

# Roles for Social Change Association -ADWAR

**Report on the Social and Economic Needs Assessment for Women and Young Women in Bedouin Communities**

**As part of the project “Improving the Social and Economic Situation of Bedouin Women in East Jerusalem”**



# **Report on the Social and Economic Needs Assessment for Women and Young Women in Bedouin Communities**

## **Project “Improving the Social and Economic Situation of Bedouin Women in East Jerusalem”**

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# Introduction to the Report

Bedouin women and young women in East Jerusalem live in a unique environment characterized by a mixture of geographical, political, and social challenges. This group exists on the margins of social and economic development due to factors such as Israeli policies and procedures, as well as societal marginalization. As a result, Bedouin women face compounded challenges in areas such as employment, education, and healthcare, as they are affected by both traditional cultural dominance and the policies of occupation that limit their development. Bedouin women live a complex reality with multiple challenges. These communities serve as a clear example of the impact of political and social conditions on individuals' lives, where political, economic, educational, and health factors intersect to create constraints on available opportunities.

This study comes within the context of a complex political environment, where Bedouin communities in East Jerusalem suffer from strict occupation restrictions, negatively impacting opportunities for development and prosperity for Bedouin women. Many live in difficult economic conditions, facing a significant lack of job opportunities and suffering from poor basic services. At the same time, traditions and social norms play a large role in shaping the lives of women, further complicating efforts to improve their conditions.

The study aims to identify the social and economic needs of Bedouin women and young women in five Bedouin communities located in East Jerusalem (AlKhan AlAhmar, the Bedouin community of Jaba, the Bedouin community of AlMantar, the Bedouin community of Abu Hindi, and the Abu Nuwar community), and to provide an accurate picture of the challenges faced by Bedouin women. The recommendations arising from the study are expected to provide a basis for developing effective strategies to support and empower this group, enhancing their role in society. By shedding light on the reality of Bedouin women in East Jerusalem, the study aims to drive the necessary positive change.

To prepare an in-depth report on the economic and social needs of Bedouin women in East Jerusalem, the study addressed several key areas that highlight both the challenges and available opportunities. The report is divided into main sections that discuss the general background, economic and social challenges, and needs.

This study is based on data collection from primary sources, using several comprehensive research tools to gain precise and comprehensive insights into the subject under study. Individual interviews were conducted with a group of women from the Bedouin communities, in addition to organizing interactive focus groups to deepen our understanding of the surrounding social and economic contexts. A carefully designed survey was also distributed to collect quantitative data that supports the qualitative results derived from the interviews and discussions. This multi-methodology approach contributed to presenting a clear and in-depth picture of the reality of Bedouin women in East Jerusalem, enhancing the reliability of the results and providing conclusions grounded in reality.

The results of the study showed that the Bedouin communities in East Jerusalem are among the most marginalized communities, where women face a range of challenges resulting from the occupation. These communities suffer from weak infrastructure and a lack of basic services such as education and healthcare. For example, the study revealed that **75.4%** of households face difficulties in paying tuition fees, limiting girls' ability to attend school. Additionally, **66.7%** of children face difficulties in accessing schools, increasing the risk of dropout.

The results also reflected significant gaps in healthcare, as **40%** of women and girls lack health awareness, and **23%** suffer from chronic diseases. In terms of infrastructure, **91%** of women reported that streets are not lit, and **92%** said that roads are unpaved, which increases isolation and hinders access to services.

Based on the collected data, the study also reached a set of important results on both the social and economic fronts:

**1. Education:** Educational barriers contribute to increasing dropout rates, with **46.5%** of families considering withdrawing their daughters and sons from school to work, which threatens girls' futures and limits their opportunities for education.

**2. Health:** Gaps in healthcare services are evident, as **47%** of families are unable to afford treatment costs. Additionally, **69%** of women rely on traditional medicine, indicating a lack of appropriate healthcare services.

**3. Infrastructure:** The absence of public facilities points to a lack of social opportunities, as **86%** of women lack access to public transportation, increasing isolation and reducing opportunities for social interaction.

**4. Economy:** Women face significant difficulties in establishing economic projects, which impacts their ability to achieve financial independence. The study highlighted an urgent need for agricultural and economic projects that could enhance the economic situation of women and young women.

## Methodology of Data Collection

The study adopted a mixed-methods approach combining both quantitative and qualitative research techniques. The quantitative data included surveys distributed to **150** women and young women from the target Bedouin communities, representing various age and social groups, to gather information on education, health, and infrastructure. Additionally, semi-structured interviews were conducted with a number of women to collect qualitative data reflecting their personal experiences and opinions.

## Data Analysis

The data was analyzed from a gender perspective, focusing on how social and political factors influence the experiences of Bedouin women and young women. The results of this study are based on a comprehensive analysis aimed at providing actionable insights that contribute to improving the living conditions of Bedouin women under occupation. The study also provides practical recommendations to enhance awareness and support women socially and economically in these communities, offering effective mechanisms to improve their conditions.

## Objectives of the Report

1. To identify the social needs of women and young women in Bedouin communities, including education, healthcare, and social participation.
2. To identify the economic needs by studying the economic conditions of women and young women, with a focus on employment opportunities, income, and small projects.
3. To analyze the influencing factors: Understanding the social and cultural factors that hinder or enhance the ability of women and young women to meet their needs.

4. To explore ways to enhance the presence of protection committees and the role of the Unified Bedouin Council in protecting women in Bedouin communities east of Jerusalem, similar to what is happening in other Bedouin communities.
5. To provide strategic recommendations for improving the social and economic situation of women and young women in Bedouin communities.

## **The Role of ADWAR Association in the Targeted Bedouin Communities East of Jerusalem**

ADWAR Association was established as a distinguished platform for dialogue, discussion, and the exchange of views on urgent issues of concern to Palestinian society, with a particular focus on human rights. The association is a pioneer in the field of advocating for women's rights, aiming to amplify their voices and empower them to reach decision-making positions, while combating gender-based discrimination in Palestinian society.

The association also focuses on engaging Palestinian women, young women, and girls, in collaboration with various stakeholders in the social, economic, political, and environmental sectors across different Palestinian locations and communities. ADWAR strives to build strong relationships with local partners, influencers, and international associations, adopting an approach centered on gender and development. The association seeks to study and analyze gender gaps in participation and empowerment rates, contributing to enhancing women's involvement in roles, responsibilities, rights, and duties, and moving forward towards achieving social justice and protecting the rights of Palestinian women equally.

Our experience in the Bethlehem and Hebron governorates reflects tangible success, as the association has established women's protection committees in Bedouin communities, along with the Unified Bedouin Council, in collaboration with women in those communities. These committees have helped create a safe and trusted environment where women can express their concerns and discuss the challenges they face. These efforts have led to clear changes in the reality of women, contributing to raising awareness about their rights and providing psychological and social support, which has strengthened their ability to actively participate in community life.

Additionally, ADWAR's efforts in forming alliances with men represent a strategic step towards changing traditional concepts of social roles. This alliance aims to promote the concept of "positive masculinity," encouraging men to support women's rights and contribute to achieving equality. Through this alliance, men have gained an understanding of how their behaviors and attitudes impact women's lives, resulting in significant cultural changes in society. The association has succeeded in expanding the circle of awareness, with many men becoming advocates for change, contributing to reducing discrimination and violence against women.

Despite the efforts made with Bedouin communities in East Jerusalem, work in this area still requires further efforts to achieve full empowerment for women. Therefore, ADWAR continues to expand the scope of its interventions, focusing on strengthening partnerships with local communities and stakeholders to provide the necessary support for women and to change prevailing cultural norms.

ADWAR's successful experience in Bethlehem and Hebron offers great hope for the possibility of replicating these initiatives in the Bedouin communities of East Jerusalem, contributing to achieving social and economic empowerment for women in those communities, and enhancing the positive role that women can play in building a more inclusive and balanced society.

## **The Reality of Bedouin Communities in East Jerusalem**

The Bedouin communities in East Jerusalem, such as those in Khan alAhmar, AlMantar, Jaba, Abu Nawar, and Abu Hindi, face common challenges, though each has its own unique characteristics and issues. This section of the report discusses the reality of these communities and the challenges they face, highlighting the specifics of each community.

### **1. Communities and the Number of Residents**

- **Khan AlAhmar:** Approximately 45 extended families.
- **AlMantar:** Approximately 8 extended families.
- **Jaba:** Approximately 50 extended families.
- **Abu Nawar:** Approximately 130 extended families.
- **Abu Hindi:** Approximately 88 extended families.

### **2. Common Challenges**

- **Severe Poverty:** Women and young women suffer from high levels of poverty due to the lack of basic services.
- **Basic Needs:** There is a severe shortage of water and electricity, with limited reliance on solar energy, which does not fully meet their needs.
- **Deteriorating Infrastructure:** Roads are rough and poorly maintained, making it difficult to access basic services such as healthcare and education.
- **Home Demolitions and Displacement:** All communities face continuous threats of home demolitions and displacement from Israeli authorities, as well as systematic assaults by the Israeli military and settlers, affecting the psychological and social stability of families.
- **Lack of Healthcare:** Most communities lack healthcare clinics, forcing families to resort to traditional medicine or wait for mobile clinics.

### **3. Privacy for Each Site**

**4. Khan AlAhmar:** Faces unique demolition and displacement threats due to its proximity to settlements, which increases daily hardships.

**5. AlMantar:** Families in AlMantar were displaced from near the Container checkpoint in Bethlehem by Israeli forces and relocated to areas along the Ma'ale Adumim settlement road. They face challenges with transportation, long distances, and difficult terrain, compounded by a severe shortage of water, with each family receiving a very small water allocation.

**6. Jaba:** Faces environmental problems caused by wastewater and garbage flowing from neighboring settlements, creating severe health and environmental hazards.

**7. Abu Nawar:** Electricity is provided from neighboring communities, reflecting social solidarity, but the rough roads remain a barrier.

**8. Abu Hindi:** Despite several women holding university degrees, job opportunities are limited, and difficulties in accessing schools lead to female students dropping out. Girls walk long distances through rough roads to reach schools in Al-Eizariya or As-Sawahira.

#### **4. Environmental Conditions**

Several communities face serious environmental issues due to the discharge of waste and wastewater from nearby settlements:

- **AlMantar:** Wastewater flows from settlements onto community lands, causing dangerous environmental and health contamination.
- **Jaba:** Also suffers from the flow of wastewater from settlements, deteriorating the environment and affecting the health of families.
- **Other Communities:** Share similar environmental challenges due to waste dumped by settlers, negatively impacting the quality of life. There is also a lack of waste collection and management systems, with animal waste (such as wool and bones) discarded in open fields, increasing environmental risks.

#### **5. Health Conditions**

Healthcare services vary across communities, with some relying on mobile clinics or traditional medicine due to difficulty accessing formal healthcare facilities.

#### **6. Educational Conditions**

Although some mixed schools and kindergartens exist, fears of Israeli military and settler threats lead to harassment of students on their way to and from school, causing girls to drop out. This negatively impacts educational levels within the communities.

#### **7. Economic Conditions**

The communities rely primarily on livestock for income, but women and young women face difficulties in starting new businesses or developing existing ones due to a lack of funding and support.

### **The Reality of Women and Young Women in Bedouin Communities East of Jerusalem**

#### **First: Economic Challenges**

- **Poverty and Unemployment:** Bedouin women in East Jerusalem suffer from high levels of poverty, due to the economic constraints imposed by the political environment. The lack of job opportunities, especially in areas near settlements, exacerbates this problem.
- **Lack of Suitable Job Opportunities:** The absence of supportive infrastructure and vocational training makes it difficult for Bedouin women to enter the job market. Most available jobs are in the informal sector. A few women work as kindergarten teachers within their communities, earning less than the minimum wage, which means job insecurity and low income.

- **Limited Access to Financing:** Bedouin women suffer from a lack of financial and banking support, as they lack the necessary economic tools to start small businesses or develop their work.
- **Access to the Public Market:** Poorly paved roads, long distances, and the lack of transportation hinder women from selling their products in the public market. Women often need to seek assistance from male family members to sell their goods, such as dairy products, wool, and others.

## **Second: Social Challenges:**

- **Customs and Traditions:** There are traditional social restrictions on women and young women in Bedouin society, making it difficult for them to participate in public life or pursue their educational and professional aspirations. Some communities impose restrictions on women's freedom to work or engage in commercial activities, limiting their economic opportunities.
- **Education:** The education rates of Bedouin women, young women, and girls are lower compared to women in urban areas, reducing their chances of obtaining jobs or improving their economic conditions. Additionally, schools and kindergartens in Bedouin areas are often poorly equipped, and all are housed in caravans.
- **Health and Social Care:** Access to quality healthcare is a major challenge for Bedouin women in East Jerusalem due to the distance from health centers and the lack of government support. Women suffer from inadequate reproductive health and maternal care. Addressing these challenges requires joint efforts from governments, NGOs, and local communities to support and empower Bedouin women and young women economically.

Third: Challenges Related to Infrastructure and Climate

- **Deteriorating Infrastructure:** The absence of basic facilities, such as roads and services, makes it difficult to meet the minimum requirements for development and a dignified life.
- **Climate Change:** Many Bedouin women rely on agriculture and livestock farming, and climate change negatively impacts productivity and their sources of livelihood.

## **Fourth: Occupation-Related Challenges**

- **Movement Restrictions:** Military checkpoints and restrictions on movement affect the ability of Bedouin women to access markets and resources, hindering their economic activities.
- **Loss of Land:** Land confiscation policies lead to the loss of traditional sources of livelihood, such as grazing and farming, limiting the economic options available to women.
- **Home Demolitions and Women's Economic Projects:** The occupation forces continue to demolish homes and women's economic projects, which constitutes a major obstacle to the transformation toward social and economic development.
- **Changes in Lifestyle:** Occupation policies lead to changes in traditional lifestyles, posing new challenges to maintaining cultural and economic identity.

