

LEBANESE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Women Empowerment through Technology and Social Media

MEPI Capstone Project

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2012

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Abstract:

In Lebanon, and according to studies and articles, there are a small percentage of women who are knowledgeable of the use of social media tools in depth. The percentage of women user who are effectively active in the blogosphere and micro-blogosphere like twitter, facebook, flickr.. is much less than that of men. Women in Lebanon still do not have enough knowledge of the in depth use of the social media tools. This fact makes them fall behind in the era of prevailing social media in their role of being online active citizens, and widens the technological gender gap between them and men. Social media tools are a space for women to advocate for their causes, speak up to the public, have a saying in public policies, and empower themselves to be active citizens.

Women in the MENA region have set an example of how the use of social media tools has changed the context of traditional women roles in society, made a penetration in a patriarchal online space which has been always occupied by men, and brought young women leaders up to the front of the countries' lists of decision makers. Starting from this regional "success story", the effect of social media will extend to Lebanese women when they are given the opportunity to fully learn and practice in depth the use of social media tools. The project shall teach young women, who are university students and active in the civil society, how to master the use of social media tools.

Introduction:

“The use of Facebook and Twitter among Arab females has witnessed a slight rise from 32 percent at the end of 2010 to 34 percent in the first quarter of 2012 even though women make up almost half of the Arab population” (Al Arabiya News,2012). The cultural norms and restrictions that are still imposed on women hinder their participation in the political and social change more than they hinder men (Al Arabiya News,2012). In its report, the Gender and Public Policy Program mentioned that the virtual world is perceived as a means of empowering women despite the discrepancy between the numbers of men and women on the social networking websites (Al Arabiya News,2012). Another report, the third Arab Social Media Report, says only one third of the Facebook user in the Arab world are women, whereas they are around half of the users globally, and this is a result of the prevailing virtual gender gap (Khaleej Time, 2011).

Social media could enhance women's participation in economic and political life, and allows them to increase their self expression and promote social change, and this is a strong belief that has risen up in the society (Tomlin, 2012). Social media tools now expose aspects of millions of Arab's daily life, and thus affect the way they interact with the government, do business, and engage in civil society movements (Tomlin, 2012). However, women face barriers in real life that hinders women from participating in social media and seeing the impact it has on their lives. One of the barriers is ICT literacy, which is the ability to use digital technology, communication tools, and/or networks to define access, manage, integrate, evaluate, create, and communicate information ethically and legally in order to function in a knowledge society. Women in the Arab world are not literate, or not enough literate in this matter. This lack of education can be overcome by training. Other kinds of constraints which are highly significant are the social constraints. Those include family and society barriers and stereotypes placed on women especially in the places where female users operate (Tomlin, 2012).

For the aforementioned reasons, it is obvious that Arab women are in need of training on ICT and the use of digital technology in order for them to be able to voice out their thoughts and advocate for women causes in the Arab world. Speaking about the Lebanese society, social media is a powerful tool for women to be engaged in online activism, where they can advocate for the

right of any female Lebanese women to pass her nationality to her non-Lebanese husband and children which is not the reality now. Women activists will be able to pressure the government more to pass a law that protects women against domestic violence, and to delete the article 522 from the Lebanese penal code. If a criminal raped a woman, article 522 exonerates him of his crime if he marries the victim. And in all Lebanese confessional laws, women can get married under 18 (ages vary by sect). Training those activists will expand the population of women who know how to profoundly use social media tools.

Before further explaining how this empowerment will be attained, and the description of the project and its content, what follows below is a literature review of international organizations which are concerned/work on the advancement of the technological status of women in the world.

Literature Review:

1- Take Back the Tech:



Take back the Tech is a collaborative campaign to reclaim information and communication technologies (**ICT**) to end violence against women (**VAW**). Take Back the Tech campaigns have been organized and initiated by individuals, groups of people and organizations in many different parts of the world. Campaigners have created, adapted and shaped actions that resonate with priorities and platforms in their contexts, including hands-on workshops, media monitoring, digital storytelling, film screenings, evening discussions, SMS campaigns, mural painting, theatre productions, solidarity marches online and more (Nasawiya, 2011).

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The campaign calls on all ICT users – especially women and girls – to take control of technology and strategically use any ICT platform at hand (mobile phones, instant messengers, blogs, websites, digital cameras, email, podcasts and more) for activism against gender-based violence (Nasawiya, 2011).

Take Back the Tech accompanies the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence (November 25 – December 10 each year) with daily actions that explore different aspects of violence against women and ICT tools.

The aim of Take Back the Tech is to:

- Create safe digital spaces that protect everyone's right to participate freely, without harassment or threat to safety.
- Realize women's rights to shape, define, participate, use and share knowledge, information and ICT.
- Address the intersection between communication rights and women's human rights, especially VAW.
- Recognize women's historical and critical participation and contribution to the development of ICT.

