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LİSANSÜSTÜ EĞİTİM ENSTİTÜSÜ
SİYASET BİLİMİ VE ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER ANABİLİM DALI**



**THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN REVOLUTIONS: CASE STUDY OF SYRIAN
WOMEN'S ROLE IN THE SYRIAN REVOLUTION FROM 2011 TO 2024**

MAJDOULIN EIBO

MASTER'S THESIS

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DEVRİMLERDE KADINLARIN ROLÜ: 2011'DEN 2024'E SURIYE
DEVRİMİNDE SURIYELİ KADINLARIN ROLÜ ÜZERİNE BİR VAKA
ÇALIŞMASI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, 2011'den 2024'e kadar Suriye devrimindeki Suriyeli kadınların rolünü inceleyerek onların katkılarını, karşılaştıkları zorlukları, zaman içinde rollerinin nasıl evrildiğini ve geleceğe dair beklentilerini analiz etmektedir. Kadınların siyasi aktivizm, insani yardım çalışmaları, medya katılımı ve savunuculuk yoluyla devrimci hareketleri nasıl şekillendirdiklerini araştırmakta; bunu yaparken sosyokültürel normlar, çatışma dinamikleri ve toplumsal cinsiyete dayalı şiddet gibi yapısal engellerle karşı karşıya kaldıklarını ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırma, kadınların katılımının değişen çatışma koşullarına bağlı olarak nasıl dönüşüm geçirdiğini; protesto organizasyonundan sivil toplum, savunuculuk ağları ve insani yardım çalışmalarında liderlik rollerine geçişini vurgulamaktadır. Çalışma, tanımlayıcı ve tümevarımsal bir yaklaşım benimseyerek yapılandırılmış bir anket aracılığıyla toplanan nicel verileri analiz etmektedir. Çeşitli bakış açılarını yansıtmak amacıyla amaçlı ve kartopu örnekleme yöntemleri kullanılarak toplam 470 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır.

Bulgular, Suriyeli kadınların devrim sürecinde çeşitli alanlarda belirleyici roller üstlenmiş olsalar da, toplumsal cinsiyet normları, liderliğe sınırlı erişim, güvenlik tehditleri, ekonomik zorluklar ve aşırılıkçı gruplar tarafından marjinalleştirilmeleri gibi engellerle sürekli mücadele ettiklerini ortaya koymaktadır. Ancak çalışma aynı zamanda, kadınların direncini ve esnekliğini, aktivizmlerini yeniden kurgulama ve insani yardım, medya ve siyasi alanlardaki etkilerini genişletme kapasitelerini de vurgulamaktadır. Katılımcıların ifade ettiği gelecek beklentileri, kadınların siyasi süreçlere, barış inşa girişimlerine, eğitime, ekonomik güçlenmeye ve toplumsal değişime daha fazla dahil edilmeleri yönünde güçlü bir talep olduğunu göstermektedir.

Bu araştırma, toplumsal cinsiyet, çatışma ve siyasi dönüşüm arasındaki kesişimi daha derinlemesine anlamaya katkı sunmakta; politika yapıcılar, sivil toplum kuruluşları ve uluslararası paydaşlar için Suriye'nin yeniden inşa ve demokratikleşme sürecinde kadınların rolünü güçlendirmeye yönelik uygulanabilir öneriler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Suriyeli Kadınlar, Devrim, Toplumsal Cinsiyet ve Çatışma, Siyasal Katılım, Sivil Toplum, Barış İnşası, Çatışma Sonrası İyileşme.

HASAN KALYONCU UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE EDUCATION INSTITUTE
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THESIS TITLE

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ABSTRACT:

This study explores the role of Syrian women in the Syrian revolution from 2011 to 2024, analyzing their contributions, the challenges they faced, the evolution of their roles over time, and their aspirations for the future. It investigates how women actively shaped revolutionary movements through political activism, humanitarian work, media engagement, and advocacy, despite facing systemic barriers rooted in sociocultural norms, conflict dynamics, and gender-based violence. The research highlights how women's participation transformed in response to evolving conflict conditions, moving from protest organization to leadership roles in civil society, advocacy networks, and humanitarian efforts. The study adopts a descriptive, inductive approach, analyzing quantitative data collected through a structured survey. A total of 470 respondents participated, selected through a combination of purposive and snowball sampling methods to capture diverse perspectives.

Findings reveal that while Syrian women played pivotal roles in various revolutionary fields, their contributions were consistently challenged by gender norms, limited access to leadership, security threats, economic hardships, and marginalization by extremist groups. However, the study also underscores the resilience and adaptability of women in reimagining their activism and expanding their influence into humanitarian, media, and political spheres. Future aspirations expressed by respondents highlight a strong demand for greater inclusion of women in political processes, peacebuilding initiatives, education, economic empowerment, and social change.

This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the intersection between gender, conflict, and political transformation in post-conflict societies. It provides actionable recommendations for policymakers, civil society organizations, and international stakeholders to strengthen women's roles in Syria's recovery and democratization efforts.

Keywords: Syrian Women, Revolution, Gender and Conflict, Political Participation, Civil Society, Peacebuilding, Post-Conflict Recovery.

HASAN KALYONCU UNIVERSITY

FOREWORD

This research stems from a deep personal and academic commitment to understanding the often-overlooked contributions of Syrian women during one of the most critical periods in modern Syrian history — the revolution that began in 2011. As someone who has studied political science and international relations, and who has closely followed the humanitarian consequences of the Syrian conflict, I was struck by the courage, resilience, and leadership shown by women across Syria, often in the face of overwhelming odds.

The idea for this thesis grew from both academic curiosity and a sense of responsibility — to shed light on voices that have historically been marginalized in both academic discourse and political processes. Throughout this research, I have encountered stories of struggle and strength, of silencing and resistance, of pain and hope. These stories not only enrich our understanding of the Syrian revolution, but also challenge us to rethink gender, power, and participation in conflict and post-conflict societies.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the women who shared their experiences through the survey, offering insight, honesty, and inspiration. My sincere thanks also go to my academic advisor, **Prof. Dr. Ercan SEYHAN**, whose guidance and encouragement were vital throughout this journey. I also acknowledge the support of my colleagues, family, and everyone who contributed to the completion of this work, directly or indirectly.

This thesis is dedicated to every Syrian woman who, in her own way, stood up, spoke out, and shaped the revolution.

Majdoulin EIBO

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The issue of Syrian women's role in the revolution is both underrepresented and profoundly meaningful. This research was inspired by a deep sense of responsibility to amplify the voices of women whose resilience, courage, and determination shaped the course of a nation, often at great personal cost. It is my hope that this work not only contributes to academic literature but also honors their sacrifices and strength.

I am deeply grateful to my thesis advisor, Prof. Dr. Ercan SEYHAN, whose guidance has been a constant light throughout this journey. His vast knowledge, patient mentorship, and unwavering support shaped every stage of this research. I am especially thankful for his thoughtful encouragement, his generosity with his time, and the confidence he placed in me as a researcher and student. His belief in my work gave me the strength to push forward.

My sincere thanks also go to the esteemed members of my thesis committee, my jury members, and all the professors who have guided me along the way. Each of them has contributed in meaningful ways to my academic and personal growth.

To the many Syrian women and men who participated in this study: thank you for your trust. Your stories are the heart of this research, and I carry each one with care, respect, and admiration.

On a deeply personal level, I would like to express my boundless gratitude to my father, whose steady belief in me has never wavered, and to my mother, whose love, strength, and sacrifices have carried me through life. This work is a tribute to them both—for everything they have given me, often in silence and with endless love.

Most of all, I dedicate this thesis to my two precious daughters, Roulyana and Lilaf. You are the light of my life, my greatest inspiration, and the reason I never gave up. Your laughter, your patience, and your presence gave me the strength to continue even when it felt impossible. This journey was not only mine, it was ours. This work is for you, with all my love.

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1. Introduction

The Syrian women play a significant role in both the rebellion against government control and the continuing civil war while their contributions remain unrecognized. Women participate in protests along with social organizations which coordinate humanitarian programs while working in media to reshape cultural expectations and defend justice and human rights. Despite facing pervasive challenges, they have proven resilient leaders who shape the current and upcoming Syria (R. Rajeshwari, 2023). The work of women in reconstruction efforts goes further than basic survival because they take an active role in reviving their communities and transforming their social status.

This investigation examines multiple functions Syrian women play in the revolution alongside their activities in media and advocacy as well as their plans for the nation's future direction. This research studies the obstacles Syrian women confront from political discrimination and cultural traditions together with economic limitations as well as their ongoing dedication to establishing democratic practices in Syria. The study examines female actors to demonstrate how their activities and goals demonstrate why female leaders represent essential change-makers within ongoing legal battles and equality movements.

1.1. Background and Context of the Study (Syria context)

The peaceful protests against the Syrian government of 2011 produced an escalating conflict that transformed into a multi-layered extensive war among different factions and world powers and regional actors. When protests started seeking political changes the government reaction triggered armed resistance against its control. Groups of rebels formed with both secular and Islamist factions that pursued separate aims during this period (Rahaf Aldoughli, 2024). Civilian innocent people have suffered greatly alongside mass population displacement while regional political instability worsened due to the lengthy war. The intervention of major world powers like Russia and the United States alongside Iran has made the solution of the Syrian war more intricate because Syria now functions as a battleground for world diplomatic interests (Syria, 2021).

The research assesses the views of Syrian combatants who fought within different rebel organizations throughout the conflict period. The rebel fighters first

linked up with the objective to topple the existing government to create a fresh administrative system. The combatants' initial goals evolved because their alliances changed, and third parties intervened while they suffered battlefield failures during the conflict. Active combatants maintain their resistance even when victoriously became improbable, yet different segments have switched to social reintegration or alternative resistance models. The stories of guerrilla fighters give crucial understanding about how revolutionary movements affect the future after wars and how such conflicts maintain support through time and the difficulties of bringing societies back together once conflicts end (Rahaf Aldoughli, 2024).

The Syrian society embodies serious gender inequality driven by hostile laws and cultural gender bias along with constitutional restrictions. The national laws of Syria maintain heavy restrictions upon women's liberties alongside control over their property rights and public activism. The Syrian conflict started in 2011 which intensified the existing problems when women suffered worse violence and increased displacement and gained no access to peace negotiations. A few women involved in protests and humanitarian work still experienced marginalization when decisions were made. The conflict worsened their vulnerable status because it triggered a surge of gender-based violence and the practice of forced marriage and exploitation.

Through exclusionary politics along with restrictive legal structures the Syrian regime actively supports the oppression of women. A few constitutional provisions ensure equality, but many existing laws prioritize male authority and impose limits upon female rights to marital dissolution and citizenship acquisition as well as electoral engagement. The complicated power structure brought by war led different armed groups to enforce further limitations on women living in their controlled areas. The struggle for basic human rights persists for Syrian women despite their resilience which produced advocacy groups and legal reform movements because of continuous conflict alongside political instability and traditional societal norms (Syria, 2021).

1.2. Problem Statement

Despite the historical role women have played in revolutions, the participation of Syrian women in the Syrian revolution between 2011 and 2024 has not received sufficient scholarly attention compared to their roles and impact. This study aims to explore and document the role of Syrian women in the revolution by analyzing their participation in peaceful protests, community cooperation, and how they faced marginalization during the revolutionary movement. The study also seeks to evaluate the impact of their involvement on the course of the revolution and how they were portrayed and appreciated in the revolutionary context.