Facing these challenges requires serious steps to support and empower Bedouin women in these harsh conditions, with a focus on economic empowerment and enhancing their rights to access the job market, participate in public life, and recognize their economic projects as valuable contributions to improving family income and the gross domestic product.

## **Economic and Social Needs of Bedouin Women in East Jerusalem**

Bedouin women in East Jerusalem need multidimensional support to enhance their participation in economic and social life. This can be achieved through the joint efforts of government bodies, NGOs,

and the international community to improve the living conditions of this marginalized group and enable them to achieve financial independence and active participation in their communities.

## 1. Economic Needs:

- **Economic Empowerment:** Efforts should be made to provide economic opportunities for Bedouin women and young women through small business support programs, vocational training, and providing opportunities to work in the formal sectors. This includes offering affordable loans, financial support programs for small businesses, and providing equipment to scale up production into large income-generating economic projects, which can contribute to their participation in the market and public space.
- **Education and Training:** Bedouin women and young women need intensive educational programs, especially in vocational education, to enable them to enter the labor market and increase their job opportunities.

## 2. Social Needs:

- **Healthcare:** Improving healthcare services for Bedouin women, young women, and girls, including comprehensive healthcare and ease of access to health facilities. Focus should be placed on reproductive health issues and maternal care.
- **Social Empowerment of Women:** Strengthening the role of Bedouin women and young women in society through awareness programs that support their rights and promote their participation in public and political life. Providing safe spaces for women to express their views and participate in decision-making within their communities, through the creation of secure spaces that ensure their safety and peace of mind.

Bedouin communities in East Jerusalem face complex challenges that require multi-level responses. It is essential to strengthen local and international policies to support these communities in their struggle for basic rights and the necessary services to achieve a dignified life. Strategies should also be put in place to mitigate environmental degradation, which the residents face.

## Economic Role and Employment Areas for Bedouin Women

In general, Bedouin women and young women are a fundamental pillar of the economic and social system of their communities, and they should be supported to develop their skills and increase their economic opportunities. The economic activity of Bedouin women is diverse and reflects their cultures and traditions, often integrating into their daily life within Bedouin communities. The economic activities practiced by Bedouin women include:

- **Agriculture and Livestock:** Women and young women play a vital role in managing agriculture and livestock farming. They participate in planting traditional crops and caring for animals, contributing to securing food for the family.
- **Handicrafts:** Traditional crafts such as weaving and rug-making (bast) are important economic activities in which women participate. These products are sold in markets and serve as a source of income.
- **Trade:** Women engage in local trade, either by selling products in the markets or through trade exchanges with other tribes. This contributes to strengthening the local economy.

- **Cooking and Traditional Foods:** Preparing traditional food is part of the economic activity, as women can sell food and drinks at various events, such as baking flatbread or dairy products.
  - **Social Role:** Bedouin women have a significant influence on economic decision-making within the family and community, contributing to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.
  - **Traditional Knowledge:** Elder women contribute by passing on traditional knowledge related to farming and herbal medicine, contributing to the sustainability of natural resources.
  - **Education and Empowerment:** With increasing awareness of the importance of educating women, there is a focus on economically empowering them through education and vocational training, enhancing their opportunities in the job market.
  - **Income-Generating Projects:** Many women and young women establish income-generating projects such as producing local food, handicrafts, beauty salons, and utilizing environmental resources, which enhances their economic independence.
- These activities are affected by several factors, including social and economic conditions and government policies, making the role of women and young women in these communities diverse and impactful.

## Display of the study results analysis

### Section One: General Information and Distribution of Sample Members

1. Distribution of the Sample Members by Age		
16-20 years	34	27.6%
21-25 years	30	24.4%
26-30 years	31	25.2%
31-35 years	11	8.9%
36 years and above	17	13.8%

The ages of the participants in the sample were distributed across the age groups as shown in the table, with an average age of 26.1 years. The largest proportion falls within the age group of 16 to 20 years (27.6%), followed by the group of 21 to 25 years (24.4%), and then 26 to 30 years (25.2%). The age group of 36 years and above comes next, with a percentage of 13.8%, while the age group of 31 to 35 years ranked fifth with a percentage of 8.9%.

<b>2. Distribution of the sample participants by population group</b>		
AlKhan AlAhmar	22	15.1%
Abu Nawar	54	37.0%
Jabal AlMantar	21	14.4%
Abu Hindi	22	15.1%
Jaba	27	18.5%

The participants are distributed across 5 communities, with "Abu Nuwar" representing the largest proportion (37.0%), followed by "Jaba" (18.5%), "Khan AlAhmar" and "Abu Hindi" (15.1% each), and "Jabal AlMantar" (14.4%).

<b>3. Educational Level</b>		
Illiterate	13	8.9%
Primary	34	23.3%
Secondary	89	61.0%
Diploma	3	2.1%
Bachelor's or higher	7	4.8%

The data shows that 61.0% of the participants have completed secondary education, while 23.3% have a basic education, and 8.9% are illiterate. The smallest percentage of participants hold a diploma (2.1%) or a Bachelor's degree or higher (4.8%).

<b>4. Marital Status:</b>		
Single	48	32.9%
Married	94	64.4%
Divorced	2	1.4%
Widowed	2	1.4%

The vast majority of participants are married (64.4%), while 32.9% are single, and 1.4% are either divorced or widowed.

<b>5. Employment Status</b>		
Employed	17	11.7%
Unemployed	129	88.3%

The data indicates that **88.3%** of the participants are unemployed, while **11.7%** are employed.

<b>6. Occupation</b>		
Housewife	102	69.9%
Worker	6	4.1%
Employee	6	4.1%
Freelancer	5	3.4%
Livestock Care	15	10.3%
Student	12	8.2%

The most common occupation among the sample members is housewives (**69.9%**), while **4.1%** work as laborers or employees. Additionally, **10.3%** are involved in livestock care, and **3.4%** in freelance work. Among the sample, **8.2%** are students.

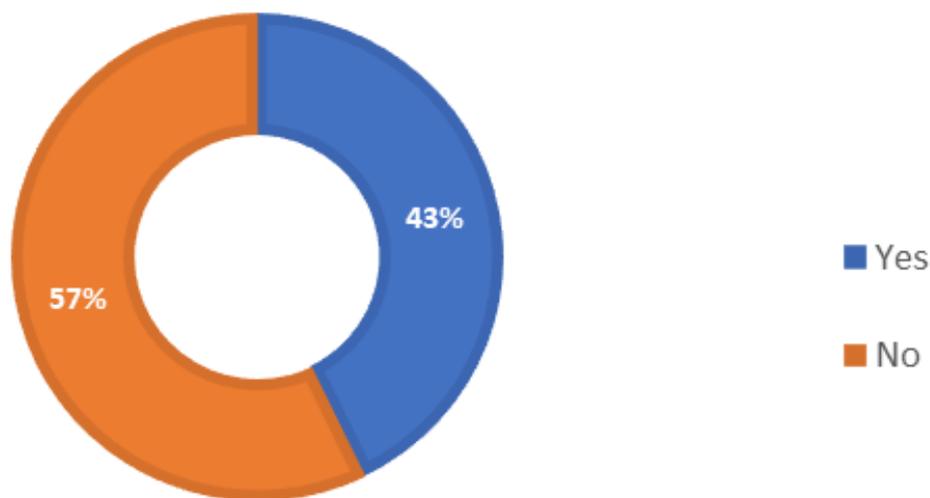


## Section Two: Analysis of Study Results

### One: The Economic Reality of Bedouin Households in East Jerusalem

Chart Number (1)

DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S MONTHLY INCOME SUFFICE TO MEET YOUR NEEDS FOR FOOD AND DRINK?



#### According to the data presented in Chart 1:

- **57.0%** of Bedouin women reported that their household income is insufficient to meet basic needs such as food and drink.
- **43.0%** reported that their monthly income is adequate to meet those needs.

#### 1. Economic Challenges:

- **The majority (57%)** of women face income shortages, which directly impacts their ability to meet basic needs.
- This reflects the economic instability faced by many Bedouin families, highlighting the need for special attention. Women often have to cope with this financial pressure.

#### 2. Social Roles:

- Women in Bedouin society are generally responsible for managing household resources. If the income is insufficient, the pressure on them to provide food and drink increases, leading to anxiety and stress.
- This situation highlights gender disparities, where women bear the burden of providing basic needs in challenging economic conditions, which can affect their mental and physical health.

#### 3. Employment Opportunities:

- Insufficient income may lead women to consider alternative work options. However, employment opportunities for women and young girls in Bedouin areas are often limited, which makes these challenges even greater due to social and geographical factors.
- Women may have to look for informal or temporary jobs, which impacts their families' financial stability.

#### **4. Impact of Poverty on Education and Health:**

- When income is insufficient to meet basic needs, it can negatively affect the family's health and may reduce resources allocated for education, which perpetuates the cycle of poverty.

#### **5. Community Response:**

- Efforts should focus on enhancing economic support for Bedouin women through economic empowerment programs, work skills training, and providing appropriate opportunities.
- Non-governmental and governmental organizations can play a crucial role in improving the economic conditions for women and young girls by providing training and financial support.

#### **Conclusions:**

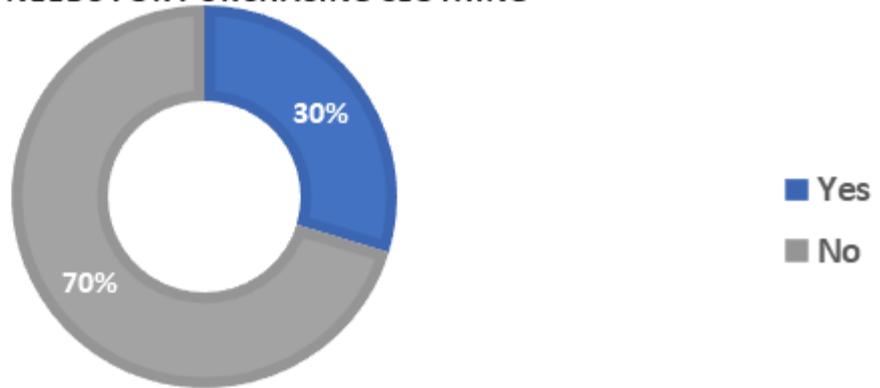
The findings indicate that 57% of Bedouin women face economic difficulties that negatively impact their lives. This requires a special focus on strengthening their economic rights and providing support to empower them to confront daily challenges. Improving the economic conditions for women and young girls is not only beneficial for them but also for society as a whole, as it can lead to improved living standards and sustainable development.

This distribution reflects the tough economic reality faced by many Bedouin families, where many struggle to achieve economic independence and secure a dignified life. It also highlights the need to improve economic conditions, such as providing job opportunities and increasing awareness of economic and social rights, to ensure food security and meet basic needs. It is essential to develop economic support programs and provide opportunities for education and vocational training for women and young girls in these communities.



## Chart Number (2)

THE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR PURCHASING CLOTHING



The majority of Bedouin women, at **70.0%**, state that their family's monthly income is insufficient to meet their needs for purchasing clothing, while **30.0%** say it is enough for that purpose.

This situation reflects the economic pressures faced by Bedouin women and highlights the need to enhance income and improve living conditions. It is important to develop strategies to support Bedouin women and young women, such as providing sustainable employment opportunities and training programs, in order to improve their standard of living and increase their ability to meet basic needs.

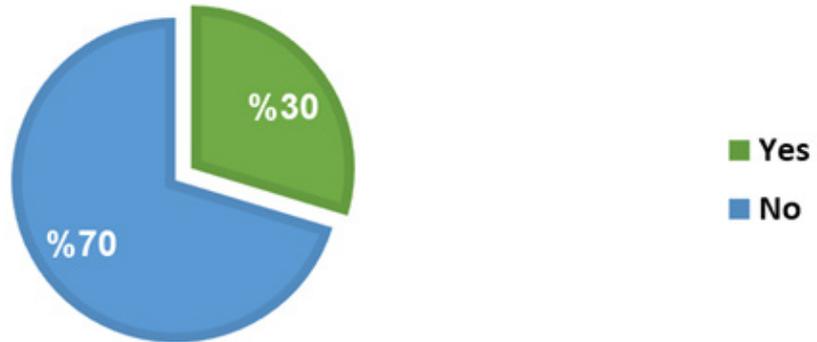
**The insufficient monthly family income to purchase clothing has a significant impact on women in Bedouin communities in several ways:**

- 1. Psychological Impact:** Women may feel embarrassed or anxious due to their inability to provide suitable clothing, which can affect their self-confidence.
- 2. Social Roles:** In some communities, clothing is considered part of cultural identity. The lack of appropriate clothing can lead to the marginalization of women in social activities.
- 3. Opportunities for Education and Work:** The lack of sufficient clothing can affect women's opportunities for education or employment, as they may avoid going to school or work due to discomfort with their appearance.
- 4. Health Impact:** If women are forced to wear old or inappropriate clothing, it can affect their health and comfort, especially in harsh climatic conditions.
- 5. Unequal Distribution of Resources:** Financial pressures may lead to inequality within the family, with families prioritizing purchasing clothing for boys over girls.

These factors combine to create greater challenges for women in Bedouin communities, highlighting the need for both economic and social solutions that improve their status.

### Chart Number (3)

DOES YOUR FAMILY'S MONTHLY INCOME SUFFICE TO COVER EDUCATION EXPENSES?