2- Cisco Academy for Women:



The increase of the number of women in the fields of technology is the continuous work of Cisco, where initiatives are lead by employees who understand the importance of gender diversity. There are 3000 employees from Cisco participating in 32 Cisco Women's Action Network (WAN) chapters in 24 countries where they cultivate and mentor career opportunities for women. Cisco encourages girls and young women to develop skills in math, computing, and technology from an early age.

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Cisco's Girls/Women in Technology Initiative aims to introduce more K-12 female students to technology and inspire excitement in associated careers. Cisco partnered with the National Center for Women in Technology (NCWIT), an organization of public and private sector leaders whose mission is to ensure that women's knowledge and skills are fully represented in the information technology industry. They developed a Website where girls can explore careers in technology. The site received 238,438 hits in January 2006, up 25 percent from November (Cisco, 2012).

Cisco also partners with the Center for Women in Technology (CWIT), established at the University of Maryland Baltimore County in July 1998, to provide global leadership for women's participation in information technology. They work on numerous initiatives, including organizing an international panel at the United Nations on the effects of information and communications technology on the lives of women and girls. Through these awareness campaigns, Cisco aspires to empower girls in computer science, engineering, math, and the sciences, and intends to create a pool of females ready to enter the IT workforce (Cisco, 2012).

Cisco's Networking Academy Gender Initiative provides greater access to IT training for women globally. Cisco is partnering with several United Nations programs, as well as nongovernmental organizations, to achieve at least 30 percent female enrollment in more than 200 Cisco Networking Academy sites in the least-developed countries of the world. Cisco is working with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Institute of International Education (IIE) to provide \$300,000 in scholarships for women in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Mongolia, and Sri Lanka to attend academies in their countries (Cisco, 2012).

Cisco also collaborated with USAID and the United Nations Development Fund for Women to implement several gender programs in the Middle East. We established 25 academies in Jordan, Lebanon, and Morocco, with 69 instructors; our female enrollment is 45 percent in Jordan, 25 percent in Lebanon, and 51 percent in Morocco. Some 450 of these students have taken at least one CCNA networking certification course, while 1,600 have graduated from all four levels of the CCNA curriculum (Cisco, 2012).

The academies in Jordan and Lebanon also participate in a partnership with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), under which

academies have been established in eight refugee training centers in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. In the UNRWA program, 250 students have taken at least one CCNA course, while 830 have graduated from all four levels of the CCNA curriculum (Cisco, 2012).

Now that international organizations at the macro level, of women empowerment through technology goals, the onsite review examines the local initiatives carried by NGOs and feminist collectives in Lebanon.

On Site Review:



Funded by MEPI & Microsoft

- 1- Women in Technology (WIT)** for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is funded by the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) of the U.S. Department of State, managed by the Institute of International Education (IIE) , and implemented in collaboration with local partners. WIT expanded its reach to include Lebanon in Fall 2007 (WIT, 2012).

WIT partners with organizations in Lebanon, supports and complements their women's empowerment initiatives. Some partner organizations work to promote social cohesion and community development through civic engagement; others advocate to improve women's legal and social status; while still others support educational and spiritual development for both sexes, aiming to promote social justice, human rights, and equality (WIT, 2012).

2- Girl Geek Camp



Take Back the Tech organized a geek camp for 25 girls on **July 11-17, 2011** in Lebanon. It's a part of an international initiative called "Take Back the Tech". Girls aged between 15 and 18 years old having some basic experience in using computers and the Internet and interested in gaining more technology skills learned how to: Create a blog, write and express yourself, and do citizen journalism, use social networks like Facebook and Twitter to spread useful information, film a video on your camera or mobile phone, edit it, and upload it to YouTube, take great photographs, do research online, pick a university major related to technology, browse and use the internet securely. The camp was organized by Nasawiya, a feminist collective in Lebanon (Nasawiya, 2011).