Despite the significant involvement of women in the Syrian revolution, their contributions remain largely under-researched and marginalized in academic and political discourse. While women played essential roles in protests, opposition movements, and political advocacy, their efforts have been overshadowed by male-dominated narratives of the revolution. This study seeks to address this gap by focusing specifically on the roles, challenges, and impact of Syrian women during the 2011–2024 revolutionary period. By examining their participation, this research will contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of gender, politics, and revolution.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The primary purpose of this research is to explore and document the pivotal role of Syrian women in the Syrian revolution from 2011 to 2024, focusing on three key areas:

Women’s Role in the 2011 Revolutionary Movement: This study aims to investigate the initial participation of women in the 2011 revolution, particularly their involvement in organizing and leading peaceful protests. It will explore how women contributed to the movement, the barriers they faced, and the impact of their participation on the development of the revolution.

Women’s Engagement with the Syrian Opposition: The research will also examine how Syrian women interacted with and contributed to the opposition groups during the revolution. This includes analyzing their roles in various opposition activities, the challenges they faced in these spaces, and the ways in which their engagement shaped the opposition’s strategies and public perception.

The Political Participation of Women in Syria: Finally, this thesis aims to assess the broader political participation of women in Syria, both during and after the

revolution. It will focus on the ways in which the revolution reshaped the political landscape for women, including their participation in transitional bodies, women's networks, and advocacy for gender equality in post-revolutionary Syria.

This research is designed to fill a gap in the academic literature regarding Syrian women's roles in the revolution and to provide a comprehensive understanding of how women navigated, contributed to, and were impacted by the complex socio-political changes during this critical period

1.4. Research Hypotheses

This study hypothesizes that Syrian women played a critical and transformative role in the Syrian revolution (2011–2024), contributing significantly to the initial stages of the movement through protests and civil resistance. However, their roles were often marginalized by both the revolutionaries and external actors. It is further hypothesized that despite facing significant societal and political challenges, women's engagement with the Syrian opposition and their subsequent political participation during and after the revolution had a long-term impact on reshaping gender roles and political dynamics in Syria.

1.5. Research Questions

1. How did Syrian women contribute to the revolutionary movement from 2011 to 2024?
2. What were the challenges faced by Syrian women in their participation in the revolution?
3. How did the roles of Syrian women in the revolution evolve over the years?

1.6. Significance of the Study

This study addresses a notable gap in the literature on gender roles in the Syrian revolution. While much of the existing research has focused on the political and military dimensions of the revolution, the role of women has been largely marginalized. By focusing specifically on the involvement of women in peaceful protests, opposition movements, and political participation, this research expands our understanding of the diverse and dynamic roles that women can play in conflict and post-conflict situations.

The findings from this research also contribute to broader theoretical frameworks that address women's activism in revolutionary contexts. It provides a nuanced view of how women's participation is shaped not only by their socio-political environments but

also by their resilience in the face of marginalization and violence. This work adds to the body of knowledge on gender studies, political science, and conflict studies by presenting a case study of the Syrian revolution as an example of the evolving role of women in societal transformation.



2. Conceptual Framework and Literature Review

This chapter provides the theoretical foundations for analyzing Syrian women's roles during the revolution. It reviews historical examples of women's activism in revolutions, their roles in political leadership, activism, armed resistance, and media. These frameworks enable the study to evaluate Syrian women's participation in political resistance shaped by gendered power relations. It also clarifies why women's revolutionary roles evolved over time and in different contexts: women's activism was both facilitated and constrained by structural limitations (such as gender norms and political exclusion) and revolutionary opportunities (such as the deterioration of the state structure and the expansion of civil society). Through this framework, the chapter links historical patterns to the Syrian context, enabling a critical interpretation of women's evolving roles.

2.1. The Role of Women in Revolutions: A Historical Perspective

The women have demonstrated essential leadership roles in historical revolutions which produced fundamental changes in political and economic realms in addition to social systems. Historical records tend to ignore the significant contributions of women although new evidence shows women lead revolutionary changes by using their power of empowerment alongside resistance and activism (R. Rajeshwari, 2023).

The revolutionary movements frequently receive impetus from women who use their networking skills to rally people against powerful systems which oppress them. For Instance, during the French Revolution from 1789 until 1799 women achieved prominence through Olympe de Gouges' activism and the crowd action which took Versailles by storm. During the 1791 revolutionary period De Gouges created a historic manifesto called Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen to establish gender equality (Gauteul, 2019). During the Russian Revolution of 1917 women workers led major strikes and protests that brought down the Tsarist government through their numerous demonstrations. The demand for bread and peace spread throughout the country to unite numerous supporters behind the women's movement.

Throughout revolutionary history women became essential to change by establishing protest groups and cooperative networks while building strategic plans (R. Rajeshwari, 2023). During the American Revolutionary War from 1775 to 1783 Abigail Adams together with Mercy Otis Warren fought to establish both American

independence and women's rights in society. Abigail Adams actively asked her husband John Adams to include women in his legislation formulation process. Many Indian nationalists led the independence movement against British colonial authority including Sarojini Naidu and Kasturba Gandhi. Men and women came together through organized protests and leadership of nationwide campaigns which gained millions of supporters in their quest for freedom (R. Rajeshwari, 2023).

Revolutionary battles have frequently expressed their resistance through women as symbols of perseverance. Djamila Bouhired along with Zohra Drif joined the National Liberation Front (FLN) during the Algerian War of Independence (1954–1962) to fight against colonial forces by performing guerrilla warfare and clandestine military tasks. Their courageous behaviors functioned as indicators which represented the nationwide fight against colonialism.

Routine operations during the Iranian Revolution of 1979 found women fighting against Shah's regime to win political freedom with social justice equality. The women revolutionaries faced multiple challenges because the post-revolutionary government adopted strict laws to limit women's freedoms (Gauteul, 2019).

The women have developed significant contributions to revolutionary movements yet struggle to achieve recognition after they take place. Governmental revolutionary initiatives generally did not sustain complete gender equality initiatives when revolutionary objectives dominated national priorities over women's rights. Through their unprecedented involvement in past revolutions women established an enduring foundation that encourages modern activists to defend equality and justice (Ahlstrand, 2021).

2.2. Women as Political and Social Actors

The societies throughout history have been reshaped by women who served both as political leaders and social activists as well as governing officials. The political movement and social reform process alongside policy development efforts have seen women become leading forces despite facing institutional challenges across different regions (Moubayedh, 2017).

2.2.1. Women in Political Leadership

The political leaders who are women prove their competence in running government effectively through their contributions of diverse viewpoints to producing policies and managing administration. The preferred topics of their leadership include social equity together with education and healthcare and human rights which generates inclusive governance through representation. The involvement of women in political processes remains scarce mainly because of discriminatory institutional practices and traditional social conventions combined with male-biased political structures (Khalid, 2014).

The different nations work to enhance female political representation through gender quota systems as well as leadership training initiatives combined with protective legal changes that minimize discrimination in political institutions. Successful implementation of gender efforts has allowed women to become essential figures in national as well as international policy development (Khalid, 2014).

2.2.2. Women in Social Movements and Activism

Through social activism women have always taken a leading role to fight for civil rights together with gender equality and labor rights while championing social justice causes. Throughout history women have succeeded in building public movements which secured both partial and full suffrage and now participate actively in feminist human rights advocacy for social reform (Moubayedh, 2017).

Through their activism women have collectively achieved major beneficial adjustments in laws and social systems which created voting rights and workplace protection together with reproductive rights and gender violence response policies. Women who lead grassroots organizations remain essential to fighting social inequalities as well as fighting for disadvantaged communities (Khalid, 2014).

2.2.3. Overcoming Barriers and Expanding Influence

Although women have brought progress their fight continues because they cannot achieve equal social and political representation. Women face issuance barriers in achieving equality because of gender-based discrimination and insufficient access to financial resources and institutional support and cultural stigmas as well as physical threats against female leaders.

Political and social empowerment of women needs additional support through these strategies such as, encouraging women's leadership from an early age through education and mentorship, challenge stereotypes while portraying women leaders in positive ways through media, normalizing women's leadership at all levels, from local governance to national and international politics finally, policy and Legal Reforms: Ensuring gender-inclusive policies, legal protections, and equal opportunities in leadership (Ahlstrand, 2021).

2.3. Women in the Armed Resistance

The armed resistance participation by women extends further than fighting roles because they actively contribute to logistical operations and intelligence activities and political movement development. Some guerrilla organizations enable women in front-line combat positions however they place others in non-combat support roles because of general gender-based job patterns in their activities. Rebel groups normally allow women into leadership positions, but structural inequalities commonly obstruct their ability to advance through ranks.

The WAAR project extends existing datasets by including both non-combat activities and leadership positions performed by women. The research differentiates rebel organizations regarding their female member recruitment policies by showing active versus occasional involvement in female integration. Research demonstrates that 68 groups which initially appeared to have no evidence of women fighters actually contain female combatants (Loken & Matfess, 2023).

The WAAR project recognizes the difficulties researchers face when collecting data within conflict zones even though it covers an extensive range of information. Data collection through secondary sources makes it difficult to validate if observed records of female combatants accurately represent actual involvement numbers. The WAAR project enhances its research by integrating qualitative feedback which improves understanding of the experiences women face while participating in rebel movements including their agency and challenges involved in armed resistance.

Women actively participate in warfare by holding combat duties as well as managing logistics and serving in leadership functions. Through their involvement women break down conventional gender stereotypes which demonstrates that women provide various essential services in conflict areas. These resistance movements'

participation by women tends to remain unreported because of cultural as well as social and institutional biases (Nagel et al., 2021).

The participation of women in armed resistance shows significant difference between groups. Women occupy direct combat positions in specific rebellion groups along with different auxiliary functions which include gathering intelligence and providing medical support and logistics services and recruitment activities. Women in rebel groups worldwide receive statistical representation through data collection by the WAAR project (Women in Armed Resistance Research Project). The three main roles of participation discovered in the dataset include non-combat roles which cover logistics, communication and medical aid activities and frontline combat roles covering direct armed operation involvement and leadership roles that involve unit command and strategic planning functions (Nagel et al., 2021).

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) contains multiple essential points about female combatants in armed conflict. According to IHL female military personnel exist but existing laws mainly focus on protecting vulnerable individuals including women through explicit prohibitions toward sexual violence. Such methods diminish the active role women play in battle together with their important contributions. Female soldiers encounter distinct legal together with social barriers when attempting post-war reintegration because authorities often ignore their needs through both societal and disarmament program exclusion methods (Loken & Matfess, 2023).

Women's involvement in armed groups responds to both military requirements of armed groups and systemic cultural beliefs about their roles. The gender equality barriers within resistance groups and post-war structures prevent women who made substantial fighting and leadership and assistance contributions from fully participating. Modern conflict intervention demands comprehensive understanding about gender dynamics of warfare for establishing inclusive approaches that fulfill humanitarian standards.

2.4. Syrian Women's Role in Organizing and Leading Protests

During initial uprisings in 2011 Syrian women served as important leaders who coordinated protests across the country. Women in Syria organized public protests by connecting communities and managing demonstrations as they distributed information through their network despite experiencing brutal repression. Activist women marched on Syrian streets to advocate for political change along with personal freedom while

breaking both regime control and conventional gender expectations. Leadership roles of these activists went beyond public activism to full-scale behind-the-scenes response that included medical assistance and systemic documentation of human rights abuses. Syrian women persisted with their public activism despite facing threats of violence as well as arrests because they demonstrated fundamental importance for the protest continuation (Davis, 2017).