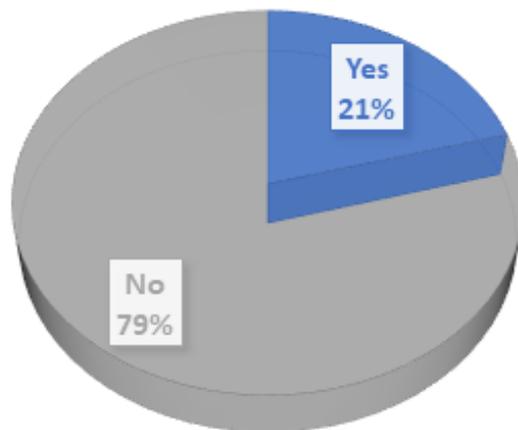


The majority of Bedouin women, at **70.0%**, stated that their family's monthly income is insufficient to cover education expenses. In contrast, **30.0%** reported that the income is sufficient for that purpose. This reflects the significant challenges faced by Bedouin families in securing education for their daughters and sons, which could negatively impact their educational opportunities and future development. To make improvements in this area, it is crucial to enhance financial support and provide accessible educational programs, in addition to raising awareness about the importance of education as a fundamental right and an opportunity to improve social and economic conditions. When the family income is insufficient to cover education expenses, it affects women, young women, and girls in several ways:

- 1. Reduced Educational Opportunities:** Families may be forced to stop their daughters' education, depriving them of the skills and knowledge they need to achieve independence.
  - 2. Economic Dependence:** Lack of education increases women's dependence on their families or husbands, limiting their chances of financial independence.
  - 3. Perpetuation of the Poverty Cycle:** Lack of education contributes to the continuation of the poverty cycle, as job opportunities become limited, affecting future generations.
  - 4. Psychological and Social Impact:** Women may feel frustrated or deprived of opportunities, which affects their self-confidence and self-esteem.
  - 5. Early Marriage:** In some cases, early marriage may be presented as an alternative for girls, increasing the social and psychological burden on them, as well as health risks.
  - 6. Declining Public Health:** Education influences health awareness, so the absence of education can lead to poor public health for women and their families.
- These factors highlight the importance of supporting education for women, young women, and girls as part of achieving sustainable development and social equality.

## Chart Number (4)

### DOES YOUR FAMILY HAVE A FIXED INCOME?



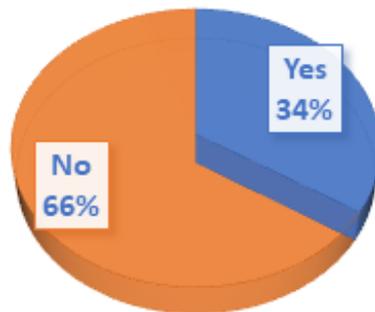
The vast majority of Bedouin women, at **79.0%**, reported that their families do not have a fixed income, while **21.0%** stated that their families do have a stable income.

This situation reflects significant economic challenges, as the lack of a fixed income leads to financial instability, which affects the ability to meet basic needs for women and their families. The financial instability faced by Bedouin women and their families impacts them in several ways, including:

- 1. Impact on Mental Health:** Constant worry about income leads to increased levels of stress and anxiety, causing mental health issues such as depression.
- 2. Limited Access to Basic Services:** Women struggle to afford healthcare, education, and food, which affects their quality of life and that of their families.
- 3. Constraints on Independence:** Financial instability hinders women's ability to make crucial decisions, such as marriage or starting their own businesses, which affects their independence.
- 4. Domestic Violence:** Financial pressure leads to an increase in domestic violence rates, as women find themselves in economically vulnerable situations, without safe spaces to meet with other women and young women to seek psychological and social support. Typically, women meet with ADWAR Association in kindergartens.
- 5. Inability to Invest in Education:** Lack of financial resources can prevent women from accessing education or vocational training, which perpetuates the cycle of poverty.
- 6. Limited Economic Participation:** Financial instability restricts work opportunities and participation in economic activities, impacting professional advancement.
- 7. Impact on Children:** Families with unstable incomes face challenges in providing an appropriate educational and health environment for their children, which may affect their future prospects.

## Chart Number (5)

### IS YOUR FAMILY'S INCOME SUFFICIENT TO COVER THE COST OF MEDICAL TREATMENT IN CASE OF ILLNESS?



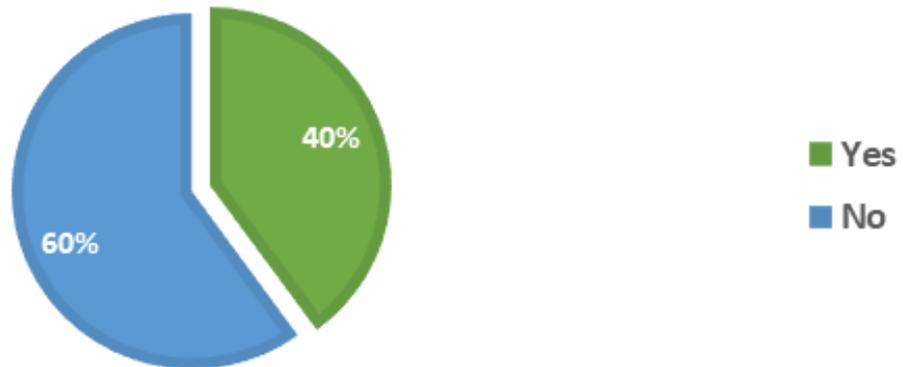
The majority of Bedouin women, at **66.0%**, stated that their family's income is insufficient to cover the cost of medical treatment in case of illness, while **34.0%** said their family's income is sufficient to cover medical treatment expenses.

This situation highlights that Bedouin women face significant challenges in accessing necessary healthcare, which increases the risk of exacerbating health conditions and leads to deteriorating health. Difficulty in accessing healthcare affects individuals and communities in several ways, including:

- 1. Worsening Public Health:** The inability to access healthcare can lead to the worsening of chronic diseases and increased mortality rates, especially among women, girls, and children.
- 2. Delayed Treatment:** Lack of access to healthcare results in delayed diagnosis and treatment, increasing the risk of health complications.
- 3. Psychological Stress:** Constant worry about the costs or access to healthcare services leads to significant psychological stress, affecting mental and emotional health, especially for those with disabilities.
- 4. Impact on Education:** Deteriorating health can affect children's ability to attend school and learn, reducing future educational opportunities.
- 5. Increased Costs:** When health conditions worsen due to lack of care, costs can rise significantly, impacting the financial situation of families.
- 6. Inequality:** Difficulty in accessing healthcare perpetuates inequality within the community, with vulnerable groups facing more severe consequences.
- 7. Economic Vulnerability:** Health deterioration can impede the ability to work and reduce productivity, negatively affecting the economic situation of families and the community as a whole. Improving this situation requires providing financial support and facilitating access to healthcare services, as well as increasing awareness about the importance of health and prevention. It is also essential to consider developing suitable health insurance programs that meet the needs of Bedouin families, including those with disabilities, such as intensifying the work of mobile clinics and diversifying their services.

## Chart Number (6)

### BORROWING FROM NEIGHBORS



In general, as shown by the data in Graph (6), 40.0% of Bedouin women reported that their families borrow money from neighbors and acquaintances, while 60.0% stated that their families do not borrow from neighbors. This situation reflects some of the economic challenges faced by Bedouin families, as borrowing from neighbors is often a way to meet urgent or emergency needs. However, it may also indicate limited access to formal loans or financial support from financial institutions.

It also reflects the presence of a social support network among neighbors, particularly among the members of women's protection committees established by the ADWAR Association, which may help alleviate economic burdens. However, repeated reliance on borrowing from neighbors can strain relationships, especially if repayment issues arise. This borrowing highlights the lack of access to more sustainable financial options, such as loans from financial institutions. Therefore, it is crucial to enhance programs that provide appropriate funding and sustainable economic support to reduce dependence on family or neighbor borrowing, and to offer financial facilitation to strengthen their resilience.



## Chart Number (7)

### WOMEN AND YOUNG WOMEN CONTRIBUTE TO SECURING THE FAMILY'S INCOME



According to the results shown in the chart above, more than half of the women, at 51.0%, stated that Bedouin women contribute to securing the family's income, while 49.0% stated that women do not contribute to it. An analytical perspective reveals:

**1. Active Role:** The high percentage (51%) reflects an active role for women in securing the family's income, indicating their involvement in various economic activities.

**2. Participation Challenges:** Despite the significant number of 49% indicating non-contribution, this suggests challenges or constraints preventing some women from full participation.

**3. Enhancing Support:** These results highlight the importance of reinforcing programs that empower women, such as education and vocational training, to increase their economic contributions and provide the necessary tools for that.

Highlighting the role of Bedouin women in household economics is an important step toward enhancing their rights and achieving greater economic independence. Bedouin women contribute to securing the family's income, but this varies significantly depending on economic and social circumstances. Some points related to their contributions include:

- **Agricultural and Traditional Activities:** Some women participate in agricultural activities, such as crop cultivation and livestock breeding, which provide some income for the family.

- **Handicrafts and Craftsmanship:** Some women engage in crafting, such as hand-weaving or wool spinning, enabling them to earn additional income.

- **Work Outside the Home:** In some cases, women work in external jobs, although opportunities may be limited due to cultural and social constraints.

In general, despite the challenges, Bedouin women and young women play an important role in securing their families' income, but they need more support and opportunities to achieve economic independence.

## Chart Number (8)

### THERE IS SIGNIFICANT DIFFICULTY IN FINDING PLACES TO PASTURE THE SHEEP



The Bedouin families face significant difficulty in finding grazing areas for their sheep, with **78.3%** of them reporting this issue. In contrast, **21.7%** of families do not face such difficulties. These figures highlight the notable challenges faced by Bedouin families in accessing natural resources, particularly regarding grazing areas for sheep. This information adds an important dimension to understanding the impact of occupation on the daily lives of Bedouin families, especially in the area of livestock farming.

#### 1. Difficulty Finding Grazing Areas:

- **78.3%** of families face significant challenges in accessing grazing areas due to occupation measures. This percentage reflects the direct impact of restrictions on freedom of movement and access to natural resources.

#### 2. Not Facing Difficulties:

- **21.7%** of families do not face this difficulty, suggesting that some may have access to grazing areas less affected by occupation measures. However, this does not reduce the severity of the problem for the majority of families.

#### Conclusion:

- **Impact of Occupation on the Economy:** The restrictions on access to grazing areas mean that families face significant economic challenges, affecting their food security and income.

- **Social Impact:** Restrictions on access to grazing areas exacerbate poverty and may lead to the breakdown of social bonds between families, as it becomes harder to maintain the traditional lifestyle. Some families are even forced to abandon sheep farming.

- **Impact on Food Security:** Difficulty in finding grazing areas negatively affects livestock production, leading to a shortage of food resources and increased reliance on external markets.

## Suggested Interventions:

### 1. Documentation and Advocacy:

- Document instances of losing access to grazing areas due to occupation measures and present this data to human rights organizations to highlight violations.

### 2. Development of Alternatives to Pasturing Sheep:

- Work on creating alternative agricultural projects or raising other types of livestock that can adapt to available conditions, helping families face the challenges.

### 3. Community Awareness:

- Organize workshops to raise awareness among families about available grazing management strategies and how to adapt to changing conditions.

### 4. Legal Support:

- Provide legal consultations to families regarding their rights and how to challenge occupation measures that impede access to resources.

### 5. Collaboration with Humanitarian Organizations:

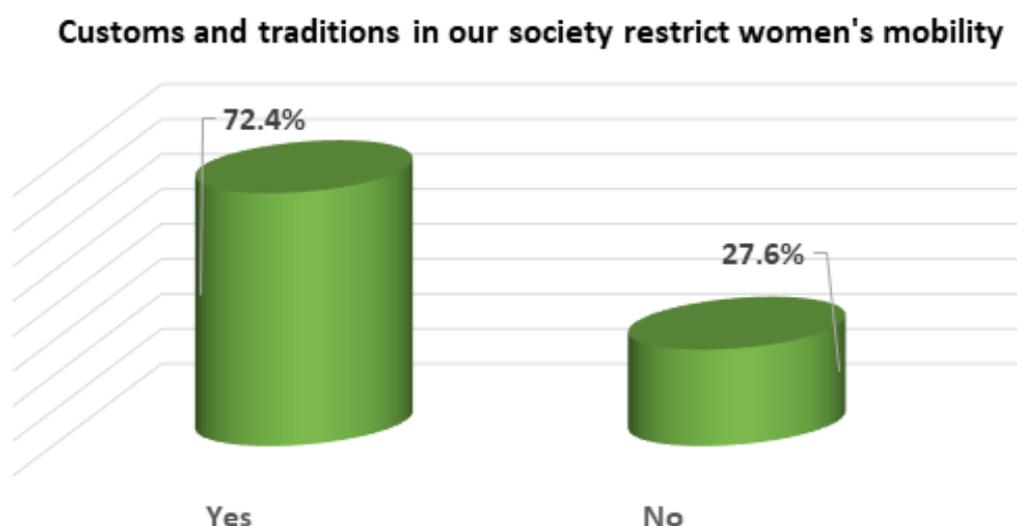
- Work with humanitarian organizations to provide support and relief to affected families, such as food aid or improving access to grazing areas, as well as providing fodder due to the high costs of feed.

### 6. Vocational Training:

- Provide vocational training programs to train women and young people on various skills according to their needs and the geographical nature of the areas they live in.

## Section Two: The Social Reality of Bedouin Women and Young Women in East Jerusalem

Chart Number (9)



The majority of women, young women, and girls, at 72.4%, report that customs and traditions in their community restrict the mobility of women and young women. In contrast, 27.6% believe that customs and traditions do not restrict women's mobility. These figures highlight a complex reality for women in Bedouin communities in East Jerusalem.

## **1. Social Constraints:**

- **72.4%** of women believe that customs and traditions limit their mobility. This indicates the existence of strong social pressures that prevent women and young women from exercising their freedom, whether it be in education, work, or even movement. This reality is a reflection of a traditional culture with historical and social roots.
- The high percentage reflects an urgent need to reconsider certain customs and traditions that may not align with current circumstances or that hinder the progress of women and young women.

## **2. Diverging Perspectives:**

- **27.6%** of women believe that customs and traditions do not restrict them. This may reflect a diversity of opinions within the community, as some women may have received higher levels of education or empowerment, which allowed them to engage differently with social norms, such as the Women's Protection Committees established by ADWAR Association.
- The smaller group that does not see customs and traditions as restrictive may represent a model of women who have overcome these limitations, potentially serving as a starting point to inspire others.