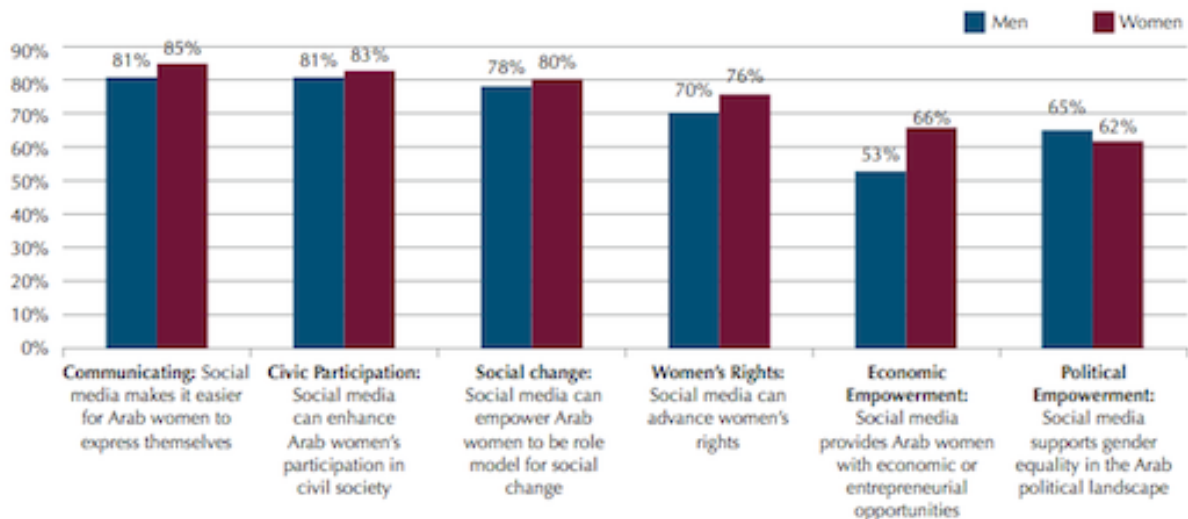


Before the in depth explanation of the project, the following part shall clarify that social media is a tool for women empowerment. Examples from the Arab world are startling evidence of the validity of the aforementioned statement.

Social Media: A tool for Women Empowerment

Large segments of the population have been empowered by the sweeping societal and political transformations in the Arab region, where women became the main drivers for regional change and more engaged in civic and political actions and took over a leading role in the historic changes sweeping over the region. However, at the regional and global levels reached a debate about the role of social media in these transformations, making it to the policy making circles.

This graph shows to what extent the following statements (below each bar) regarding women and social media are valid?



When analyzing the graph, it appears that the most popular use for social media as a tool of empowerment being communication and self expression is followed by civic participation and social change. It was found at that more men (65%) than women (62%) believed that social media can be used for the political empowerment of women (Dubai School of Government Report, 2011).

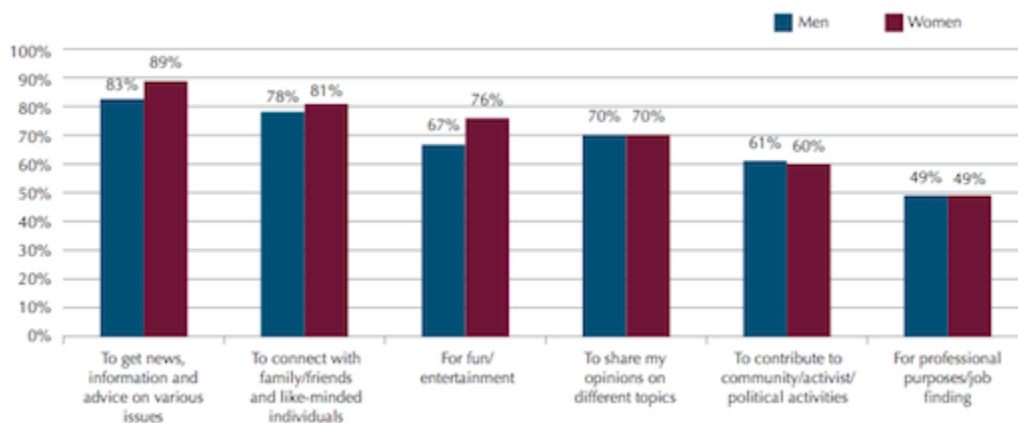
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What are they using social media for?

Unsurprisingly uses for social media didn't differ much among women and men in the Middle East, whether at a regional or national level. The main use for social media across the board is as a news source,

According to 83% of the men questioned and 89% of the women, they said that they use social media as a news source. 61% of men and 60% of women stated that they use social media to contribute to community, activist and political activities, where 70% said they use it to share their opinions on different topics (Dubai School of Government Report, 2011).

This means that 70% of the community has something to say, and that social media is serving as the perfect platform to fulfill the need to express oneself. If we assumed that the rest 30% of the female population is taught how to profoundly use social media tools, then rest 30% of the ideas will be pushed to be shared online too.



The rise of Women and digital activism in the Arab world:

The potential influence and power that the internet activists in the Arab world are aware of nowadays makes them look at how they can become fully engaged in transitional democracy, transparency and governance strategies, especially that digital activism has played a crucial role in the recent uprising in the Arab world (Dubai School of Government Report, 2011).

Citizen journalists have become among the only few credible voices of keeping the world abreast of developments and coordinating efforts on the

ground, especially with the unfolding of the Arab revolutions. During the revolutions, women acted as active citizen journalists. They addressed the significant challenges that exist for freedom of speech and censorship. They also became aware of the role of digital activism in shaping the political developments of the region, and raising the level of ambition for what digital citizens can achieve working together in this transitional era of democracy (Dubai School of Government Report, 2011).

In this project, women participants will have access to the skills of creating their own blog, thus expressing their thoughts, ideas, business plans, beyond the borders of their communities and countries. It will also enable them to amplify the voices of the women who are making change at a micro-level in the community, and shed the light on their efforts, and symbolize them as examples of women success stories.

Women advancement through the blogosphere:

“The Arab blogosphere (encompassing blogs written in Arabic, English, and French, as well as a few stray languages) is a complex one. Whether from Morocco or Saudi Arabia, Egypt or Syria, almost every blogger in the Middle East and North Africa is up against censorship, cultural concerns, and the ever-present concern of surveillance” (York, 2009).

