						
	Gender an	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	Raising Aw	Network
Psych aid	Gender	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	General	Yes	No	Raising Aw	Network
To some e	Gender an	No	No	Yes	No	Yes		Verbal	Yes	Yes	Education	Network