## **Suggestions for Interventions:**

### **1. Awareness and Education:**

- Organize workshops to raise awareness about women's rights and ways to enhance their freedoms in the community. These programs can target both young women and older women.

### **2. Economic Empowerment:**

- Support women in establishing small businesses or working from home. Additionally, creating women's associations and cooperatives would help boost their economic independence.

### **3. Participation in Economic Decision-Making:**

- Support and facilitate the participation of women and young women in chambers of commerce, unions, and other decision-making bodies to promote their political involvement and protect their economic rights. This would also ensure that the needs of Bedouin women are considered in the policymaking process, opening up economic opportunities on both national and international levels.

### **4. Support from the Palestinian Government:**

- Acknowledge the activities of Bedouin women and young women and adopt laws and policies that enhance their economic participation.

### **5. Community Participation:**

- Encourage women to participate in community decision-making through the creation of discussion platforms or local committees that include both women and representatives of the community.

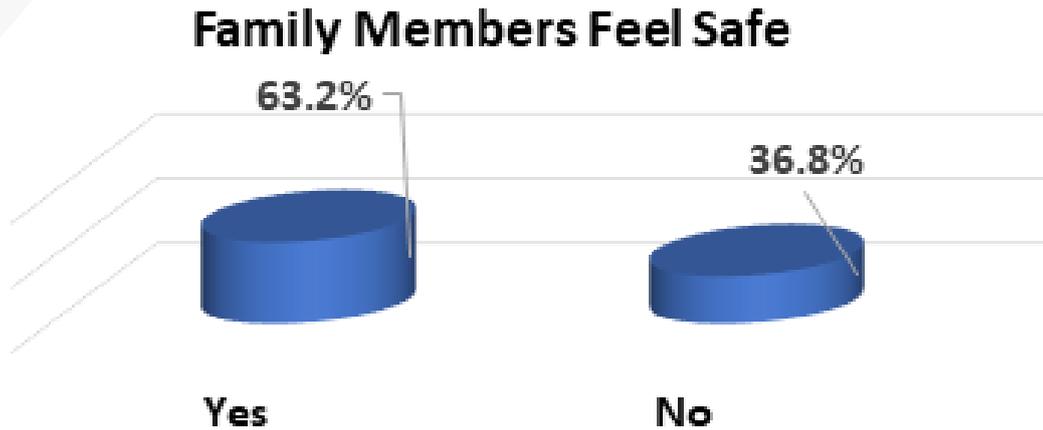
### **6. Collaboration with Community Leaders:**

- Work with influential local male leaders to challenge certain customs that hinder women's progress, promoting positive behaviors towards education and economic participation. The ADWAR Association's experience in establishing a men's coalition to support women can serve as a pioneering model. It is essential to establish similar male alliances in the targeted Bedouin communities.

### **7. Psychosocial Support:**

- Provide psychological and social support services to women to help them cope with social pressures and enhance their self-confidence by creating safe spaces for Bedouin women, young women, and girls.

## Chart Number (10)



The majority of Bedouin women, at 63.2%, reported that their family members feel safe, while 36.8% indicated that their family members do not feel safe. These figures reflect important aspects of the social and psychological security of Bedouin women in the Bedouin communities in East Jerusalem.

### Feeling of Safety:

63.2% of women reported that their family members feel safe. This percentage indicates a relatively stable situation in some households, which may reflect available social and family support. These families may be protected by strong community traditions and values that enhance their sense of security.

### Lack of Safety:

36.8% of women feel that their family members do not feel safe. This indicates real concerns, whether due to economic conditions, domestic violence, or other social pressures.

### Conclusion:

- **Family Stability:** The sense of safety among the majority can be seen as a positive indicator of family and community stability, which is likely influenced by the political conditions they live under, as family members form a social support system to cope with the practices of occupation.
- **Concerns of Anxiety:** The substantial percentage of those who do not feel safe highlights the need for special attention to address the issues affecting their sense of security.

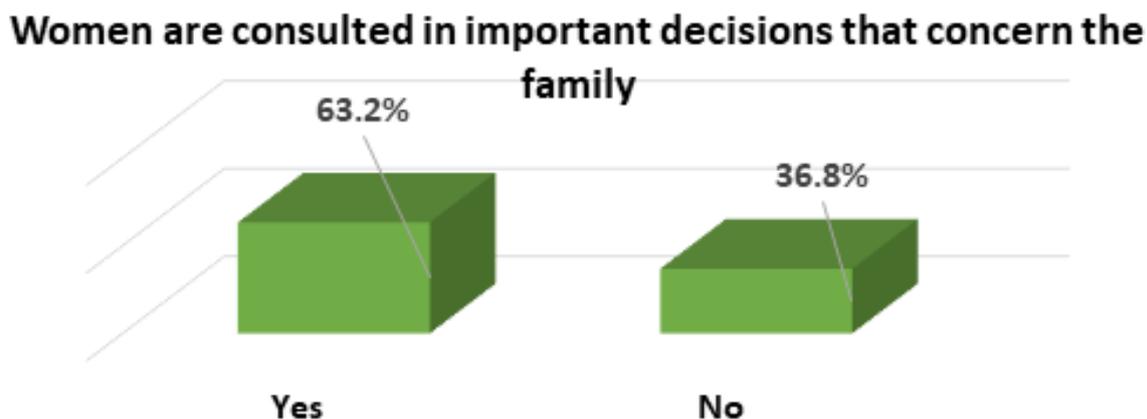
### Suggested Interventions:

1. **Family Support Programs:** Develop awareness and support programs for families on how to enhance psychological and social safety, providing strategies for dealing with anxiety and fear.
2. **Economic Empowerment:** Provide economic aid or vocational training programs for women to increase their chances of employment, thus strengthening family stability.
3. **Protection Services:** Strengthen the role of organizations and consulting institutions in providing support for women at risk or those experiencing violence, helping to improve their sense of security.

**4. Building Community Support Networks:** Encourage women to form support groups or local associations to enhance communication and share experiences, which could contribute to strengthening collective safety.

**5. Community Awareness:** Implement awareness campaigns about the importance of psychological and social safety and the community's role in supporting it, which may help reduce social pressures and enhance the feeling of security.

**Chart Number (11)**



The majority of women, **63.2%**, reported that they are consulted in important family decisions, while **36.8%** said they are not consulted on such matters. These percentages reflect the level of participation of Bedouin women in family decision-making, which is a crucial factor in enhancing their social and economic empowerment.

**1. Women's Participation in Decision-making:** **63.2%** of women reported that they are consulted in important decisions, indicating a recognition of the value of their opinions and contributions in family matters. This percentage reflects an interactive relationship within the family, where women's voices are considered valuable. This also reflects the belief that Bedouin women possess resilience and endurance in the face of challenging living conditions and the oppression of occupation, making them symbols of steadfastness, survival, and resistance.

**2. Lack of Participation (36.8%):** Some women feel excluded from decision-making, which could imply a gap in equality or awareness of the importance of involving women in decision-making processes. This percentage may point to challenges rooted in traditional values or social pressures.

### **Conclusion:**

- **Empowerment Progress:** The significant number of women being consulted suggests progress in some families toward empowering women, reflecting positive changes in family dynamics, such as the involvement of members in women's protection committees.

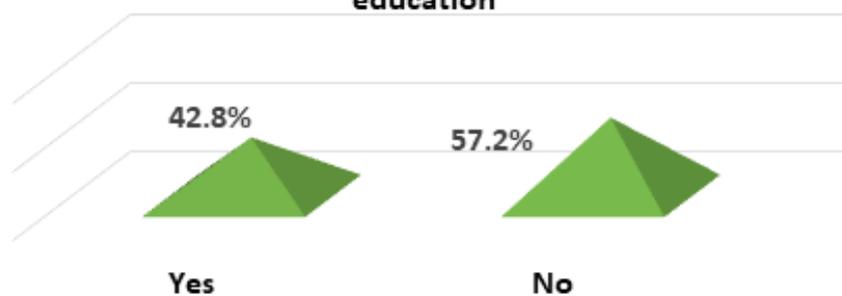
- **Need for Greater Involvement:** The large proportion of women who feel excluded presents a challenge, highlighting the need to enhance women's role in decision-making to improve their social standing.

## Suggested Interventions:

- 1. Training Workshops:** Organize workshops focused on communication and decision-making skills to enhance women's ability to express their opinions and needs.
- 2. Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct awareness campaigns targeting the general community to highlight the importance of consulting women in family decisions and promoting a culture of equality.
- 3. Develop Family Support Programs:** Establish programs to assist families in reassessing family dynamics and increasing the involvement of all members in decision-making.
- 4. Encourage Positive Role Models:** Highlight success stories of women who have effectively participated in family decision-making, which could inspire others.
- 5. Create Discussion Platforms:** Provide safe spaces for women to discuss issues that matter to them and exchange views, which could reinforce their sense of the importance of their opinions

Chart Number (12)

Marriage of girls in our family prevents them from completing their education



42.8% of women stated that their families prevent girls from completing their education in order to marry them off, while a larger percentage, 57.2%, reported that their families do not do this. These percentages reflect the complex effects of restrictions caused by the occupation policy on girls' education within Bedouin communities.

- 1. Denial of education for girls:** 42.8% of women reported that their families prevent girls from completing their education for the purpose of marrying them off. This percentage represents a significant challenge in terms of girls' education, as it reflects social and cultural pressures that affect their educational opportunities.
- 2. No denial of education for girls:** 57.2% of women reported that their families do not prevent girls from continuing their education. This percentage indicates an increasing awareness of the importance of education for girls, suggesting a potential positive shift in some families.

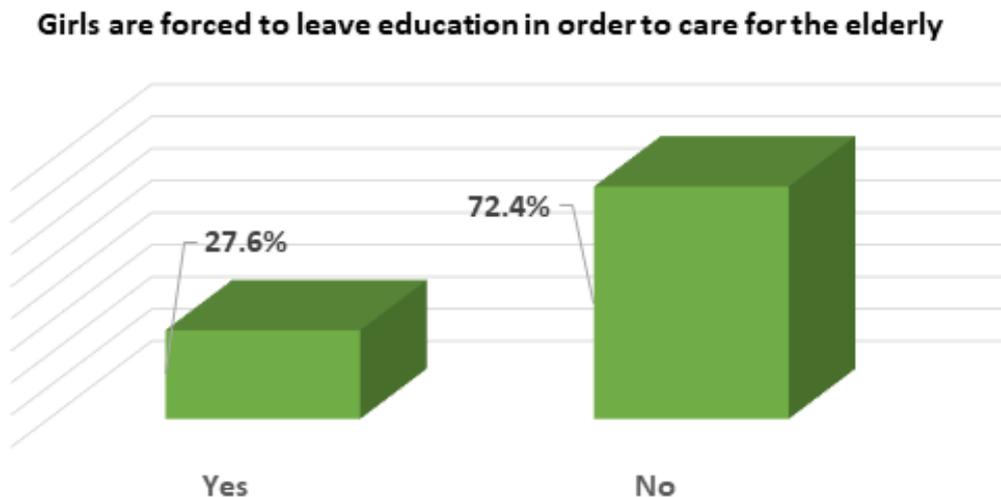
## Conclusion:

- **Challenges to girls' education:** The high percentage of girls being denied education underscores the urgent need to address the factors that hinder educational opportunities for girls.
- **Cultural shifts:** The percentage of families that do not prevent girls from studying reflects a potential cultural shift towards supporting girls' education.

## Recommendations for interventions:

- 1. Community awareness:** Organize awareness campaigns that highlight the importance of education for girls and its long-term benefits for both the family and society.
- 2. Support for educated girls:** Provide educational support programs such as scholarships or tutoring for girls to encourage them to complete their studies.
- 3. Collaboration with local communities:** Work with local leaders to change cultural perceptions about girls' education and promote its benefits.
- 4. Transportation solutions:** Explore options for providing safe transportation for girls to attend school, reducing the negative impact of access restrictions on education.
- 5. Improving access to roads:** While paving roads may be impossible due to the occupation policy, efforts could be made to improve pathways using traditional methods, such as adding gravel to make walking easier. Animal transportation or adapted vehicle routes could also be used to ensure access without frequent road repairs.
- 6. Educational policy support:** Work with relevant authorities to strengthen educational policies that protect girls' rights and guarantee their access to education.

### Chart Number (13)



27.6% of women indicated that girls are forced to leave school in order to care for the elderly, while the majority, 72.4%, believe that girls are not forced to leave school for this reason. These percentages highlight an important issue related to balancing family responsibilities and girls' education.

- 1. Leaving education to care for the elderly:** 27.6% of women stated that girls have to leave education to take care of the elderly. This percentage reflects a real challenge faced by some girls, indicating family pressures that affect their educational opportunities.
- 2. No need for girls to leave education:** 72.4% of women reported that girls do not need to leave school to care for the elderly. This larger percentage suggests that there is family support enabling girls to continue their education, reflecting positive changes in some households.

## Conclusion:

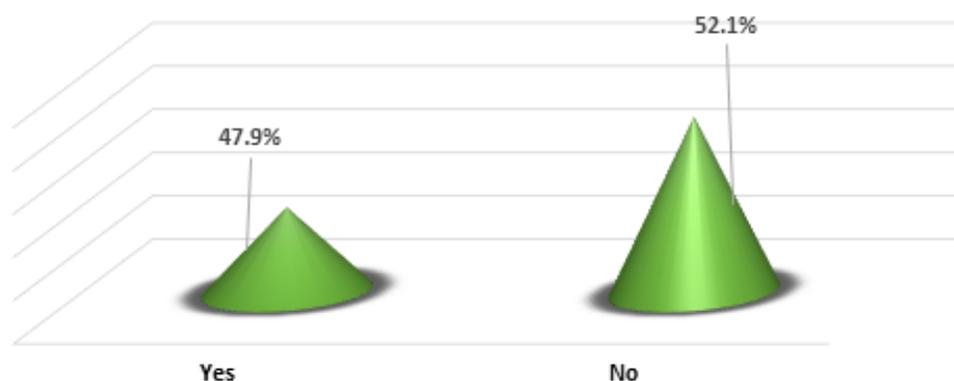
- **Additional responsibilities:** Girls who are forced to leave education for family reasons may face challenges in accessing future educational opportunities, impacting their economic and social potential.
- **Positive changes:** The larger percentage of girls not needing to stop their education indicates a growing awareness of the importance of education.