There is often little differentiation between male and female, particularly in blogospheres where political or human rights issues are avoided for risk of legal action. Nevertheless, blogging has become a solitary platform for free speech in much of the Arab world, yet many bloggers in the region choose to remain relative anonymous (or pseudonymous). Many female bloggers in the Arab world face a unique challenge: to speak out about women's issues often means going against the grain of family and society, but there are well-known female bloggers discussing issues unique to women (York, 2009).

Being part of the blogosphere will create a psychological support for women who are hesitant about starting their own blog. This is a key factor in advancing women's courage to take their own personal initiatives. Against oppression and injustice in their communities, Arab women can freely speak out with no censorship of their voices, through their blogs (Ayish, 2011).

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Blogs are used as public diaries where women discuss personal and public issues in their life and development. Storytelling used by women in blogs to introduce their thoughts has been proven to have its major effect (Ayish, 2011).

Arab women demonstrate intellectual capacities for they engage with their readers in the most impressive of terms, through their blogs. The strong sense of independence and confidence, especially when women talk about the issues of gender equality, drives women blogging (Ayish, 2011).



Below is a list of women bloggers from all around the Arab World:

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Blog Name	Blog URL	Country of Origin
Mariyah's Blog	http://mariyahsblog.com	Syria
What Girls Want	http://elbanatayzaea.blogspot.com	Egypt
A Word Can Change	http://princessaziza.blogspot.com	Morocco
Marrokiah	http://www.marrokia.blogspot.com	Morocco
Diaries of an Egyptian Citizen	http://mmedhat24.maktoobblog.com	Egypt
Insanah	http://2insana.blogspot.com	Egypt
Asma's World	http://www.asmaworld.com	Saudi Arabia
Hallucination of a Pencil	http://hasnaamouflih.blogspot.com	Tunisia
On the Margins of my Diary	http://3alahameshmofakeraty.wordpress.com	Egypt
Sabria's Out of the Box	http://saudiwriter.blogspot.com	Saudi Arabia
Sidewalks of Passers	http://arsefa-nhdi.com/blog	UAE
Hindapress	http://hindapress.canalblog.com	Morocco
Rebellious Arab Girl	http://www.rebelliousarabgirl.net	Palestine
Neurotic Iraq Wife	http://neurotic-iraqi-wife.blogspot.com	Iraq
Saffron of the Mirrors	http://am00la.maktoobblog.com	Bahrain
Sleepless In Amman	http://sleeplessinamman.com	Jordan
Amina Abdullah	http://amina-abdulla.com	Qatar
Libya my Dream	http://l-elhoni.blogspot.com/	Libya
Nadine Moawad	http://www.nadinemoawad.com/	Lebanon
Farfahinne	http://www.farfahinne.blogspot.com/	Lebanon
Abzyy	http://abzyy.com	Lebanon

Women put forward their personal opinions regarding social, political, religious, cultural, women and other issues through their weblogs. Women bloggers tend to see themselves as thinkers and analysts and they perceive themselves being able to engage in the society and discuss issues related to their community. By writing about those issues in their blogs, they show

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independence, gender equality and competence. They changed the fact that the blogosphere is a sphere limited to male bloggers. Blogs actually became a bridge to prove the existence of a new way of addressing topics, storytelling.

Photography and the advancement of women status:

There aren't a lot of women photographers in the Arab Worlds, as many surveys point out to. During the Arab uprisings, a lot of events, situations of women taking part of the revolutions have not been well documented. Added to that, photographing women's situations in daily life, especially in zoned where women are persecuted, socially constrained.. is an important tool to voice out these issues, and attract the attention of the international community and the public to practices like: early marriage of young girls, or circumcision and female genital mutilation. By teaching participants in the project how to photograph will allow them to hold their cameras and tour Lebanon in search for cases of women living under suffering, and expose them to the public, for awareness and direct treatment of those miserable cases.

Below are photos which won wordpress awards (The ones that portray women):



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A mother cradling her son who was participating in a street demonstration in Sanaa, Yemen



Child Brides in Yemen, another wordpress photo winner.



Disabled woman in Gaza Strip, after “Operation Cast Lead” carried by IDF “Israeli Defense Forces” in 2008

Women and the social media reality in Lebanon:

Women's state in the Arab world in the use and existence on social media platforms has advanced especially during the Arab uprisings. In Lebanon, where women are educated, and have access to the internet, they still fall behind in the spectrum of majorly existing effectively on the blogosphere and social media sphere in general. Talking on a university level, LAU for example, female students make 50% of the total number of students in both campuses. The number of female faculty members is approximately the same as that of males. A lot of universities over Lebanon might possibly share the same reality. There are a lot of potentials in these young university women, and exposing them to learning tools will trigger them to unleash their dreams and ideas.