Through social media platforms women participated extensively in grassroots activities that allowed them to link up with both domestic and foreign supporters. The underground networks they built worked to back up detainees and offer humanitarian relief in addition to fighting for justice. The symbolic rise of Razan Zaitouneh and Fadwa Suleiman and other female activists encouraged more people to stand against the oppressive Syrian government. The personal risks they faced included imprisonment together with enforced disappearances and forced exile from their homeland. The difficulties Syrian women faced did not deter them from their mission because their involvement demonstrated how essential their contributions are to design the nation's social and political direction of the future (Davis, 2017).

The women from Syria took charge of leading protests after the uprising started while demonstrating remarkable determination together with astute organizational abilities. The women organized communities and led protest coordination efforts and developed alternate communication strategies for breaking through government limitations. Civil disobedience activists among women combined their efforts with pamphlet distribution and online social media activism to spread their message. The women activists combined protest work with humanitarian missions to shelter displaced people while also supporting the families of detained protesters (Svedberg & Alodaat, 2013). They maintained their position as essential contributors to resistance even when facing persecution through arrest and violence because they fought both state suppression and traditional social norms that aimed to control public engagement among women (Al Taweel, 2020).

The opposition movement maintained perpetual operation through secret networks which Syrian women organized throughout the country. Through documentation they supported efforts that focused on advocating for prisoners of conscience while collaborating with international organizations for exposing the regime's oppressive actions. Journalists together with lawyers among other activist women functioned as key individuals who shaped how the conflict was perceived and

refuted false information. Syrian women participated in activism alongside their involvement in peace mediation and building peace initiatives. The progress of the conflict led women activists to take on more dangerous risks which included targeted assassinations alongside enforced disappearances and forced expulsion from their homeland. The difficulties of the situation did not stop Syrian women from actively seeking justice and democracy while working to build a political system which included all perspectives (Svedberg & Alodaat, 2013).

2.5. Syrian Women as political activists

The women throughout history actively participated in revolution responses by fighting against social norm limitations to advance political transformation and social transformation. Historical records tend to dismiss or ignore the substantial work brought forth by women during revolutionary times. The revolution demonstrates the present-day reality where female participation stays active in revolution but confronts institutional obstructions toward lasting political involvement (Qaddour, 2020).

Throughout history women have led many revolutionary movements by taking various functions including organizing activities, fighting battles and providing care for revolutionaries and serving as advocates within civil society and governance systems. Women actively took part in the resistance movement by protesting on streets and providing tactical resources and human rights recording and acquiring military training. Women substantially contributed to rebel operations by holding essential positions throughout the revolution instead of remaining outside its core activities. Women have traditionally worked for both national liberation and gender equality throughout historical events including the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution and anti-colonial struggles (Kannout, 2017).

The women continuously participate in revolutions yet experience persistent institutional barriers which keep them from taking part in formal political decisions post-revolution. The women faced political limitations that stemmed from patriarchal influences together with cultural constraints and emerging military conflicts. Women who joined political negotiations during transitional periods received tokenistic roles which afforded them minimal political influence. Throughout history women gain recognition during emergency situations before being shut out when governments rebuild political frameworks (Al Taweel, 2020).

Revolutionary women must fight on two fronts because they need to achieve both countrywide liberation and feminist equality during rebellion. Syrian women engaged in the revolution together with their fight to eliminate gender-based inequality and establish female rights. These attempts faced barriers as both traditional cultural powers and the new political players who became resistant to change. Throughout history revolutions tend to present women with a dual challenge as their fight for equality encounters sustained opposition from military leaders who focus on general revolutionary aims (Sorensen, 1999).

The women tend to lose their prominent role after revolutions have settled down according to patterns which appear throughout historical revolutionary periods. Kannout reports that women in Syria became truly marginalized when the revolution concluded because they lost their influence during all political proceedings after the conflict. Widespread male domination in power structures alongside established patriarchal social behavior leads to this exclusion. The Algerian War of Independence together with the Iranian Revolution serve as historical examples of revolutions that demonstrate how early female activism failed to lead to sustained political changes (Qaddour, 2020).

2.6 .Syrian Women’s Representation in Governance and Political Bodies

The systemic discrimination together with patriarchal structures and political exclusion have kept Syrian women from gaining representation in government bodies since a long period. The international commitment embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 1325 aims to include women actively in peacebuilding governance yet Syrian women maintain minimal access to decision-making positions. The CEDAW Committee conducted its 2007 review to demonstrate this problem because they insisted the Syrian government should establish both electoral quotas and awareness campaigns to foster women's leadership.

The gender-based inequalities persist in political involvement because the government did not carry out important recommendations that could improve women's access to governmental control. The political structure continues to remain dominated by male representatives who exclude women from the most crucial decision-making responsibilities both at national and local government levels. The Syrian electoral system demonstrates complete disparities between male and female representation. Data from the 2007 national elections shows women comprised only one percent of the total 9,770 candidates while the local council member statistics reveal women represent just

three percent of elected representatives. The difference in numbers demonstrates how institutional and cultural factors stop women from seeking political office and reaching election success (Asylum, 2025).

The executive positions maintain overwhelming male dominance which demonstrates a complete ban of women from command positions in governance. The government has displayed minimal effort to create conditions through which women can actively participate in political life while traditional household roles persist which depict women primarily as family caretakers instead of political leadership candidates. Women's absence in elected positions fails to create policies that respect their rights and needs which results in sustained discriminatory practices in government institutions (CEDAW, 2014).

The women did not participate in politics because deep-rooted cultural beliefs and religious fundamentalism maintain male dominance and restrict women from exercising public responsibilities. Society enforces traditional customs beyond legal systems thus creating roads which pose serious obstacles for women who want to enter political spheres. The existing legal support for women's political representation falls victim to negative social practices which block their progress alongside institutional prejudice against female leaders. The struggle for policy reform becomes harder for women's rights activists because they encounter severe social discrimination as well as political oppressors and physical harassment. Women experience restricted opportunities to mobilize and fight discriminatory practices because civil society groups face many restrictions and political organizations maintain strict control. Fundamental cultural transformation alongside legal reform remains essential to prevent women from remaining outside all governing bodies in Syria (Asylum, 2025).

The Syria should execute substantial reforms which will eliminate institutional along with cultural restrictions so women can obtain substantive political representation. Gender quotas adopted as temporary special measures for political bodies would establish immediate ways to boost the number of women in governance. The long-term development of Syria requires comprehensive structural reforms through legal protection for women's political rights combined with patriarchal attitude transformation initiatives supported by mechanisms that empower female leaders. Any Syrian peacebuilding effort needs international backing to advocate women's participation in governance while promoting gender equality. The adoption of temporary special measures by Kuwait as reported by scholars has shown that targeted proactive policies

can enhance female political participation. Syria must reach sustainable development and peace by ensuring equal access for women in governing bodies and decision-making processes related to peace resolution (CEDAW, 2014).

2.7 Syrian Women's Contributions to Media and Advocacy Efforts

The Syrian women operate powerfully through media and advocacy initiatives to fight against dominant perspectives as they uplift voices of communities traditionally kept at the edges. The society under authoritarian state control used to maintain a media monopoly which portrayed women mainly as victims of violence while neglecting their issues. Syrian women initiate change in media discourse through their use of independent journalism and their presence on social media and alternative platforms. The women's activism has proven to traditionalists wrong about women's helplessness by displaying their powerful agency and force during the war (KAPUR , 2016). Through their digital media activism Syrian women have expanded public discussions to push past state-controlled storytelling while advocating for justice and democracy together with gender equality.

The digital media revolution has offered Syrian women opportunities for view expression and stereotype dismissal on social platforms. Facebook and Twitter platforms have furnished women with tools to conduct debates and create awareness campaigns about advocacy while exchanging life stories that break society's-imposed restrictions via traditional customs and state limits. Syrian youth have displayed their growing digital proficiency causing them to share stories that demonstrate women's capabilities beyond being victims. The online environment serves Syrian female journalists and activists to record human rights abuses and push for grassroots movements and political participation for women. Through their work women journalists have transformed mainstream media to focus on revealing women's experiences from the conflict zone and their essential role in achieving peace.

The threat of intimidation from both the regime and extremist factions has not stopped women from becoming active reporters and media activists. Maysa al-Mahmoud and other female reporters document war crimes in conflict zones by sharing direct observations about regions affected by the conflict. Independent journalist Souad Khabieh prepares news reports with international relevance that allow the Syrian voice to be heard worldwide. Numerous untrained female reporters have documented protests

and displaced people and humanitarian crisis zones because the COVID-19 pandemic created an unplanned journalistic opportunity (Mellor, 2022).

The women-led media initiatives encounter obstacles while trying to achieve sustainable financial backing. Shareholder funding inconsistencies between independent media groups nowadays cause operational troubles that lead to multiple outlet fragmentation in the market. The path to journalism remains challenging for women media professionals because they experience threats from extremist groups in addition to political repression and social barriers that discourage female journalists from building their careers (Mellor, 2022).

The Syrian women continue their campaign in media and advocacy work because they are dedicated to creating an inclusive conflict narrative which demonstrates women's power and involvement in Syria's future development. Female Syrian journalists persist in documenting the revolution through dual priorities of seeking factual accounts while managing the risks within constantly dangerous war zones. Female journalist Zaina Erhaim established training programs for aspiring journalists which built connections between Syrian reporters while they address obstacles to professional advancement. Erhaim analyzes reporting objectivity when covering Syria by challenging its requirement to remain neutral regarding war criminals and regime propaganda.

2.8 Syrian Future Outlook of Women's Revolutionary Roles

The women in Syrian society have become essential revolutionaries by claiming leadership roles which guide both demonstrations and civil society activities as well as humanitarian relief work. The active participation of Syrian women includes human rights advocacy alongside the documentation of war crimes while furnishing necessary services to distressed communities (H, 2020). Women in Syria have shown great commitment and unwavering determination to help their country transform despite facing massive obstacles from the conflict. Women have utilized their presence in society both as a life-sustaining practice and as a means to transform Syrian traditional gender expectations. Women embrace grassroots activism combined with political engagement to secure their position as influential influencers in steering their country toward its future direction.

The Syrian women have future plans to sustain and develop their participation within the national rebuilding process. Syrian women view a future in which women

receive equivalent access to positions both in government leadership and peace bargaining as well as economic advancement. Through their vision these women seek to enhance legal safeguards which protect women's rights along with promoting gender balanced political institutions through the creation of policies that address specific problems women encounter in war times. Women's organizations with networks maintain ongoing work toward institutionalizing their activities through legal advocacy and leadership position campaigns for women (Nations, 2021).

The women maintain barriers to their goal of building an equitable society despite making substantial progress through their work. Women encounter multiple hindrances to their public participation because of Syrian cultural traditions together with patriarchal norms and the nation's ongoing turbulent state (H, 2020). The traditional power structures continue to resist female participation in decision-making positions because they remain dominated by men. Women specifically face worse economic difficulties due to the war because they have limited opportunities for education alongside employment and self-sustaining independence. Both local and international stakeholders should work together to eliminate barriers which aim to prevent women from taking part in Syria's reconstruction process.