## Suggestions for interventions:

1. **Family awareness:** Organize workshops to raise awareness among families about the importance of girls' education and the need for a balanced distribution of family responsibilities.
2. **Support for girls:** Provide special support programs for girls who care for the elderly, such as tutoring or psychological support, to help them continue their education.
3. **Facilitate caregiving:** Explore ways to provide elderly care services to alleviate the burden on girls, such as community caregiving programs.
4. **Enhance social support:** Work on building social support networks that help families distribute responsibilities in a way that ensures girls continue their education.
5. **Encourage community involvement:** Organize community initiatives to encourage individuals to assist families in caring for the elderly, thereby lightening the burden on girls.

### Chart Number (14)

#### Women receive their inheritance rights In the Community



The majority of women and young women, 52.1%, reported that women in their community do not receive their inheritance rights, while 47.1% stated that women do receive their inheritance rights. These statistics highlight a significant contradiction regarding women's inheritance rights in Bedouin communities.

1. **Loss of inheritance rights:** 52.1% of women reported that women do not receive their inheritance rights. This percentage indicates serious issues in the implementation of women's inheritance rights, reflecting legal and social barriers that may negatively affect women's economic status.
2. **Receiving inheritance rights:** 47.1% stated that women do receive their inheritance rights. This percentage reflects some families or communities that adhere to the legal rights, indicating that there is hope for improving the situation.

## Conclusion:

- **Inequality in rights:** The high percentage of women who do not receive their inheritance rights reflects ongoing inequality, which may lead to economic and social instability for women. Some women, such as in Khan al-Ahmar, live on land they own, which does not belong to the Bedouin families.
- **Opportunities for improvement:** The close to 50% who report receiving their inheritance rights suggest that there are positive cases to build upon.

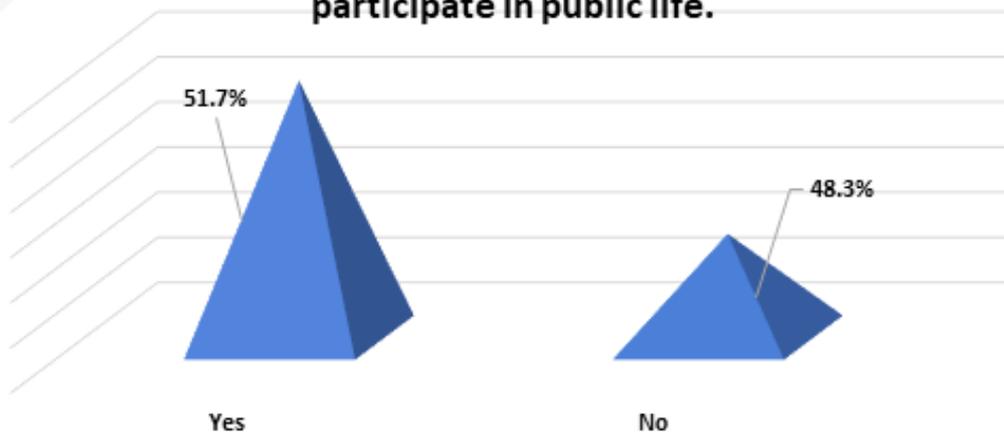
## Suggested interventions:

1. **Legal awareness:** Organize workshops or awareness sessions about women's inheritance rights and how to claim them, in collaboration with lawyers or human rights organizations.
2. **Legal support:** Establish free legal advisory services to help women understand their rights and claim them, providing support if they face any form of discrimination.
3. **Encouraging social change:** Work with the community to change cultural beliefs that hinder women's access to their inheritance rights through awareness campaigns that emphasize the importance of equality.
4. **Promoting economic growth:** Provide small financing programs or support for women-led projects, which may help women achieve financial independence, even if they do not receive inheritance rights.
5. **Engaging men in dialogue:** Organize discussions involving men to address inheritance issues and the importance of women's rights, fostering understanding and cooperation in achieving justice.



## Chart Number (15)

### The family encourages women and young women to participate in public life.



51.7% of women stated that Bedouin families encourage women to participate in public life, while 48.3% reported that their families do not encourage such participation. These percentages reflect a complex picture regarding the support of Bedouin families for women's involvement in public life.

**1. Encouraging Participation:** 51.7% of women reported that Bedouin families encourage women to participate in public life. This percentage reflects a social support for motivating women to engage in various activities such as education, work, and community involvement, indicating a positive shift in societal values.

**2. Lack of Encouragement:** 48.3% of women feel that their families do not encourage participation in public life. This percentage is close to the first, suggesting that there are existing challenges that hinder women from effective participation.

### Conclusion:

- **Balance of Power:** The higher percentage encouraging participation reflects a positive trend towards empowering women and young women, but the significant proportion that does not encourage participation points to continuing social pressures and traditional practices that may hinder this progress.

- **Opportunities for Improvement:** The nearly 50% of women who feel unencouraged presents an opportunity to focus on interventions that foster a culture of participation.

### Suggestions for Interventions:

**1. Women's Empowerment Programs:** Organize training courses and workshops for women to enhance their leadership and community participation skills, helping them effectively engage in public life.

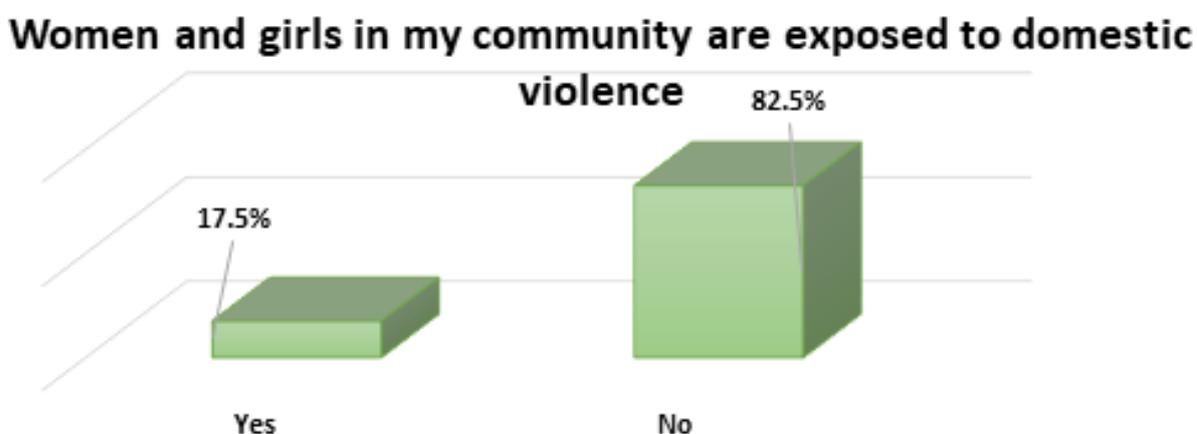
**2. Community Awareness:** Implement awareness campaigns targeting families about the benefits of women's participation in public life, and how it can positively impact both the family and society as a whole.

**3. Creating Opportunities for Participation:** Support the organization of community events that encourage women's participation, such as cultural or sports events, which can contribute to increasing their presence.

**4. Positive Role Models:** Highlight success stories of Bedouin women who have participated in public life and contributed to positive change, which can inspire others, such as the Women's Protection Committees established by the ADWAR Association

**5. Collaboration with Community Leaders:** Work with tribal leaders, chiefs, and the establishment of local councils to change traditional views on women's roles and promote the idea that women's participation benefits everyone. The experience of the ADWAR Association in establishing a Men's Alliance is crucial, and it is important to replicate this initiative in the targeted Bedouin communities

**Chart Number (16)**



The majority of respondents, at **82.5%**, stated that women in their communities are not subjected to domestic violence, while **17.5%** reported that women do experience domestic violence. These figures reflect divergent perceptions of the issue of domestic violence in Bedouin communities.

**1.No exposure to violence:**

- **82.5%** of women reported that women and young women in their communities or places of residence are not exposed to domestic violence. This high percentage suggests that many families may have supportive and safe family environments, reflecting relative stability in family relationships. However, this also points to a significant issue in women's understanding of violence, its forms, and its impact on them, indicating the need to work with them over an extended period and with a larger scope. There are indicators of violence as reported by the ADWAR Association, but women perceive it as justified or natural.

**2. Exposure to violence:**

- **17.5%** of women believe that women in their communities experience domestic violence. Although this percentage represents a minority, it is important and indicates the existence of actual cases of violence that require attention.

## Conclusion:

- **Different perceptions:** The high percentage of women who do not perceive themselves as exposed to violence may suggest an improvement in awareness and social norms. However, the percentage who suffer from violence reflects real problems that may not be sufficiently reported.
- **Need for scrutiny:** The lower percentage must be taken seriously, as these cases may be hidden or not known to others.

## Suggestions for interventions:

- 1. Increasing awareness:** Organize workshops and lectures to raise awareness in the community about domestic violence, its effects on individuals and families, and the importance of reporting cases. Involve them in women's networks and integrate their issues into the national referral system.
- 2. Providing support services:** Implement support programs for women who have experienced violence, offering legal and psychological counseling, which can help them overcome their situation and integrate them into national dialogue mechanisms.
- 3. Strengthening the law:** Work with legal authorities to provide better protection for women who are exposed to violence and increase awareness about their rights.
- 4. Preventive programs:** Implement educational programs targeting young women and men to promote a culture of respect and equality, which will contribute to reducing domestic violence.
- 5. Community participation:** Encourage community discussions on domestic violence, including involving men in these dialogues, to enhance their understanding of their role in preventing violence.

## Reality of women's participation in public life:

### Chart Number (17)

#### WOMEN AND YOUNG WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN AWARENESS WORKSHOPS ABOUT WOMEN'S RIGHTS



The majority of respondents, at 52.4%, reported that Bedouin women do not participate in awareness workshops about women's rights. In contrast, 47.6% of them reported that women do participate in such workshops. These percentages reflect a disparity in the participation of Bedouin women in awareness workshops about women's rights.

## 1. Non-participation in workshops:

- 52.4% of women reported not participating in awareness workshops about women's rights. This percentage reflects the existence of barriers preventing women from engaging in these activities, which may affect their awareness of their rights and limit their ability to advocate for them.

## 2. Participation in workshops:

- 47.6% of women reported participating in such workshops. Although this percentage indicates interest and engagement, the gap with the larger percentage of non-participants highlights the urgent need to enhance awareness.

## Conclusion:

- **Barriers to participation:** Non-participation may be due to various factors such as social constraints, limited access to information, or the lack of available workshops in Bedouin areas.
- **The importance of awareness:** Women's participation in such workshops is crucial for empowering them and enhancing their role in society.

## Suggestions for interventions:

- 1. Increase awareness and organize events:** Organize awareness campaigns highlighting the importance of participation in women's rights workshops, and provide information on upcoming events.
- 2. Ensure access to workshops:** Work on facilitating access to workshops, whether by providing transportation or organizing events in areas closer to women.
- 3. Provide relevant content:** Ensure that workshops present content tailored to the needs of Bedouin women, which may encourage greater participation.
- 4. Incentive strategies:** Develop strategies to encourage women's participation, such as offering attendance certificates or symbolic incentives.
- 5. Build support networks:** Create local support networks for women to help organize workshops and share information, which will strengthen their sense of belonging and increase effectiveness.

### Chart Number (18)

#### WOMEN AND YOUNG WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



59.0% of the respondents believe that women participate in community development, while 41.0% say that women do not participate in community development. These percentages indicate a disparity in the participation of Bedouin women and young women in community development efforts.

**1. Participation in community development: 59.0%.** of women reported that women and young women participate in community development. This percentage reflects a positive level of participation and interest from women, which may contribute to enhancing their role and influence in the community.

**2. Non-participation: 41.0%.** of women reported that women do not participate in community development. Although this percentage is lower than the first one, it still represents a significant number of women who may face challenges preventing them from active participation.

### Conclusion:

- **Opportunities and Potential:** The high percentage of participation indicates that there are opportunities and potential for women to contribute to improving their communities, reflecting an awareness of social responsibility.

- **Barriers to Participation:** The significant number of women who believe there is no participation is due to factors such as social constraints, lack of resources, or weak support.

### Suggestions for interventions:

**1. Enhancing developmental programs:** Support programs that encourage women's involvement in developmental initiatives, and provide necessary training and resources to empower them.

**2. Awareness and education:** Organize workshops to educate women on how to contribute to community development and raise awareness about the importance of their participation.

**3. Building support networks:** Create platforms or local networks for women to enhance collaboration, exchange ideas, and engage in projects.

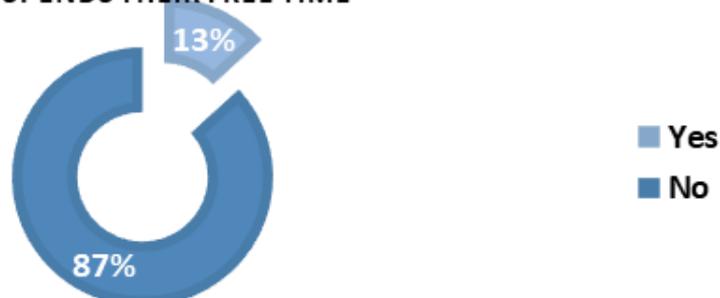
**4. Providing resources:** Work on providing the necessary resources to facilitate women's participation in developmental activities, such as funding, technical support, and safe spaces.

**5. Encouraging success stories:** Highlight success stories of women and young women who have participated in community development, which may inspire others to get involved.

### The recreational reality of Bedouin women and young women in East Jerusalem: -

Chart Number (19)

THERE IS A PARK IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE THE FAMILY SPENDS THEIR FREE TIME



The majority of respondents, at **87.0%**, reported that there is no park in their neighborhood where families can spend their free time, while **13.0%** of them stated that there is a park where families can spend their free time in their neighborhoods.