Women in social media in Lebanon have initiated few online projects and marketed them through social media tools, in support of a cause. Some of these initiatives are “Adventures of Salwa”. Salwa is an ordinary Lebanese girl who represents a character of the campaign launched by a group of young

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feminists. The aim of this campaign is to combat sexual harassment, and a “harass map” has been created to mark areas where sexual harassment incidents have previously occurred so to be aware of those areas. Another initiative is “Kherr Berr” which is a media monitor specializing in spotting gender discrimination in the media. Such initiatives have been put into action by Nasawiya, a feminist collective in Lebanon.

When young women in Lebanon are given the opportunity of learning more about social media tools, they will be able to implement their initiatives and advocate for women causes in their areas and nationally as well. The two mentioned initiatives will duplicate with the increase in the number of women knowing how to get their voices online, and speak boldly about their causes.

A survey of 10 questions was released online asking 100 online activists about the role of social media in the empowerment of women (The survey is in the appendix). It was found that almost everyone who was surveyed use social media on a daily basis, and also have internet access on a daily basis. This finding means that getting access to internet is not an obstacle nowadays in Lebanon, especially for students who spend a lot of time at their universities, and thus using the internet resources provided.

10% of the people surveyed said they are planning on having a blog, while 35% already have one. This means that the blogosphere is expected to grow in the future, and this is only 100 people surveyed. When the young women of the project are taught how to create their own blog, they will be able to participate as females in the Lebanese blogosphere.

Starting from this survey, it is found that 86% of the people interviewed said that social media is a way to amplify women's voice. So, the aim behind the project is to invest in this major finding by training the young women, and being sure that the tools they will learn how to use will definitely amplify their voices and thoughts.

The Project:

What is the project about and how is it different than the previous similar initiatives?

The project will select 30 socially active young women, with a range of 5-6 participants per governorate, who will be participating in the project, and teach them how to use social media tools in depth.

The main difference between previous two initiatives (mentioned in the onsite review) and the proposed project is the target group. The project proposed targets young women who are enrolled in universities (all across Lebanon, whether a public or a private university), and have demonstrated engagement in the civil society (NGOs, charity organizations..).

The reason of the choice of this target group is to highlight the idea that those young women are mobilizing agents in their communities. With the facilities that they have, like easy access to the internet (at their universities, workplace, home, cafés), and their knowledge of social media tools (even if it is not very advanced), and the networks they are part of in their local communities and many other factors that come along are reasons of why these young women are societal mobilizing agents.

Potential Partners:

Lebanese American University: Why LAU?

1- A Prestigious History of Women Empowerment:

“The Lebanese American University (LAU) is composed of two separate campuses, one in Beirut and the other in Byblos. In 1835, LAU was the first site to build a school for girls in the Turkish Empire. The American School for Girls was established in Beirut by American Presbyterian Missionaries. In 1924, the high school added a two-year junior college program. Three years later, the Lebanese American University (LAU) was separated as the American Junior College for Women, and moved from downtown to Ras Beirut. In 1933, it relocated once again to its present location in Koreitem, West Beirut. The founding institution was a force for the education of women in Lebanon and

the Middle East long before most of the world recognized the need and moral obligation to educate women in a collegiate setting.” (LAU, 2012).

“In 1948-1949, Lebanese American University (LAU) expanded into a four-year, university-level institution, and changed its name to the *Beirut College for Women*. In 1955, the Lebanese American University (LAU) was chartered by the Board of Regents of the State of New York. In 1970 the Bachelor's degree program was recognized by the Lebanese government as equivalent to the License. In 1974, fifty years after its founding, the Lebanese American University (LAU) became co-educational and was renamed Beirut University College.” (LAU, 2012).

Starting from LAU's history of women empowerment through education, and the pioneer role it has played in Middle East in graduating women leaders, in addition to the strategic location will make a suitable venue for female student leaders at diverse universities all over Lebanon since the venues of LAU can provide coverage over the governorates (North and Beirut).

2- Institute of Women Studies in the Arab World:

“The Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World was founded in 1973. In order to honor the college's unique heritage, the Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World was established that year. The institute's mission is to:

- Engage in academic research on women in the Arab world.
- Develop and integrate women's studies in the Lebanese American University curriculum.
- Empower women in the Arab world through development programs and education.
- Serve as a catalyst for policy changes regarding the rights of women in the Arab world.
- Facilitate networking and communication among individuals, groups and institutions concerned with women in the Arab world.
- Extent ties with international organizations and universities working on gender issues.”

The missions are taken from the institute's website:

<http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw/>

3- “Who Is She in Lebanon?” Initiative:



“The Who Is She in Lebanon is an online database with profiles of prominent contemporary Lebanese women. This project started in 2008 following a bilateral partnership between the Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW) at the Lebanese American University (LAU) and KVINFO, the Danish Centre for Information on Women and Gender, a grant-maintained self-governing institution under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture in Denmark (LAU, 2012).”

“The aim behind this project is to provide the public with easy access to biographical information on a large number of contemporary women in one of the following categories: opinion leaders, senior managers, politicians, professionals, artists, researchers, and experts within a wide range of subjects. A similar online database with a list of thousands of names of prominent Danish women has been available to the public since 1995 (LAU, 2012).”