The women's revolutionary contributions to Syria will succeed only through continued advocacy coupled with institutional changes and social development. Every policy and initiative which leads to sustained peace needs to accommodate women as self-directed transformative participants whose expertise and personal stories guide policy creation (Nations, 2021). Educational expansion along with mentorship initiatives and political involvement programs will generate a new generation of female leaders essential to the future of women's revolutionary roles in Syria. Women securing their position in Syria's political and social framework will fuel the country's growth towards complete democratic inclusiveness.

3. Materials and Research Methodology

This chapter outlines the research methodology employed to examine Syrian women's roles in the revolution between 2011 and 2024. It also outlines the main data sources, analysis techniques, and limitations inherent in the research process. Emphasis is placed on the challenges of conducting field research within conflict-affected environments, necessitating reliance on digital platforms and secondary literature

The following sections detail the methods used to organize, interpret, and validate the data, laying the groundwork for the analysis of women's contributions, challenges, and aspirations presented in the subsequent chapters.

3.1. Research Design

This study adopts a single-method research design centered on a structured survey as the sole data collection tool. The survey predominantly features close-ended questions aimed at gathering demographic information, measuring the extent and nature of women's participation in the revolution, and identifying challenges they faced. Additionally, certain items in the questionnaire allow respondents to elaborate or add options if they feel the standardized choices do not fully capture their experiences.

A purposive sampling strategy is used to select participants, focusing on Syrian women who participated in peaceful protests, community organizing, or other forms of opposition between 2011 and 2024. Most of these participants are reached through online platforms because of ongoing security concerns and the difficulties of physical access within Syria

3.2. Materials and Data Sources

The central material for data collection is the survey instrument, which has been carefully constructed to capture both breadth and depth in participants' experiences. The instrument contains a series of close-ended questions, covering key domains such as demographic background, geographical location, forms of political or civil engagement, and perceived barriers to involvement. These questions have been formulated based on preliminary readings of existing literature on women's roles in revolutionary movements and a pilot phase that helped refine the wording and response categories.

While most survey items prompt respondents to choose from predetermined options, additional fields are provided for those who wish to elaborate on their answers. This arrangement allows participants to supply further context, insights, or clarifications

where the standardized choices might not suffice. In parallel, to understand the broader socio-political environment in which these women acted, secondary data—such as relevant academic articles, NGO reports, and historical documentation—will be consulted. These sources help situate the survey findings within the larger narrative of the Syrian Revolution and ensure that interpretations of the data remain grounded in documented historical and social realities.

3.3. Data Analysis Techniques

Data derived from the survey will be analyzed through descriptive and comparative statistical methods, given the predominantly quantitative nature of the questionnaire. Frequencies, percentages, and measures of central tendency will be used to summarize participant characteristics and highlight patterns of involvement in revolutionary activities.

Although the majority of the questions are close-ended, any open-ended remarks or additional options provided by participants will be examined using basic thematic analysis. This involves systematically reviewing responses for recurring ideas or patterns and grouping them into thematic categories.

3.4. Limitations of the Study

This study faces several limitations. Firstly, the reliance on survey data and secondary sources may result in subjective interpretations, as these sources can be influenced by personal biases and recollections. Secondly, the study's focus on specific geographic areas may not fully represent the experiences of women from less accessible or underreported regions. Additionally, the timeframe of 2011 to 2024 restricts the analysis to the early phases of the revolution, potentially overlooking long-term developments and the evolution of women's roles in subsequent years. On the other hand, Although a structured online survey made it possible for a large number of people to participate, it might have skewed the sample in favor of those who were better educated or more involved in society by excluding women who had less access to the internet, were less literate, or were not part of activist and civil society networks. Finally, the depth of qualitative analysis was limited by the small number of open-ended responses; further research could enhance the results by utilizing complementary qualitative techniques like focus groups or in-depth interviews. Despite these

drawbacks, the study offers a useful starting point for comprehending the nuanced and changing role of Syrian women in revolutionary and post-revolutionary settings.



4. Research Finding

This section presents the basic data and analytical procedures on which the study relied to understand Syrian women's contributions to the revolution between 2011 and 2024. A structured questionnaire in Arabic was designed via Google Forms, consisting mainly of closed-ended questions with a limited number of open-ended ones. A total of 470 participants responded to the survey. To ensure diversity of revolutionary experiences, the sample combined purposive sampling (targeting women known for their civic or political activism) with the snowball technique through social networks.

The data were cleaned, coded, and analyzed using Microsoft Excel, following an inductive and descriptive approach. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, and cross-tabulations) were conducted to uncover major patterns and relationships, while open-ended comments were subject to rapid thematic scanning to add qualitative context to the quantitative trends.

The analysis focused on four key demographic variables—age, gender, educational level, and occupation—as these have been identified in previous literature as significant factors influencing the likelihood and form of revolutionary engagement.

The following demographic profile (Tables 1–4) provides the framework for interpreting the subsequent discussions and for testing the central hypothesis of the study: that Syrian women played a transformative—though often overlooked—role in shaping the course of the revolution and in laying the groundwork for post-conflict civic life.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percentage
18–25 years	77	16.4%
26–35 years	187	39.8%
36–45 years	157	33.4%
46 years and above	49	10.4%
Total	470	100%

In terms of age distribution, the 26–35 age group represented the largest segment of the sample (39.79%), followed by those aged 36–45 (33.4%). Youth aged 18–25 accounted for 16.38%, while respondents over 46 years old comprised 10.43% of the sample.

The age groups 26–35 and 36–45 together accounted for nearly three-quarters of the sample, suggesting a dominance of those most capable of community organizing and mobilization.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Female	286	60.9%
Male	184	39.1%
Total	470	100%

Regarding gender distribution, females constituted the majority at 60.85%, compared to 39.15% males. This highlights the centrality of women’s voices in the Syrian revolution and broader societal debates.

Women comprised about 61% of the respondents, enriching the gender dimensions of the study’s analysis.

Table 3: Highest Educational Attainment

Education Level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Primary school or less	12	2.6%
Secondary education	70	14.9%
University degree	326	69.4%
Postgraduate (Master’s)	53	11.3%
Postgraduate (Doctorate)	9	1.9%
Total	470	100%

On the educational front, the vast majority of respondents held university degrees (69.36%), followed by those with secondary education (14.89%), and postgraduate degrees (Master’s) at (11.28%). Only small percentages had attained primary-level education (2.55%) or doctorates (1.91%).

The sample displayed a high educational level, with almost 82% holding a university or postgraduate degree. This suggests a relatively elite sample, potentially underrepresenting women with lower levels of education.

Table 4: Current Occupation of Respondents

Occupation	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Working in the humanitarian sector	152	32.3%
Other	73	15.5%
Student	68	14.5%
Unemployed	59	12.6%
Working in civil society organizations	47	10.0%
Working in the education sector	30	6.4%
Working in the health sector	29	6.2%
Working in relief organizations	8	1.7%
Political activist	4	0.9%
Total	470	100%

In terms of employment, a significant portion worked in the humanitarian sector (32.34%), while others were distributed among diverse fields: various other sectors (15.53%), students (14.47%), unemployed individuals (12.55%), civil society workers (10%), and smaller percentages in education and healthcare sectors.

Employment was concentrated in the humanitarian and civil society sectors (around 42%), a logical continuation of revolutionary activities after the decline of mass street protests.

These demographic features set the analytical stage for understanding how Syrian women's revolutionary roles were formed, evolved, and constrained—a process that will be further detailed in the subsequent sections.

The diversity of participants across age, educational, and professional backgrounds strengthened the representativeness of the findings and added richness to the understanding of Syrian society during the revolutionary period.

This demographic diversity reflects a range of backgrounds and experiences from Syrians who witnessed different stages of the revolution, enhancing the comprehensiveness and credibility of the study’s insights into women’s evolving roles.

The analytical methodology used in the study sought to build a holistic understanding of the dynamics that shaped Syrian women's roles, while exploring both general trends and sub-patterns in their political and social participation. This systematic approach provides a solid foundation for interpreting the transformations in women’s roles during the revolution and for anticipating their future engagement in rebuilding Syria.

The following sections present detailed findings organized around the main analytical themes:

women’s contributions to the revolution, the challenges they faced, the evolution of their roles over time, and their aspirations for the future.

4.1 Syrian Women's Contributions to the Revolution (2011–2024)

The survey results, which included both male and female respondents from a range of age groups, educational backgrounds, and social categories, indicate that Syrian women's contribution to the revolution was neither marginal nor incidental. It was, in fact, an essential and deeply rooted part of the popular movement between 2011 and 2024. The responses reflected a collective societal recognition of the multi-dimensional role women played—spanning protest arenas, media work, humanitarian fields, and even political activism and international advocacy.

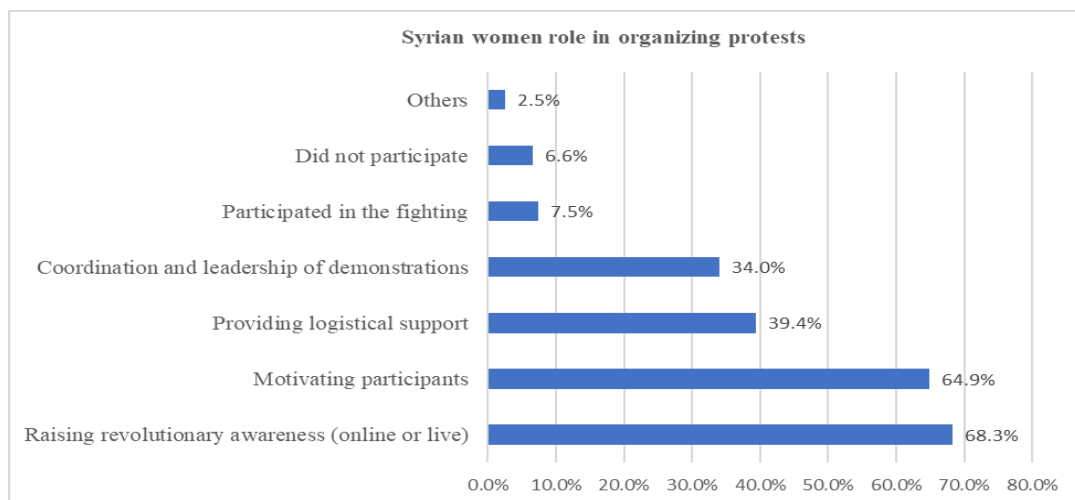


Figure 1: Syrian women role in organizing protests

At the forefront of their contributions, women were particularly noted for raising revolutionary awareness, whether through online platforms or direct communication, cited by 68.3% of respondents—the highest recorded percentage. This suggests that women often acted as bridges for revolutionary ideas, passing them into their communities at a time when tight security controls and social surveillance severely limited free information flow. Women's role in mobilizing participants followed closely at 64.9%, showing that their involvement was not limited to supporting roles in the background; many led popular mobilization efforts, both directly and indirectly. While 39.4% pointed to women's contributions in providing logistical support for protests and 34% cited women's role in coordinating and leading demonstrations, the differences in these numbers hint at contextual factors. In more conservative communities, women's engagement often leaned toward logistical and behind-the-scenes support. Meanwhile, in more open areas, women visibly took leadership roles in protest movements. Armed participation remained low at 7.5%, reflecting enduring cultural and social barriers related to the gendering of violence and armed struggle.