These figures highlight a significant shortage of recreational facilities available to Bedouin families, which affects their quality of life.

**1. Lack of Parks: 87.0%** of women reported that there are no parks in the neighborhoods where their families live. This high percentage reflects a significant lack of recreational spaces, which could negatively impact the quality of life and mental health of families.

**2. Availability of Parks: 13.0%** of women reported having parks available, which indicates that only a small number of families have access to suitable places for relaxation and recreation.

### Conclusion:

- **Impact on Mental Health:** The lack of green spaces can lead to psychological stress and reduced physical activity, which affects the overall health of the family.

- **Lack of Social Opportunities:** The absence of public spaces limits opportunities for women and families to meet and engage socially, impacting community bonds and the expression of social, economic, and political concerns.

### Suggestions for Interventions:

**1. Develop Green Spaces:** Work with local authorities or NGOs to develop parks and public facilities in neighborhoods, providing spaces for recreation.

**2. Organize Community Events:** Hold community events and workshops in available spaces to enhance social interaction among families and encourage the use of these spaces.

**3. Raise Awareness on the Importance of Green Spaces:** Organize awareness campaigns about the benefits of green spaces and their positive impact on mental and physical health.

**4. Encourage Community Participation:** Invite families to participate in projects to improve public spaces, fostering a sense of ownership and care for the area.

**5. Provide Alternatives:** In the absence of parks, work on providing alternatives such as organizing trips to nearby natural areas, allowing families to enjoy nature.

**Chart Number (20)**

**I TAKE PART IN A NEARBY COMMUNITY CENTER**



The vast majority of respondents, **95.0%**, stated that Bedouin women and young women do not participate in a community center near their residence, while only **5.0%** reported participating in such community centers. These figures indicate a lack of participation among Bedouin women and young women in local community centers, reflecting significant challenges in accessing opportunities for recreation and social interaction. Here is a comprehensive analysis of these results:

### **1. Non-participation in community centers:**

- **95.0%** of women reported not being members of any nearby community center. This high percentage reflects a significant lack of opportunities for women to engage in social and cultural activities.

### **2. Participation in community centers:**

- **5.0%** of women reported participating in community centers. This small percentage indicates that only a few women benefit from such opportunities, highlighting the need for improvements in available conditions.

### **Conclusion:**

- **Lost social opportunities:** The absence of suitable community centers or events limits women's opportunities for learning, self-development, and social interaction.

- **Barriers to access:** The reasons for non-participation may include the lack of available community centers, cultural constraints, financial barriers, and obstacles arising from occupation-related restrictions.

### **Suggested interventions:**

- 1. Establish women's community centers:** Support the establishment of local women's community centers that aim to provide a safe and supportive environment for women to interact and engage in social activities.

- 2. Organize diverse activities:** Host cultural and sports activities to attract women and encourage their involvement, such as workshops, professional development courses, or sports events.

- 3. Provide information:** Raise awareness among women about available community centers and events, and how they can join and participate.

- 4. Build partnerships with civil society organizations:** Collaborate with NGOs to provide the support and resources needed to create community centers that cater to the needs of Bedouin women.

- 5. Facilitate access:** Explore ways to improve access to community centers, either through transportation options or by providing financial support to families in need.

### Third: The Reality of Bedouin Women Under the Occupation Policies .House Demolition and Property Confiscation:

Bedouin women living in their communities face a complex and difficult reality due to the policies of the occupation, which significantly affect their daily lives and their opportunities to access education, healthcare, and basic infrastructure. We will attempt to provide a brief overview of some of the key challenges faced by women in these communities due to the assaults by occupation soldiers and settlers.

#### .House Demolition and Property Confiscation:

#### Chart Number (22)

**WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THEIR RESIDENTIAL AREAS ARE SUBJECTED TO VIOLENCE AND ASSAULTS BY OCCUPATION SOLDIERS AND SETTLERS**



As shown in the data presented in the chart above, half of the respondents, **50.3%**, reported that women and girls in their areas are subjected to violence and assaults by occupation soldiers and settlers. On the other hand, **49.7%** of them reported that women do not face such violence. These figures reflect a complex and challenging reality faced by women and girls in Bedouin communities under occupation.

#### 1. Exposure to violence and assaults:

- **50.3%** of women reported being subjected to violence and assaults by occupation soldiers and settlers. This high percentage reflects real and direct threats to women's safety, increasing psychological and social pressures on them and threatening their security and stability.

#### 2. No exposure to violence:

- **49.7%** of women reported not experiencing such violence. This figure, close to half, indicates varying experiences and may reflect differences in areas or surrounding conditions. The intensity of violence by the occupation forces and settlers often increases as the community becomes closer to Israeli settlements.

#### Conclusion:

- **Divided reality:** The close percentages between women experiencing violence and those not experiencing it reflect a sharp division in daily experiences, indicating instability in the security and economic situation.

- **Fear and insecurity:** Even women who do not experience violence directly may still suffer from fear and anxiety due to potential threats.

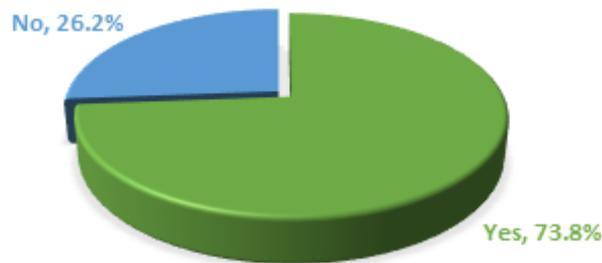
## Suggestions for interventions:

- 1. Documentation and research:** Encourage conducting field studies to document cases of violence and assaults, which can help develop effective protection strategies.
- 2. Awareness and legal support:** Provide workshops to educate women about their rights, how to report assaults, and document them, along with legal support to handle these cases.
- 3. Psychosocial support programs:** Establish psychosocial support programs for women and girls who have experienced assault to help them cope with the psychological effects.
- 4. Collaboration with human rights organizations:** Work with human rights organizations to document violations and increase pressure on the occupying authorities to stop policies that target citizens.
- 5. Community awareness:** Organize awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of resilience and staying, and to expose the goals of the occupation aimed at displacing citizens and taking their land for settlement expansion.
- 6. Providing support and assistance:** It is important for various institutions, both governmental and civil society, to join efforts to strengthen the resilience of citizens in Bedouin communities and provide them with all the necessary resources for survival.



## Chart Number (23)

### THE FAMILY HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY BY THE OCCUPATION



The majority of women in the Bedouin communities, at **73.8%**, reported that their families have been subjected to property confiscation by the occupation, while **26.2%** of them reported that their families have not experienced such confiscations. These percentages reflect a difficult reality that families in Bedouin communities face under occupation.

#### 1. Property Confiscation:

- **73.8%** of women reported that their families have been subjected to property confiscation. This high percentage indicates a significant level of threat faced by families, directly affecting their economic and social stability.

#### 2. No Confiscation:

- **26.2%** of women felt that their families have not been subjected to such violations. This percentage reflects some families that may not have been directly impacted, but the large gap between the two percentages indicates that the overall situation for the majority is one of concern and threat.

#### Conclusion:

- **Economic Pressure:** Property confiscation leads to the loss of economic resources, increasing poverty and dependency levels in families, and limiting development opportunities.
- **Psychological and Social Impact:** Families subjected to such violations may experience feelings of helplessness and loss of hope, which negatively impacts mental health and social relationships.

#### Suggested Interventions:

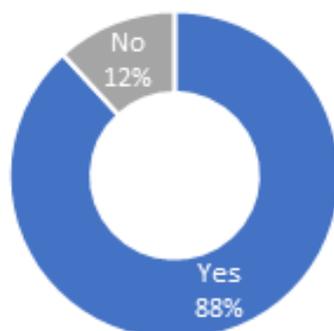
1. **Documentation and Advocacy:** Document cases of property confiscation by human rights organizations and use them as evidence to pressure international authorities to intervene.
2. **Community Awareness:** Organize awareness workshops for families about property rights and what actions to take if their property is confiscated, including legal consultation.
3. **Economic Support:** Provide financial support programs or assistance to affected families to help stabilize their economic situation after the loss of property.

**4. Collaboration with Local and International Organizations:** Work with civil society organizations to offer support and assistance to affected families, including legal consultations and psychological support.

**5. Media Campaigns:** Launch media campaigns to raise awareness of the suffering of families due to property confiscation, which may help secure support from both local and international communities.

### Chart Number (24)

#### The family has been subjected to the demolition of homes and demolition orders by the occupation



The vast majority of women, **88.2%**, reported that their homes had been demolished or they had received demolition orders from the occupation authorities. In contrast, **11.8%** of them indicated that their homes had not been subjected to such actions. These percentages reflect a tragic situation faced by women and their families in Bedouin communities under occupation.

#### 1. Exposure to Home Demolition:

- **88.2%** of women reported that their homes had been demolished or they had received demolition orders. This high percentage indicates a significant level of threat and instability that families are experiencing, which directly impacts their security and stability.

#### 2. No Exposure to Demolition:

- **11.8%** of women indicated that their homes had not been subject to demolition. This minority percentage reflects the significant challenges faced by the majority of families.

#### Conclusion:

- **Psychological and Social Impact:** Home demolitions create a sense of insecurity and constant anxiety, which negatively affects the mental health of women and their families. It can also lead to family displacement and increased poverty.

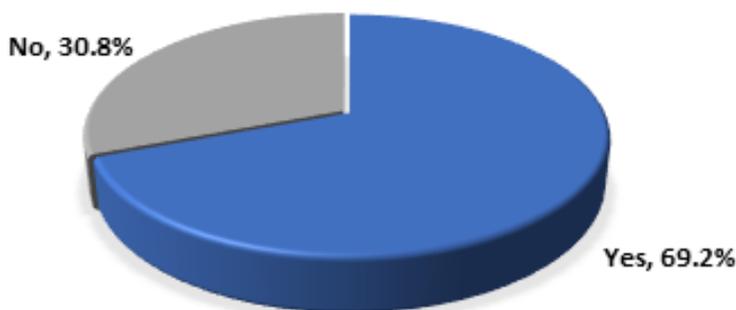
- **Loss of Identity and Belonging:** The demolition of homes goes beyond the loss of shelter—it extends to the loss of identity and connection to the land, which further exacerbates the social challenges faced by these communities.

## Suggested Interventions:

- 1. Documentation and Advocacy:** Document cases of home demolitions and submit them to human rights organizations to highlight violations and advocate for change.
- 2. Legal Support:** Provide legal consultations to women on how to respond to demolition orders and their rights in such situations.
- 3. Social and Psychological Support:** Establish programs to support women affected by home demolitions, offering psychological counseling and social support to help them cope with the emotional impact.
- 4. Providing Housing Alternatives:** Collaborate with humanitarian organizations to provide alternative housing for families affected by demolitions, helping to alleviate the pressures of displacement.
- 5. Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct awareness campaigns to highlight the destructive impact of home demolitions, which may attract attention and support from local and international communities.

### Chart Number (25)

#### THE FAMILY WAS SUBJECTED TO FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO THE HARASSMENT OF THE OCCUPATION



The majority of respondents, **69.2%**, reported being subjected to forced displacement due to the harassment of the occupation, while **30.8%** of them stated that they had not experienced this. These figures highlight the difficult reality faced by the Bedouin community in East Jerusalem, as they endure forced displacement due to the occupation's harassment.

#### 1. Forced Displacement:

- **69.2%** of women reported that Bedouin families were subjected to forced displacement due to the occupation's harassment. This high percentage reflects the extent of suffering within the community, resulting in the loss of homes, land, and social standing.

#### 2. Not Subjected to Displacement:

- **30.8%** of women indicated that their families had not been subjected to displacement, which reflects that some families have not been directly affected. However, this percentage represents a minority compared to the majority.

## Conclusion:

- **Impact on Identity and Belonging:** Forced displacement leads to a loss of identity and connection to place, which affects social and cultural ties.
- **Psychological and Social Stress:** The trauma of displacement creates heavy psychological burdens on women and families, potentially leading to health and mental challenges.

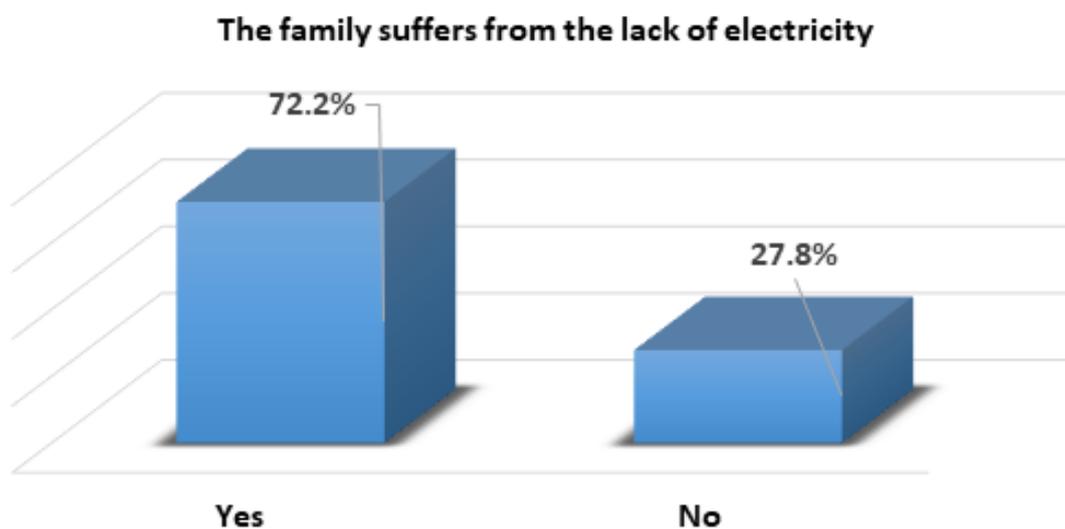
## Suggestions for Interventions:

1. **Community Awareness:** Organize workshops to raise awareness among families about their rights, including the right to housing and security, and how to resist displacement.
2. **Legal Support:** Provide legal consultations to families affected by displacement, helping them to claim their rights.
3. **Psychological Support:** Establish programs to support the mental health of families affected by displacement, including individual counseling and group support workshops.
4. **Collaboration with Human Rights Organizations:** Work with human rights organizations to document displacement cases and advocate for international intervention to protect families.
5. **Develop Alternative Housing Solutions:** Support affected families in finding alternative housing solutions, either through financial resources or assistance with securing accommodation.