The Institute for Women's Studies at LAU provides resources for young female students that can help students come up with initiatives and implement them.

Starting from the above reasons, LAU would be a suitable venue for the implementation of the project.

The Project Activity:

The project will be implemented over 7 days. The 30 selected participants (according to the criteria of their engagement in their universities and civil society), will be staying at LAU for all the days of the project.

The criteria of selection would mainly be based upon the volunteering experience the participants have in the civil society, and if they have come up with initiatives to serve their community (and its relation to women issues in Lebanon) and/or implemented them. It is also based upon the vision the participants have for their future envisioning of women status in social media and if they have plans/ideas for the sake of its advancement.

A proposed plan for the activity distribution over the days of the project:

Throughout the 7 days, sessions would be conducted by professor from LAU with expertise in political science, cultural studies, gender issues, technology and computer science..., speakers from the Institute of Women Studies at LAU, and female speakers who played/are playing a prominent role through social media in Lebanon. Visiting speakers from around the Arab world would be invited to share their experience with the participants (The panel of women speakers that was invited on the international women's day at LAU in 2012).

The first day will be a general introduction to women issues/rights in Lebanon and the Arab world, the aim of the project, and the current status of women and the use of technology and social media tools in Lebanon. Then the participants will be setting expectations of the project. On the first day, participants will be asked to envision an idea related to the advancement of women through technology and social media. The participants will present the ideas in groups according to their governorates on the last day.

Throughout day one till day seven, the participants will be taught and trained on the different tools of social media and technical skills affiliated with the use of those tools. For example, they will learn how to build their own blog (using technical programming languages like html, C#..) and the opportunity and full assistance will be given to the participants who are ready to launch their own blogs by the end of the project.

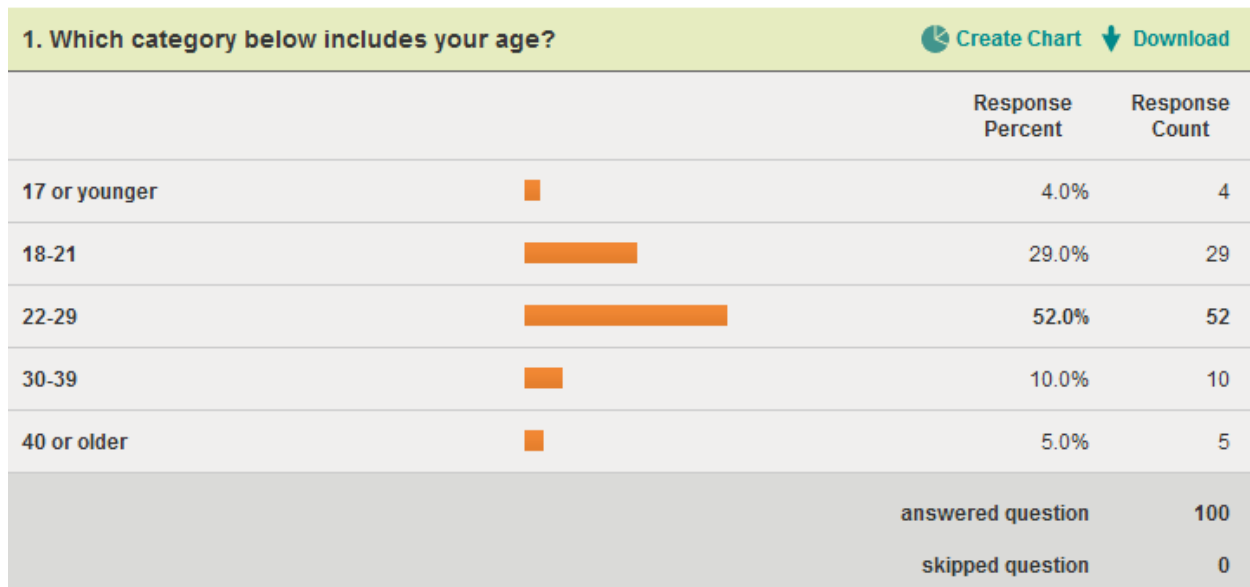
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The participants will be learning and practicing topics like: filming, video editing, photographing, privacy and security, online censorship and filtering, web development, net freedom, animation, programming, open source, citizen journalism, digital illustration, internet entrepreneurship...

Speaking of internet entrepreneurship, the Wall Street Journal reports on an interesting trend in the international tech community: “one where 40% of the “pitch contests” of Middle East-based start-up/entrepreneur conference ArabNet in Beirut were presented by female entrepreneurs” (Polo, 2012). With such a project, the possibility of women getting engaged in the internet entrepreneurship atmosphere will increase.

Survey conducted:



A survey of 10 questions was released online asking 100 online activists about the role of social media in the empowerment of women. The results came as follows:



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2. What is your gender?