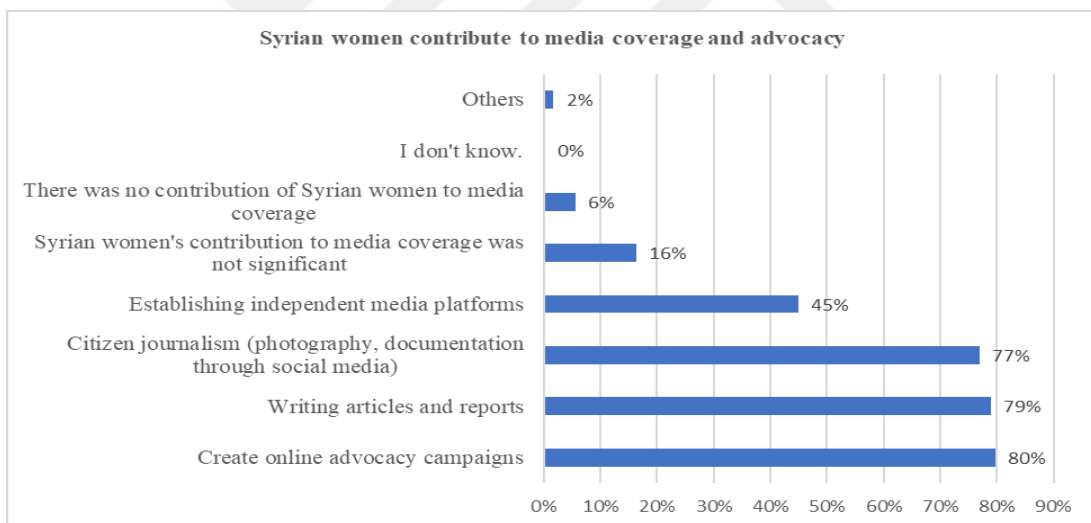


Figure 2: Syrian women contribute to media coverage and advocacy

In the media landscape, women also made their mark. An impressive 79.8% of respondents acknowledged women's involvement in launching online advocacy campaigns, followed closely by writing articles and reports (78.9%) and citizen journalism activities such as documentation and photography (77%). These figures suggest women maneuvered with agility and courage within digital and alternative media spaces, challenging the regime's dominance over traditional media and countering propaganda narratives.

Interestingly, 44.9% of respondents noted women's role in establishing independent media platforms—a sign that their involvement evolved from basic interaction to shaping entire media spaces. It wasn't just participation; it was about ownership and narrative building.

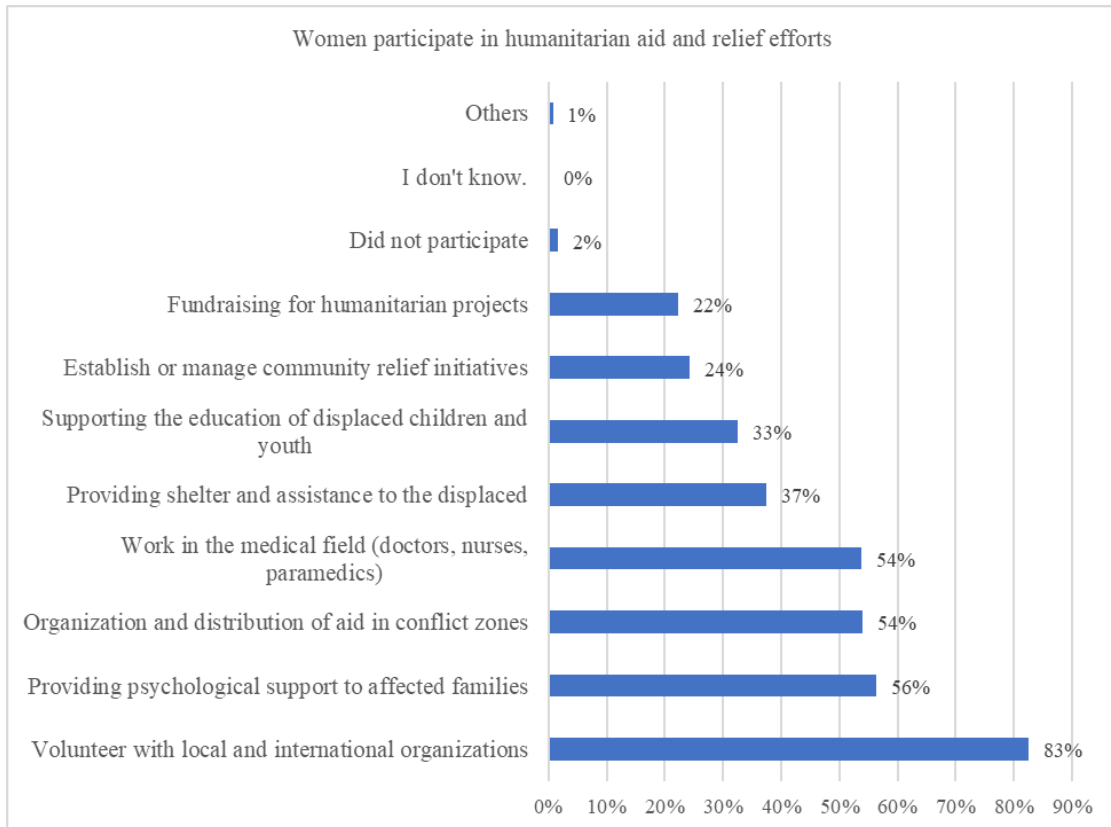


Figure 3: Women participate in humanitarian aid and relief efforts

Humanitarian work offered another striking dimension to women's contributions. About 82.5% of respondents indicated that women volunteered with local and international organizations, suggesting they weren't merely witnesses to the humanitarian disaster but played active roles in mitigating its impact. A notable 56.4% mentioned women's role in providing psychological support to affected families—an early recognition that conflict response must address psychological and social dimensions, not just material needs. Women also played key roles in aid distribution (54%) and medical work (53.8%) as doctors, medics, and nurses, despite the serious risks involved.

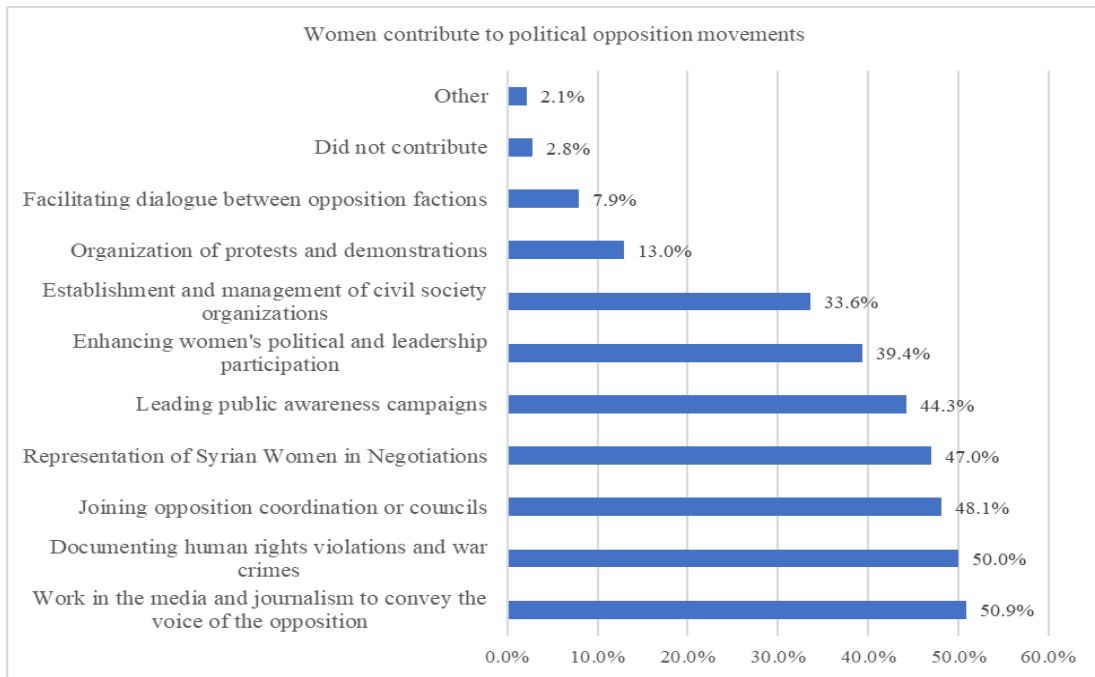


Figure 4: Women contribute to political opposition movements

When it came to political engagement, the survey revealed relatively balanced percentages: 50.9% cited women's work in media and journalism to support the opposition, 50% in human rights documentation, 48.1% in joining opposition coordinating bodies and councils, and 47% in representing Syrian women in negotiation spaces. The close range between these figures suggests an ongoing ambition among women to move beyond advocacy and documentation into formal decision-making spaces, even amid structural barriers and repeated exclusion.



Figure 5: Women contribute to the documentation of human rights violations

In the field of human rights documentation, the most cited contribution was providing psychosocial support to survivors, at 80.6%. This highlights a strong awareness among women of their role as keepers of collective memory and enablers of victim voices. Conducting interviews with victims and witnesses came next at 72.1%—a task often fraught with danger in repressive environments. Other roles, such as advocating for international accountability (41.9%), collaborating with legal teams (37.2%), and presenting findings in international forums (38.3%), show how some women moved from local activism to international advocacy spaces.

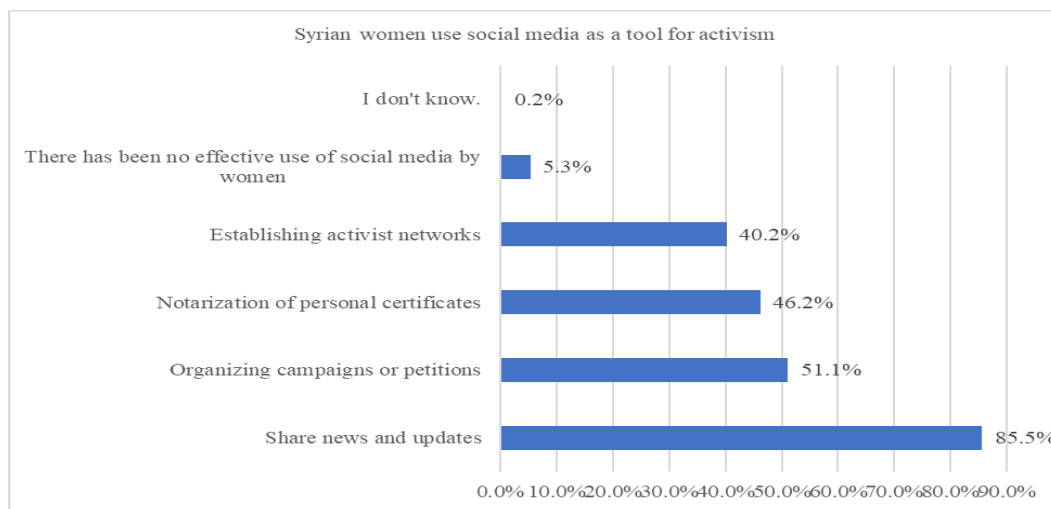


Figure 6: Syrian women use social media as a tool for activism

Within the digital realm, sharing news and updates through social media was the most common activity at 85.5%, followed by organizing campaigns and petitions (51%), and documenting personal testimonies (46.2%). This ranking shows that digital platforms became revolutionary tools for women, helping them bypass geographical and societal restrictions and forge new forms of activism suited to the realities of war and displacement.