## Challenges Caused by the Occupation to the Education Sector:

- **Transportation Difficulties:** 66.7% of children face difficulties reaching schools, and 81.9% of girls are forced to travel long distances.

Chart Number (26)



The majority of respondents, 72.2%, reported that their families suffer from the lack of electricity due to the restrictions imposed by the occupation, while 27.8% of them indicated that their families do not face this issue. These figures highlight significant challenges faced by Bedouin families in East Jerusalem.

### 1. Lack of electricity:

- 72.2% of women reported that their families suffer from a lack of electricity. This high percentage reflects the extent to which families are affected by the occupation's policies, negatively impacting their daily lives, especially in areas like education and healthcare.

### 2. Availability of electricity:

- 27.8% of women reported that their families do not face issues with electricity supply. While this represents a minority, it suggests that some families may be in a relatively better situation, but the majority clearly suffer from electricity shortages.

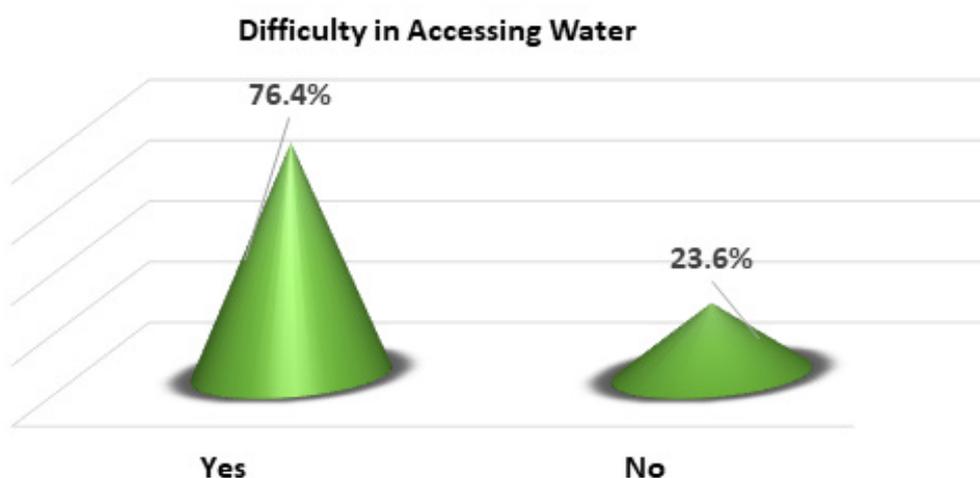
### Conclusion:

- **Impact on daily life:** The lack of electricity affects various aspects of life, from education (inability to use electronic devices) to health (lack of lighting and proper healthcare services).
- **Economic challenges:** The absence of electricity can increase costs, as families may be forced to rely on expensive or inefficient alternatives.

### Suggestions for interventions:

1. **Provide alternative electricity sources:** Support solar energy projects or other renewable energy solutions to supply electricity to families experiencing outages.
2. **Cooperate with humanitarian organizations:** Work with international organizations to ensure electricity for affected families, including the installation of simple electrical systems.
3. **Raise awareness on energy management:** Organize workshops to educate families on how to manage their energy resources effectively and use alternative energy.
4. **Provide community support:** Create community-driven initiatives aimed at improving access to electricity, such as forming local committees to support the provision of basic services.

Chart Number (27)



It is clear from the data above that the majority of Bedouin families, **76.4%**, face significant difficulties in obtaining water, while **23.6%** of families do not face such difficulties. These figures indicate major challenges faced by Bedouin families regarding access to water, a vital element for life.

### **1. Difficulty in obtaining water:**

- **76.4%** of families reported facing significant difficulties in obtaining water. This high percentage reflects a real issue that impacts public health and the ability to meet basic needs, such as drinking and sanitation.

### **2. No difficulties in obtaining water:**

- **23.6%** of families do not face difficulties in obtaining water. This minority suggests that while some families are not directly impacted, the vast majority are affected by the water scarcity.

### **Conclusion:**

- **Negative health impact:** Water scarcity can lead to health problems, such as waterborne diseases, and increases the psychological stress on families.
- **Economic impact:** Difficulty in obtaining water can affect economic activities like agriculture and livestock breeding, thereby increasing poverty rates.

### **Suggestions for interventions:**

- 1. Providing alternative water sources:** Work with humanitarian organizations to provide alternative water sources.
- 2. Improving infrastructure:** Support projects aimed at improving water infrastructure in Bedouin areas, despite the constraints imposed by the occupation.
- 3. Water management education:** Organize workshops to teach families how to better manage water resources, including techniques for collecting and storing water.

### **Fourth: The Specific Needs of Bedouin Women in East Jerusalem According to Proposed Projects, Ranked by Importance**

The fulfillment of the needs of Bedouin women in East Jerusalem is closely linked to the implementation of economic empowerment projects. These projects provide them with the necessary opportunities to develop their skills and increase their income, which in turn enhances their independence and strengthens their role in society. When their basic needs, such as training, guidance, and financial support, are met, they can establish their own businesses and achieve economic stability. Furthermore, economic empowerment helps to boost self-confidence and encourages active participation in public life, leading to positive changes in society as a whole. Therefore, focusing on meeting their needs through economic empowerment projects is a vital step toward achieving sustainable and inclusive development. It is crucial to work on addressing their needs through projects that are suited to their circumstances and aspirations, thus enhancing their independence and achieving social balance.

#	Sector		%	Priority Level
1.	Agricultural Sector Projects	<b>Project Type</b>	80%	First Priority
1.1		Sheep Farming Projects		
1.2		Chicken Farming Projects		
1.3		Dairy and Cheese Projects		
1.4		Home Gardening Projects		
2.	Economic/Social Sector		20%	Second Priority
2.1		Women's Salon (Hairdresser) Project		
2.2		Bakery / Sharak Bread Project		
2.3		Accessories Project		
2.4		DJ Project		
2.5		Environmental Projects in Recycling		

### Needs Analysis:

Based on the data in the table, the following observations can be made:

**1. Priority for Agricultural Sector Projects:** The table shows that **80%** of the proposed projects fall under the agricultural sector, indicating the importance of this sector in enhancing food security and providing job opportunities. This concentration suggests that the needs and preferences of Bedouin women are focused on the agricultural field.

**2. Diversity of Agricultural Projects:** The table highlights the presence of various projects within the agricultural sector, such as sheep breeding, poultry farming, dairy production, and home gardening. This diversity points to a move towards comprehensive and integrated development. Such diversity could help mitigate the economic risks associated with irregular family incomes.

**3. Economic/Social Sector:** Projects in this sector represent **20%**, indicating that this type of project does not hold priority for Bedouin women. This suggests the need for further support and funding to expand the number of projects in this sector.

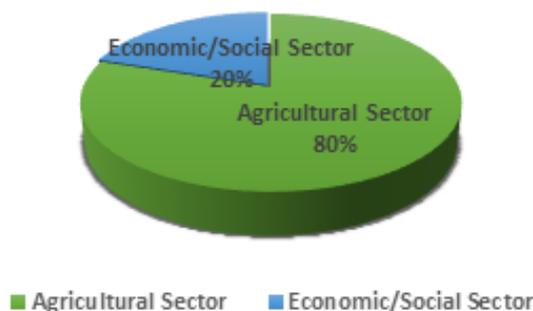
**4. Development Opportunities:** Focusing on the agricultural sector provides an opportunity to develop skills and innovate in agricultural techniques. Moreover, economic projects could contribute to improving the quality of life and increasing overall well-being.

**5. Future Strategies:** It may be beneficial to explore how to integrate both the agricultural and economic sectors more closely, enhancing economic diversification and promoting sustainable development.

Overall, the data provides valuable insights into the project priorities of women in Bedouin communities, which can guide future empowerment interventions.

### Chart Number (28)

#### Distribution of Economic Empowerment Needs for Women by Priority



Agricultural projects, especially livestock farming, are considered foundational pillars of economic activity for Bedouin women. Amid the challenges they face in their traditional environments, the role of sheep and poultry farming emerges as a sustainable income source, improving their living standards.

Moreover, the needs within the economic and social sectors align with the priorities of Bedouin women. Projects such as beauty salons and accessory sales centers highlight how women seek to expand their economic horizons. However, agricultural projects remain the top priority due to their direct impact on food security and income.

### General Conclusions

The prioritization of projects reveals that agricultural initiatives hold greater importance due to their direct influence on food security and income. These projects require financial support and training to enhance the capabilities of women. While economic and social projects are also important, the agricultural sector remains the priority because of its role in sustainably improving living standards. Cooperatives play an essential role in supporting economic and social projects, serving as a key tool in enhancing collective work among Bedouin women. By forming cooperatives, women have the opportunity to pool financial resources, skills, and expertise, enabling them to tackle economic challenges more effectively. For instance, livestock cooperatives can help secure the necessary funds for purchasing sheep, along with essential work supplies such as feed and medicine.

Cooperatives also contribute to improving women's market competitiveness by enabling them to develop products such as dairy, meat, and eggs, which can be offered at competitive prices. Through collective work, cooperatives can establish strong brands that differentiate their products, enhancing their appeal to consumers. Additionally, cooperatives facilitate access to new markets, which increases household income and boosts food security within Bedouin communities.

Furthermore, cooperatives promote knowledge and experience exchange among members, allowing women to learn from each other's successful practices. Through workshops and training courses, they can improve their skills in financial management, marketing, and production, increasing their efficiency and the likelihood of project success.

Cooperatives also play a central role in achieving sustainable development. By organizing work and collaboration, women can improve their working conditions and increase the sustainability of their projects, ultimately leading to enhanced living standards and family well-being. Establishing a network of cooperatives can strengthen women's power within their communities and give them a larger voice in economic and social decision-making.

Thus, cooperatives represent a vital strategic tool to help women build a more sustainable and independent economic future, contributing to the overall social and economic development of Bedouin communities.

## **Recommendations:**

These recommendations aim to improve the situation of women, young women, and girls in Bedouin communities by targeting their basic needs and enhancing their social and economic capacities, while considering the restrictions imposed by the occupying authorities.

### **First: Social Sector**

#### **1. Enhancing Education and Health Awareness:**

- Organize educational workshops to raise awareness about women's and children's rights, with a focus on the importance of education and health.
- Provide scholarships and financial support for girls, especially from low-income families.

#### **2. Expanding Health Care Services:**

- Establish mobile health centers that provide basic health services for women and girls, alongside awareness programs on reproductive health and chronic diseases.
- Train healthcare workers to provide psychological and social support for women, particularly concerning mental health.

#### **3. Building Social Support Networks:**

- Create local women's associations to enhance cooperation, exchange experiences, and offer support for women suffering from violence or marginalization.
- Organize community events to strengthen social ties and increase awareness of women's issues.
- Provide dedicated spaces for women to create safe environments for psychological and social support.

### **Second: Economic Sector**

#### **Effective Strategies for Empowering Women Economically and Enhancing Their Participation in Cooperatives and Business Projects:**

#### **1. Developing Vocational Training Programs:**

- Offer training courses in sustainable agriculture, animal husbandry, and dairy production to help women improve their skills and increase their income.
- Establish educational programs to teach marketing skills, project and business management, and financial planning, empowering women to manage their own businesses.
- Provide individual consultations to help women develop their skills and start their own businesses.

#### **2. Encouraging the Creation of Cooperatives:**

- Encourage women to register their projects with commercial chambers to transition into organized work, enabling them to enjoy the benefits of official registration, which can improve their economic and social conditions.

- Create support networks for women entrepreneurs to share experiences and knowledge on transitioning into the formal sector.
- Offer government incentives or subsidized funding for women-run cooperative projects.
- Support the creation of women's cooperatives in agricultural and artisanal sectors, improving access to markets.
- Facilitate the registration of cooperatives by providing guidance services.

### **3. Enhancing Access to Financing and Providing Financial Support and Resources:**

- Collaborate with civil society organizations to offer small loans or grants to support women's economic projects.
- Provide subsidized loans or grants for women wishing to start their own projects, and establish partnerships with banks and financial institutions to support women's businesses.
- Organize workshops and training courses targeting women to raise awareness about the importance of registering their projects with commercial chambers. These courses should address the legal and financial benefits and the required procedures.
- Simplify the registration process by offering free consultancy services and providing easy-to-use templates. A dedicated online platform could be created to streamline applications.
- Offer subsidized loans or grants to support women who wish to register their projects, including technical assistance for business plan preparation.
- Collaborate with government institutions and NGOs to provide the necessary support for women in the registration process, including information sharing and coordination between different entities.

### **4. Expanding Networking Opportunities:**

- Organize events and exhibitions that allow women to showcase their projects and connect with investors and professionals.
- Establish online platforms for the exchange of experiences and resources among women in various fields.

### **5. Raising Awareness and Strengthening Supportive Culture:**

- Implement awareness campaigns to change societal perceptions about women's roles in the economy.
- Highlight women's success stories as sources of inspiration.

### **6. Promoting Participation in Decision-Making:**

- Support women's representation on boards and committees related to economics and development.
- Offer leadership training programs to develop women's leadership skills.

### **7. Collaboration with the Private Sector:**

- Encourage companies to adopt diversity and inclusion programs, providing job opportunities for women.
- Support partnerships between companies and women's cooperatives.