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Female		67.0%	67
Male		33.0%	33
		answered question	100
		skipped question	0

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Did not attend school		0.0%	0
Graduated from high school		7.0%	7
Freshman		2.0%	2
Sophomore		3.0%	3
Junior		11.0%	11
Senior		23.0%	23
Graduated from college		54.0%	54
		Major Show Responses	91
		answered question	100
		skipped question	0

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5. How often do you have access to internet?

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

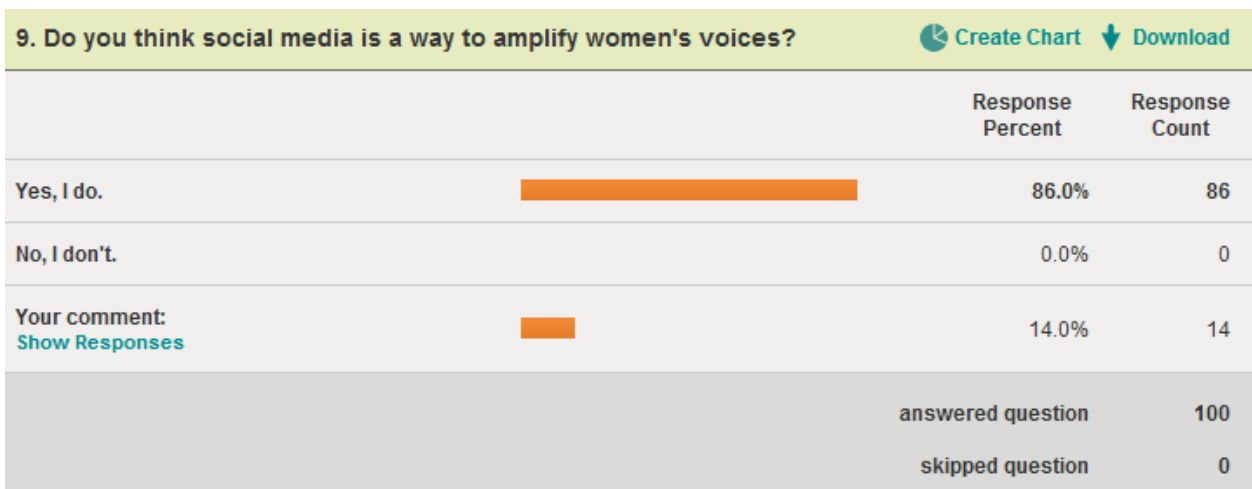
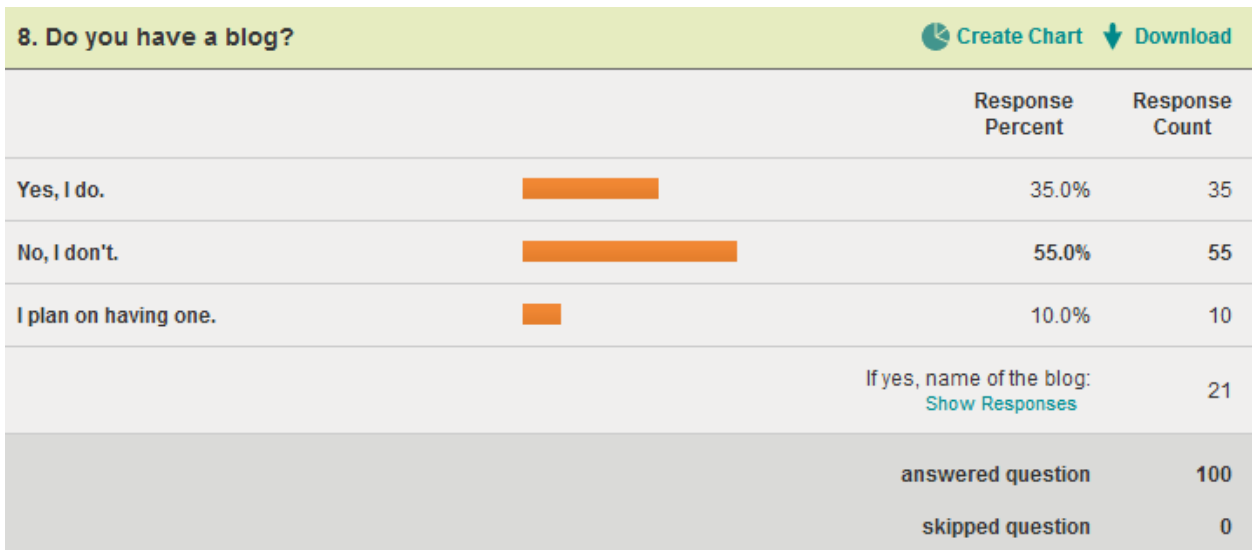
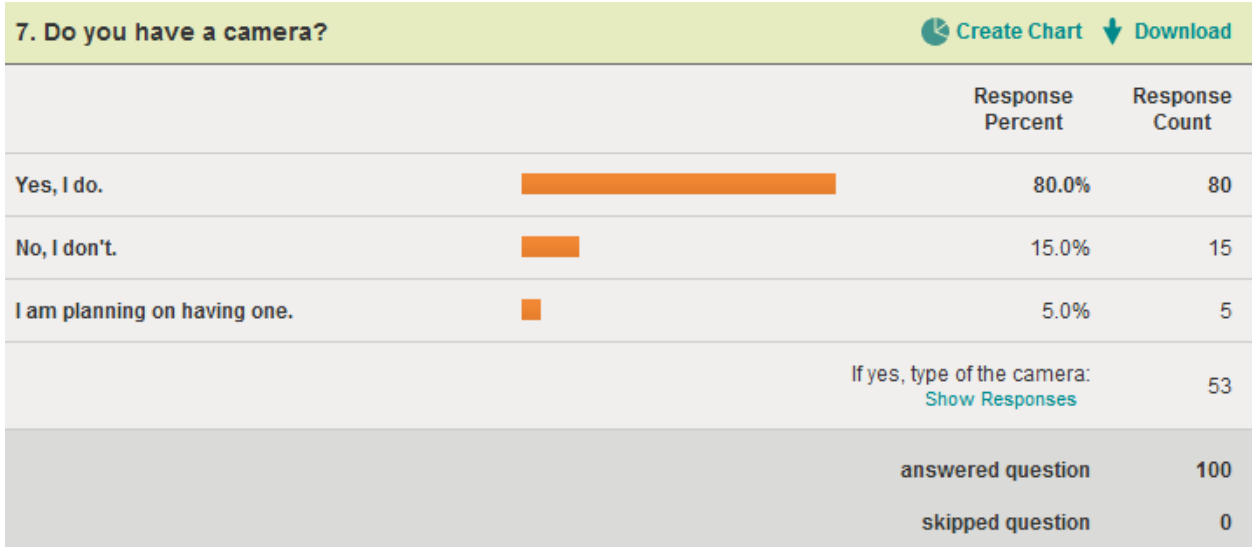
	Response Percent	Response Count
Daily	98.0%	98
4-5 days per week	1.0%	1
2-3 days per week	1.0%	1
1 day per week	0.0%	0
Do not have access to internet	0.0%	0
answered question		100
skipped question		0