While the quantitative analysis highlights broad patterns, a few individual responses under the “Other” category—though statistically minimal—added rich, human layers that should not be overlooked. Some respondents mentioned initiatives such as founding mobile libraries for displaced children, organizing vocational training workshops for women, building local networks to hide and protect activists, and launching small initiatives to revive cultural and artistic life in devastated communities.

Each of these contributions, although cited by only about 0.2% to 0.4% of respondents, carried significant qualitative weight. They embody the complexity of everyday resistance and women's determination to rebuild not just the political landscape, but also the fabric of daily life.

Taken together, these numbers—when read carefully—suggest that women's contributions were not scattered or random. Rather, they closely mirrored the evolving needs of the political and social context: starting with awareness-raising, moving to mobilization, support, documentation, and finally striving for justice. Each contribution, no matter how seemingly small or localized, left a lasting impact, strengthening community ties, rebuilding grassroots networks, and producing alternative narratives that combined both suffering and aspiration.

Ultimately, the findings reveal that Syrian women, in the perceptions of the survey respondents, were not secondary actors but integral forces within the process of social and political transformation. Despite the brutal realities of war, their contributions planted seeds of long-term civil resistance within Syrian society. For Syrian women, the revolution was not just about political change; it was a reclamation of silenced voices and an attempt to redraw their place within a society that had marginalized them for decades—a presence that any serious vision for Syria's future cannot afford to ignore.

4.2 Challenges Faced by Syrian Women in the Revolution

Despite the visible and growing presence of Syrian women across the different tracks of the revolution from 2011 to 2024, their engagement was anything but easy. It came up against a web of deep, structural challenges at every stage of their revolutionary involvement. Survey responses, gathered from men and women of diverse social and cultural backgrounds, revealed that Syrian women faced a complex system of interwoven barriers—starting with cultural and social norms and extending to security, economic, and political threats.

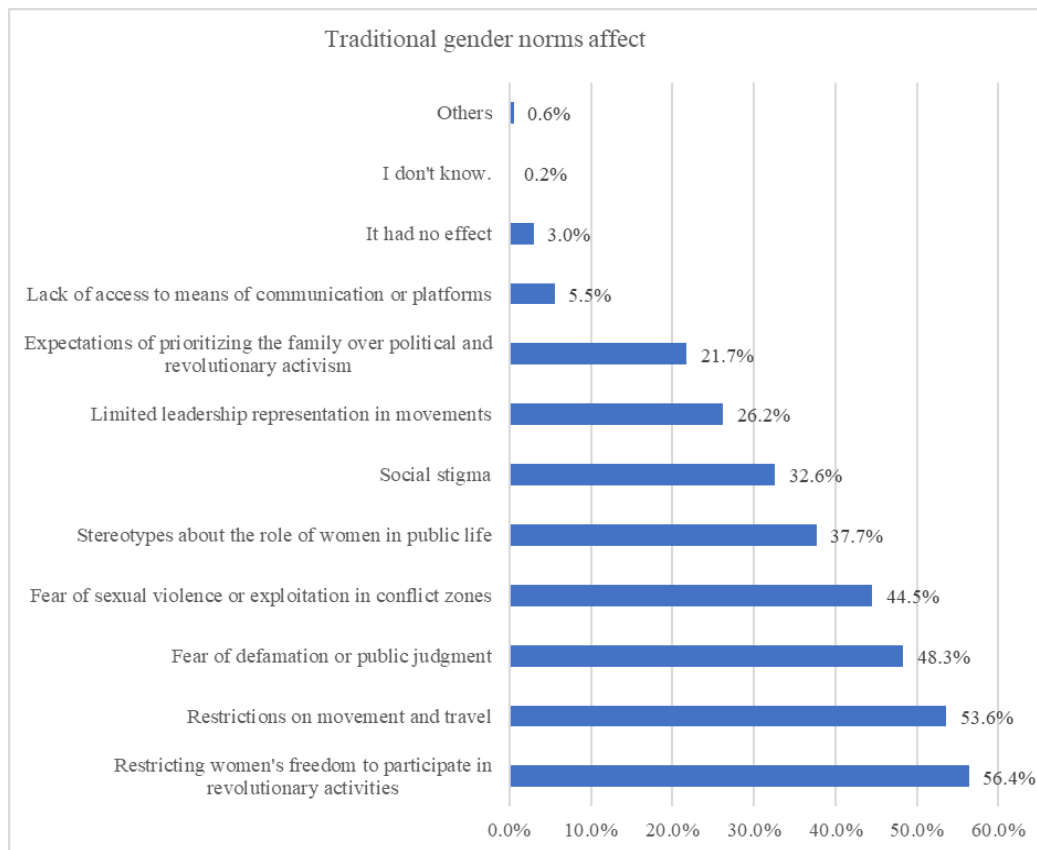


Figure 7: Traditional gender norms affect

At the forefront of these challenges stood the weight of traditional gender norms. About 56.4% of respondents indicated that such norms directly restricted women’s freedom to engage in revolutionary activities. Another 53.6% noted limitations on women’s freedom of movement and travel. Fear of social stigmatization and public shaming played a critical role as well, as highlighted by 48.3% of respondents, while fear of sexual violence or exploitation was cited by 44.5%. These fears were deeply intertwined with broader societal stereotypes regarding women’s roles in public life (37.7%) and the stigmatization attached to stepping outside traditional frameworks (32.5%).

Other significant factors included limited access to leadership roles (26.2%) and the persistent expectation that women should prioritize family responsibilities over political activism (21.7%). These findings make it clear that cultural and social barriers were not just external conditions; they were internalized obstacles rooted in the value systems that shaped women's lives from within.

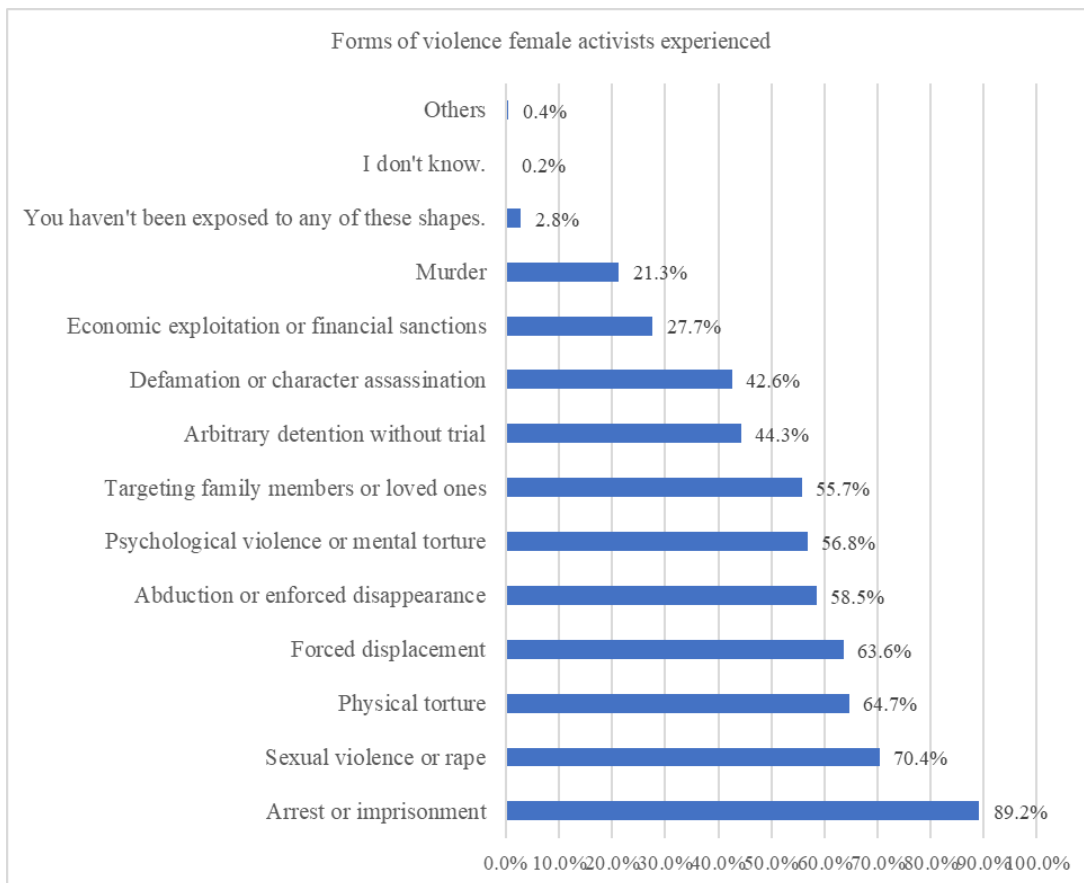


Figure 8: Forms of violence female activists’ experienced

In terms of direct violence, the picture becomes even harsher. A staggering 89.1% of respondents reported that women faced the threat of arrest or imprisonment. Sexual violence or rape followed at 70.4%, physical torture at 64.7%, forced displacement at 63.6%, and enforced disappearance at 58.5%. The data suggest that violence—both physical and psychological—was not incidental but systematic. About 56.8% indicated that women were subjected to mental torture, and 55.7% said that their families and loved ones were deliberately targeted. Economic violence also emerged: 27.7% reported financial penalties or economic exploitation, and 21.3% said that women were killed as a direct consequence of their political or social activities.

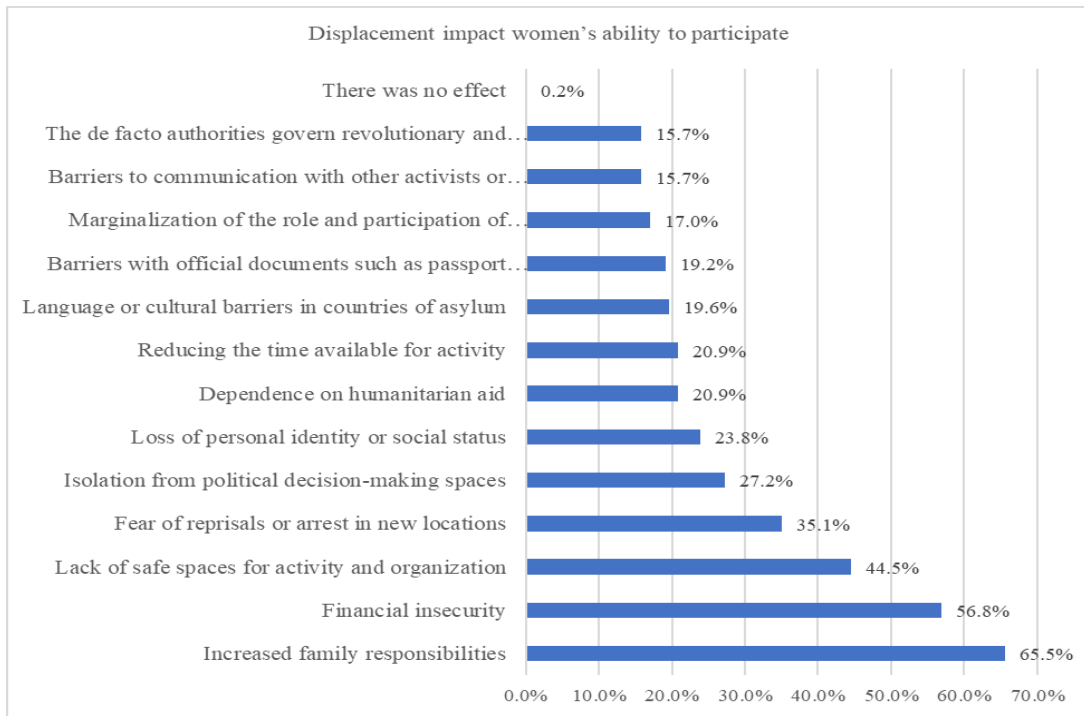


Figure 9: Displacement impacts women’s ability to participate

Displacement further compounded these challenges. Around 65.5% of participants said that displacement increased women's family responsibilities, reducing their opportunities for public engagement. Financial insecurity (56.8%) and the absence of safe spaces for organizing (44.5%) were also cited as major factors weakening women’s political roles in displacement or refugee settings. Additionally, 35.1% noted that fear of retaliation in new environments limited women’s freedoms, while 27.2% pointed out that women became even more isolated from decision-making spaces after displacement.