## **Third: Challenges Imposed by the Occupying Authorities**

- **Pressure at the Government Level:** NGOs should collaborate with international governmental bodies to advocate for improving the situation of Bedouin women and lifting the restrictions that hinder their access to education and healthcare.

- **Highlighting Women's Issues:** Strengthen advocacy efforts to raise awareness about the issues faced by Bedouin women both locally and internationally, contributing to policies that enhance their rights.

## **Fourth: Environmental Sector**

### **1. Addressing Wastewater Issues:**

- **Establish wastewater treatment systems:** Work on creating wastewater treatment plants for the communities and provide technical and training support to help communities operate and maintain them.
- **Collaborate with local authorities** to improve the sewage network and ensure that waste from settlements does not leak into residential areas.

### **2. Solid Waste Management:**

- **Provide designated waste containers:** Set up containers to collect sheep waste (such as wool and bones) in specific locations away from residential areas, making it easier to collect.
- **Organize awareness campaigns:** Hold workshops to educate the community on proper disposal of sheep waste and reduce its dumping in open areas.

### **3. Improving General Health Conditions:**

- **Establish sanitary toilets:** Work on providing public toilets or absorption pits that meet health standards, reducing environmental contamination caused by open defecation.
- **Raise awareness about hygiene:** Conduct awareness campaigns on the health risks associated with open defecation and how to maintain the environment.

### **4. Rehabilitating Local Environments:**

- **Create public parks and green spaces:** Promote the establishment of green spaces in local communities, which improves the environment and enhances the quality of life.
- **Provide training on sustainable agriculture:** Teach the community sustainable farming methods that reduce the use of pesticides and chemicals, helping protect the environment.

### **5. Collaboration with Environmental Organizations:**

- **Collaborate with local and international organizations:** Work with environmental protection organizations to develop joint projects that address environmental issues in Bedouin communities.

## **Sources of Reference:**

This study relies on primary sources to explore the reality and needs of women in Bedouin communities located in East Jerusalem. Women were the primary data source, in addition to observations.

**1. Interviews:** Semi-structured individual interviews were conducted with 25 women activists from the targeted communities during July and August.

**2. Focus Groups:** Five focus group discussions were held during July and August, with about 60 women from Bedouin communities. The discussions focused on the daily realities women face and their most pressing needs and priorities for improving their social and economic conditions.

**3. Questionnaires:** A research questionnaire was designed for the study, covering a range of topics (economic, social, health, educational, infrastructure and services, military and settler incursions, and the participants' personal variables). Each section assessed the women's lived reality. The questionnaire design drew on accumulated experience from ADWAR Association staff working with women. A team of trained researchers collected data and interviewed 150 women from Bedouin communities between July 20-25, 2024.

**4. Participant Observation:** Participant observation was carried out in several locations within Bedouin communities, where researchers participated in the daily activities of women, such as:

- **Social Gatherings:** Attending social meetings and local events to understand social dynamics and women's roles.
- **Economic Activities:** Engaging in daily economic activities, such as handicrafts and agriculture, to gain direct insight into the challenges and opportunities women face.
- **Educational Activities:** Attending workshops or educational events targeting women to assess access to education and training.

**Notes:**

- During the observation period, notes were taken regarding behaviors, interactions, and specific needs expressed by participants.
- Field diaries were used to document observations and opinions regularly, enriching the data collected from interviews and focus groups.

**Appendices:**

**Results of the Study on the Socioeconomic Reality of Bedouin Women and Young Women in East Jerusalem by Place of Residence**

Economic Reality		Place of Residence					
		AlKhan AlAhmar	Abu Nuwar	AlMantar	Abu Hindi	Jaba	Total
Household monthly income is sufficient to meet food and drink needs	Yes	38.1%	33.3%	28.6%	68.2%	55.6%	42.8%
	No	61.9%	66.7%	71.4%	31.8%	44.4%	57.2%
Household monthly income is sufficient to meet clothing needs	Yes	23.8%	18.5%	19.0%	50.0%	48.1%	29.7%
	No	76.2%	81.5%	81.0%	50.0%	51.9%	70.3%
Household monthly income is sufficient to cover educational expenses	Yes	14.3%	51.9%	0.0%	40.9%	26.9%	32.6%
	No	85.7%	48.1%	100.0%	59.1%	73.1%	67.4%
Household has a fixed income	Yes	4.8%	42.6%	4.8%	22.7%	0.0%	20.7%
	No	95.2%	57.4%	95.2%	77.3%	100.0%	79.3%
Household income is sufficient to cover medical expenses in case of illness	Yes	4.8%	40.7%	33.3%	33.3%	44.4%	34.0%
	No	95.2%	59.3%	66.7%	66.7%	55.6%	66.0%
Borrowing is from neighbors	Yes	19.0%	55.6%	28.6%	36.4%	37.0%	40.0%
	No	81.0%	44.4%	71.4%	63.6%	63.0%	60.0%
Women and girls contribute to securing the household's income	Yes	76.2%	45.3%	38.1%	36.4%	51.9%	48.6%
	No	23.8%	54.7%	61.9%	63.6%	48.1%	51.4%

Economic Reality		Place of Residence					
		AlKhan AlAhmar	Abu Nuwar	AlMantar	Abu Hindi	Jaba	Total
Difficulty in covering tuition fees at various educational levels.	Yes	100.0%	81.5%	83.3%	40.9%	65.4%	75.4%
	No	0.0%	18.5%	16.7%	59.1%	34.6%	24.6%
Children face transportation challenges when commuting to and from school	Yes	90.5%	46.3%	81.0%	57.1%	85.2%	66.7%
	No	9.5%	53.7%	19.0%	42.9%	14.8%	33.3%
Consideration of withdrawing children from school and encouraging them to work to contribute to household expenses	Yes	40.9%	56.9%	33.3%	50.0%	38.5%	46.5%
	No	59.1%	43.1%	66.7%	50.0%	61.5%	53.5%
Marriage of daughters in the family results in them being unable to complete their education.	Yes	22.7%	66.7%	28.6%	36.4%	26.9%	42.8%
	No	77.3%	33.3%	71.4%	63.6%	73.1%	57.2%
Girls are compelled to leave education in order to care for elderly family members	Yes	13.6%	29.6%	28.6%	50.0%	15.4%	27.6%
	No	86.4%	70.4%	71.4%	50.0%	84.6%	72.4%
Girls are required to travel long distances to attend school	Yes	90.5%	79.6%	66.7%	81.0%	92.6%	81.9%
	No	9.5%	20.4%	33.3%	19.0%	7.4%	18.1%
Girls are subjected to assaults by the Israeli military and settlers while commuting to and from school.	Yes	86.4%	46.3%	57.1%	63.6%	85.2%	63.7%
	No	13.6%	53.7%	42.9%	36.4%	14.8%	36.3%
Girls are forced to leave education due to the long distances between home and school.	Yes	90.9%	58.8%	81.0%	77.3%	61.5%	70.4%
	No	9.1%	41.2%	19.0%	22.7%	38.5%	29.6%

Economic Reality		Place of Residence					
		AlKhan AlAhmar	Abu Nuwar	AlMantar	Abu Hindi	Jaba	Total
Lack of health awareness.	Yes	50.0%	42.6%	47.6%	33.3%	26.9%	40.3%
	No	50.0%	57.4%	52.4%	66.7%	73.1%	59.7%
Suffering from chronic diseases.	Yes	36.4%	17.0%	23.8%	27.3%	18.5%	22.8%
	No	63.6%	83.0%	76.2%	72.7%	81.5%	77.2%
The family cannot afford the treatment expenses for its members	Yes	81.8%	48.1%	61.9%	45.5%	40.7%	53.4%
	No	18.2%	51.9%	38.1%	54.5%	59.3%	46.6%
Family members receive healthcare through health insurance.	Yes	95.5%	85.2%	28.6%	86.4%	88.9%	79.5%
	No	4.5%	14.8%	71.4%	13.6%	11.1%	20.5%
Difficulty accessing available healthcare services in the area.	Yes	77.3%	41.5%	57.1%	59.1%	53.8%	54.2%
	No	22.7%	58.5%	42.9%	40.9%	46.2%	45.8%
The household has access to clean drinking water.	Yes	36.4%	81.5%	38.1%	54.5%	85.2%	65.1%
	No	63.6%	18.5%	61.9%	45.5%	14.8%	34.9%
In case of illness, appropriate treatment prescribed by a doctor is received.	Yes	95.5%	64.8%	28.6%	68.2%	66.7%	65.1%
	No	4.5%	35.2%	71.4%	31.8%	33.3%	34.9%
In case of pain, traditional healing methods are resorted to.	Yes	81.8%	37.0%	38.1%	50.0%	44.4%	47.3%
	No	18.2%	63.0%	61.9%	50.0%	55.6%	52.7%
Women and girls do not receive proper healthcare.	Yes	95.2%	77.8%	76.2%	68.2%	25.9%	69.0%
	No	4.8%	22.2%	23.8%	31.8%	74.1%	31.0%
Women and girls' resort to folk medicine when in need of treatment.	Yes	90.5%	70.4%	66.7%	72.7%	65.4%	72.2%
	No	9.5%	29.6%	33.3%	27.3%	34.6%	27.8%
The area lacks a permanent healthcare center for women and girls.	Yes	76.2%	60.4%	71.4%	59.1%	41.7%	61.0%
	No	23.8%	39.6%	28.6%	40.9%	58.3%	39.0%
Women and girls do not receive the appropriate treatment and medication.	Yes	71.4%	44.4%	66.7%	36.4%	40.0%	49.7%
	No	28.6%	55.6%	33.3%	63.6%	60.0%	50.3%
Women and girls are forced to travel long distances to access proper treatment.	Yes	100.0%	74.1%	76.2%	72.7%	73.9%	78.0%
	No	0.0%	25.9%	23.8%	27.3%	26.1%	22.0%
Access to healthcare for women depends on the approval and accompaniment of a male family member.	Yes	47.6%	50.0%	71.4%	45.5%	33.3%	49.3%
	No	52.4%	50.0%	28.6%	54.5%	66.7%	50.7%

Economic Reality		Place of Residence					
		AlKhan AlAhmar	Abu Nuwar	AlMantar	Abu Hindi	Jaba	Total
Family members feel safe.	Yes	85.7%	59.3%	52.4%	54.5%	69.2%	63.2%
	No	14.3%	40.7%	47.6%	45.5%	30.8%	36.8%
Women are consulted in important decisions affecting the family.	Yes	85.7%	57.4%	28.6%	86.4%	65.4%	63.2%
	No	14.3%	42.6%	71.4%	13.6%	34.6%	36.8%
Women in the community receive their inheritance rights.	Yes	38.1%	74.1%	0.0%	40.9%	46.2%	47.9%
	No	61.9%	25.9%	100.0%	59.1%	53.8%	52.1%
Families encourage women and girls to participate in public life.	Yes	61.9%	54.7%	0.0%	77.3%	57.7%	51.7%
	No	38.1%	45.3%	100.0%	22.7%	42.3%	48.3%
Women and girls in the community experience domestic violence.	Yes	23.8%	24.1%	0.0%	22.7%	8.0%	17.5%
	No	76.2%	75.9%	100.0%	77.3%	92.0%	82.5%
Women and girls in the community are subjected to violence and assaults by Israeli soldiers and settlers.	Yes	81.0%	43.4%	23.8%	54.5%	57.7%	50.3%
	No	19.0%	56.6%	76.2%	45.5%	42.3%	49.7%
Families have experienced property confiscation by the occupation	Yes	85.7%	64.2%	66.7%	77.3%	87.5%	73.8%
	No	14.3%	35.8%	33.3%	22.7%	12.5%	26.2%
Families have faced home demolitions and demolition orders from the occupation.	Yes	90.5%	85.2%	81.0%	90.9%	96.2%	88.2%
	No	9.5%	14.8%	19.0%	9.1%	3.8%	11.8%
There are significant difficulties in accessing water.	Yes	95.2%	63.0%	85.7%	81.8%	76.9%	76.4%
	No	4.8%	37.0%	14.3%	18.2%	23.1%	23.6%
There are significant difficulties in finding grazing land for sheep.	Yes	95.2%	72.2%	76.2%	81.8%	76.0%	78.3%
	No	4.8%	27.8%	23.8%	18.2%	24.0%	21.7%
Families have been subjected to forced displacement and coercion due to the occupation's harassment	Yes	66.7%	77.4%	42.9%	81.8%	65.4%	69.2%
	No	33.3%	22.6%	57.1%	18.2%	34.6%	30.8%
Families suffer from a lack of electricity.	Yes	95.2%	72.2%	81.0%	72.7%	46.2%	72.2%
	No	4.8%	27.8%	19.0%	27.3%	53.8%	27.8%
Women, young women, and girls participate in awareness seminars on women's rights.	Yes	71.4%	40.7%	9.5%	63.6%	60.0%	47.6%
	No	28.6%	59.3%	90.5%	36.4%	40.0%	52.4%
Women and girls contribute to community development.	Yes	100.0%	57.4%	23.8%	63.6%	53.8%	59.0%
	No	0.0%	42.6%	76.2%	36.4%	46.2%	41.0%
Traditions and customs in the community restrict women's mobility.	Yes	72.7%	75.9%	85.7%	50.0%	73.1%	72.4%
	No	27.3%	24.1%	14.3%	50.0%	26.9%	27.6%

Economic Reality		Place of Residence					
		AlKhan AlAhmar	Abu Nuwar	AlMantar	Abu Hindi	Jaba	Total
A park is available in the neighborhood where families spend leisure time	Yes	9.5%	14.8%	14.3%	13.6%	11.5%	13.2%
	No	90.5%	85.2%	85.7%	86.4%	88.5%	86.8%
Participation in a nearby community center	Yes	0.0%	9.3%	4.8%	4.5%	0.0%	4.9%
	No	100.0%	90.7%	95.2%	95.5%	100.0%	95.1%
Families engage in weekly recreational activities	Yes	9.5%	7.4%	4.8%	4.5%	12.0%	7.7%
	No	90.5%	92.6%	95.2%	95.5%	88.0%	92.3%