6. How often do you use social media?

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Daily	96.0%	96
4-5 days per week	3.0%	3
2-3 days per week	1.0%	1
1 day per week	0.0%	0
Never used social media	0.0%	0
answered question		100
skipped question		0

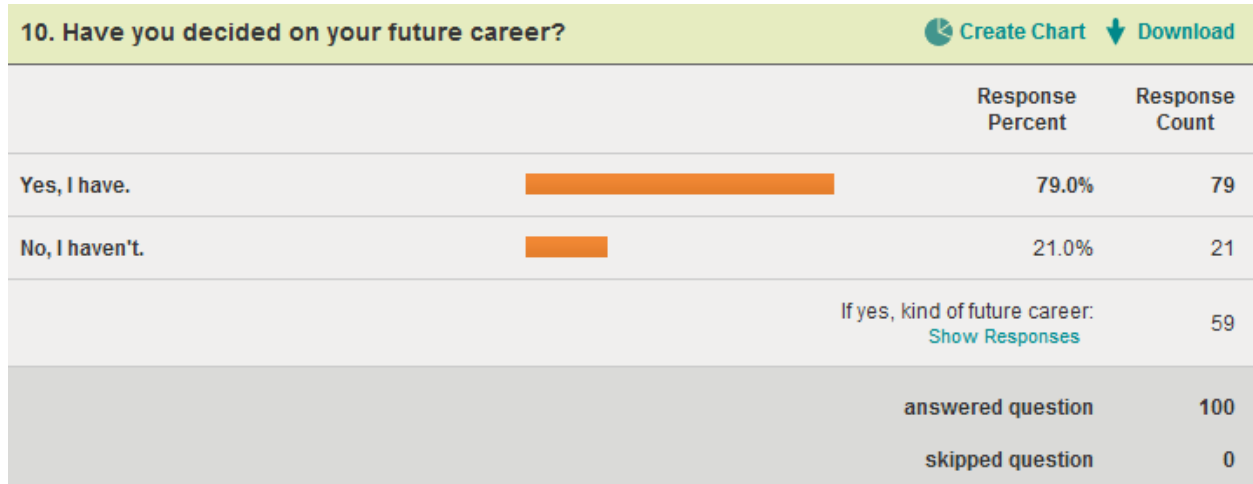
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One of the responses:

“Now that a huge amount of people have access to the internet almost daily, and that it's the fastest way for information to be spread around, it's of a 40% to 50% way to amplify women's voices. YES!”



Final Word:

The project will be creating a whole new cohort of young women leaders who are educated and active in the civil society, and thus will open the floor of the creation of a new societal generation that recognizes the potentials of young women leaders and fosters their capabilities. Being a young leader part of a scholarship program gave me the privilege of earning education from a prestigious university, and my duty is to give back to my community and empower those young women who I am sure that, when they are given the chance, they will be become the change agents in the future, no doubts.

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