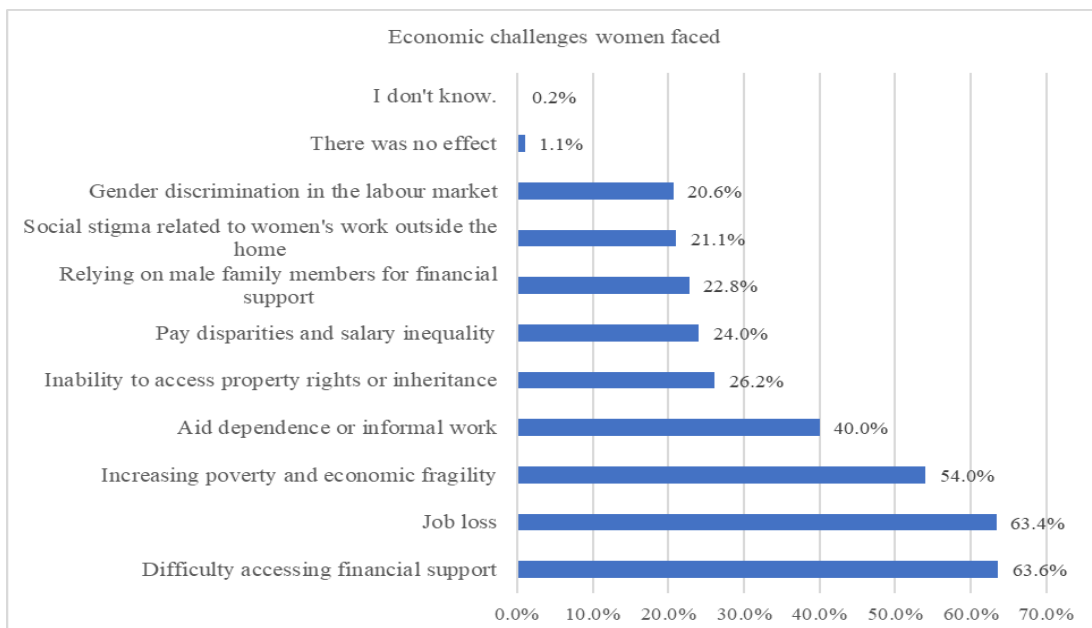


Figure 10: Economic challenges women faced

Economically, women found themselves facing another set of barriers. About 63.6% reported difficulties in accessing financial support, and 63.4% said they lost their jobs as a result of the revolution and displacement. Rising poverty and economic fragility (54%) were not merely circumstantial outcomes but entrenched structural barriers that severely limited women's independence and agency. Dependence on informal work or aid (40%) and lack of access to property or inheritance rights (26.2%) further reinforced these constraints.

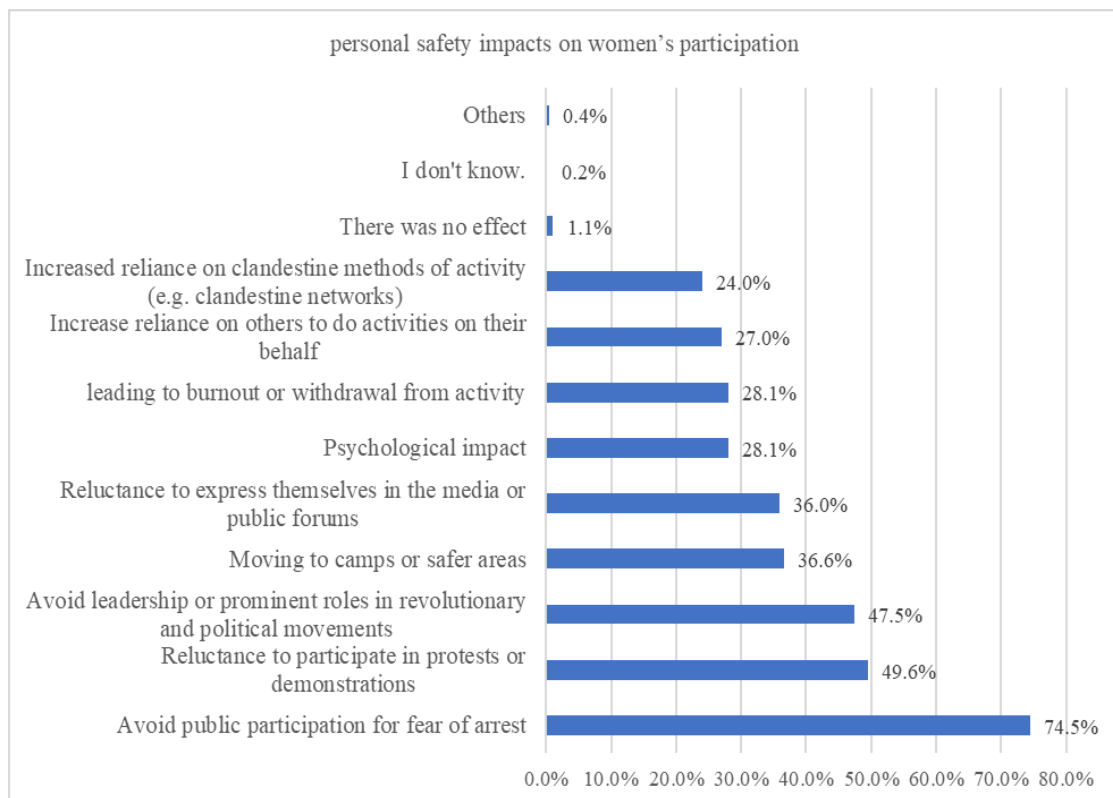


Figure 11: personal safety impacts on women's participation

Safety concerns heavily influenced women's choices regarding public participation. About 74.5% of women avoided public engagement altogether for fear of arrest, 49.6% hesitated to join protests, and 47.5% deliberately avoided leadership roles. Additionally, 36.6% opted to move to safer areas—such as camps or remote locations—and 35.9% scaled down their public or media presence.

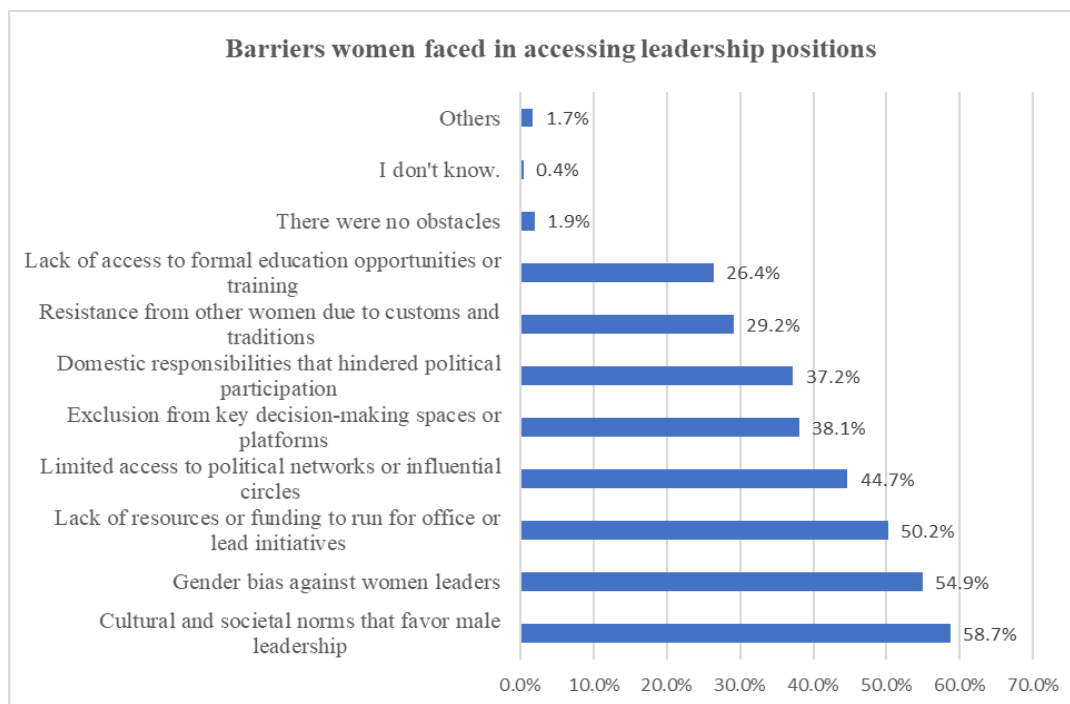


Figure 12: Barriers women faced in accessing leadership positions

When it came to accessing leadership positions, societal norms favoring male leadership emerged as the primary barrier, cited by 58.7% of respondents. Gender bias against women leaders followed at 54.9%, along with lack of resources and financial support (50.2%). Limited access to political networks (44.7%) and exclusion from major platforms (38.1%) presented further hurdles, showing that the transition from grassroots activism to political leadership was riddled with multiple, interconnected obstacles.

Interestingly, although statistically few, individual survey responses under the “Other” category added a deeply human dimension to the understanding of these challenges. Some respondents recounted personal experiences that illustrated women’s layered suffering: the double fear of arrest and social stigma; cases of collective psychological breakdowns among women due to constant repression; and stories of women bearing the heavy burden of political and social representation in overwhelmingly hostile environments. Other issues, often overlooked in traditional quantitative analyses, also surfaced—such as the impact of social bullying, the profound sense of lost identity among displaced women in refugee camps, or the trauma of being forcibly separated from one’s original community.

Ultimately, the experience of Syrian women in the revolution cannot be reduced to a simple discussion of “roles” or “contributions.” It was a struggle fought on two

fronts: against a repressive political system and against a social and cultural structure that had long entrenched marginalization and exclusion. Between these two battles, women bore a heavy cost—but they also built new possibilities for a more just and equitable Syria.

Although there were relatively few, some additional individual responses shed light on even more complex and profound experiences that deepen our understanding of women's struggle. A few participants, for instance, highlighted how the stigma surrounding women's arrest was particularly devastating—while male detainees were often socially rehabilitated after release, women faced a "permanent stain" that could not be erased. Others described the overwhelming psychological pressures women endured, leading to widespread mental health crises not only among the women themselves but affecting their communities too.

Some women shared how challenges were not only external but sometimes internal, with resistance coming even from other women who clung to traditional norms or firmly believed that political work was not suitable for women. Several respondents also discussed unique difficulties related to asylum: cultural and linguistic barriers in host countries that hampered political organization and communication efforts.

These additional insights reveal that the challenges Syrian women faced were not merely political or economic. They were deeply social and psychological, revealing the profound, complicated layers of struggle that women navigated—torn between traditional expectations and their revolutionary commitments.

4.3 The Evolution of Syrian Women's Roles in the Revolution

Survey results reveal that Syrian women's roles during the revolution underwent profound and complex transformations between 2011 and 2024. These shifts reflected not only their interaction with rapidly changing political and social landscapes but also their remarkable ability to adapt to an environment that was constantly in flux.

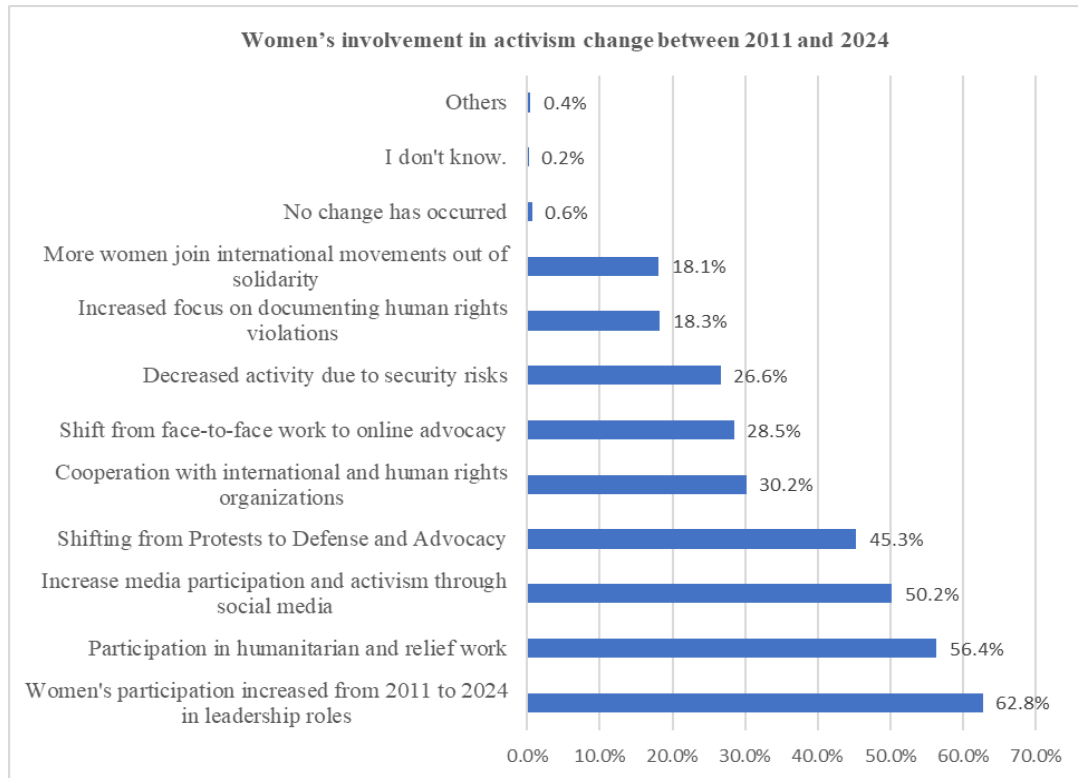


Figure 13: Women's involvement in activism changes between 2011 and 2024

In terms of public participation, 62.8% of respondents noted a significant increase in women's leadership roles over the years, highlighting a gradual shift from supporting positions to spaces of actual leadership. Parallel to this, 56.4% observed an expansion of women's involvement in humanitarian and relief work, suggesting that women redefined their revolutionary roles by integrating political and social action.

Within the media and communication fields, 50.2% of respondents reported a rise in women's activity across traditional and social media platforms. Over time, women shifted from merely documenting events to leading advocacy campaigns and shaping revolutionary narratives. Meanwhile, 45.3% observed a trend of women moving from direct fieldwork toward advocacy roles—a shift largely forced by deteriorating security conditions and the increasing dangers of public protest, especially after the escalation of violence targeting female activists.

As for their engagement with the political system, 30.2% of respondents pointed to women's growing collaboration with international organizations and human rights groups. Another 28.5% noted that women increasingly turned to online advocacy—an adaptation to field repression that nonetheless enhanced their ability to internationalize the Syrian cause. Yet, this trajectory wasn't without setbacks: 26.6% reported a decline in activity due to escalating security threats, a bitter reality that underscored the heavy costs of public engagement.

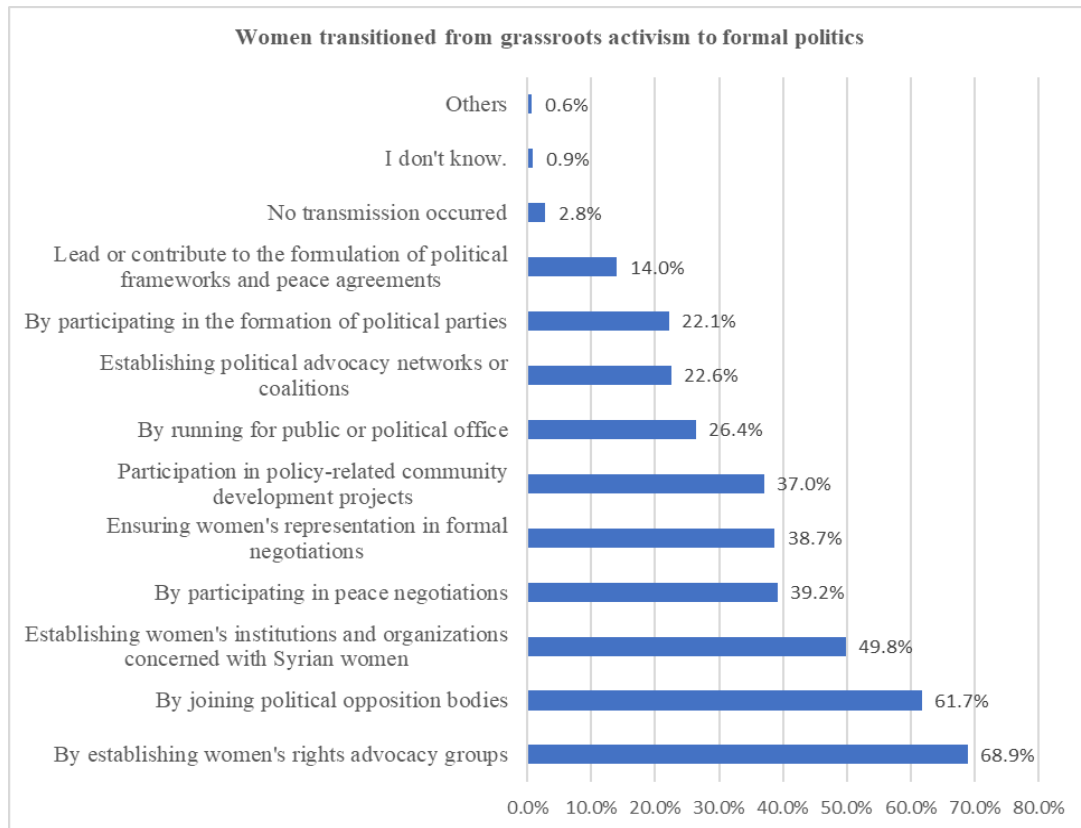


Figure 14: Women transitioned from grassroots activism to formal politics

Regarding the transition from grassroots activism to formal politics, the survey showed that 68.9% of respondents attributed this move mainly to the establishment of advocacy groups focused on women's rights. Joining opposition political bodies followed at 61.7%, while the founding of women's organizations dedicated to Syrian women's affairs was cited by 49.8%. Participation in peace negotiations (39.1%) and efforts to secure female representation in formal negotiation spaces (38.7%) also featured prominently, reflecting persistent attempts to break through traditional male-dominated political arenas. However, only 26.4% noted women's participation through candidacy for political office, indicating that the path toward official political representation remained much steeper than that of advocacy or civil activism.

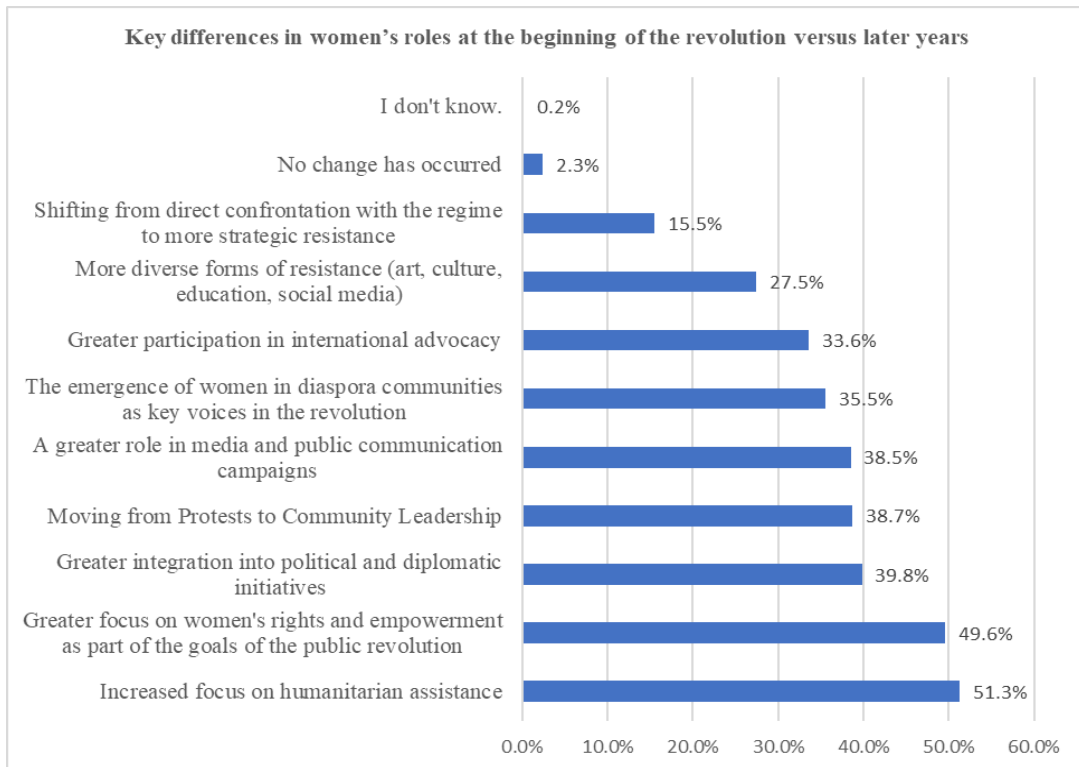


Figure 15: Key differences in women’s roles at the beginning of the revolution versus later years

When comparing women's roles at the revolution’s outset to later years, clear shifts emerged. About 51.3% pointed to a growing emphasis on humanitarian assistance, while 49.6% observed that women increasingly focused on integrating women's rights empowerment into the broader revolutionary goals. Later years also saw greater integration of women into political and diplomatic initiatives (39.8%), community leadership roles (38.7%), and stronger engagement in media and communication work (38.5%). Meanwhile, the voices of Syrian women in the diaspora gained greater prominence, as noted by 35.5% of participants.

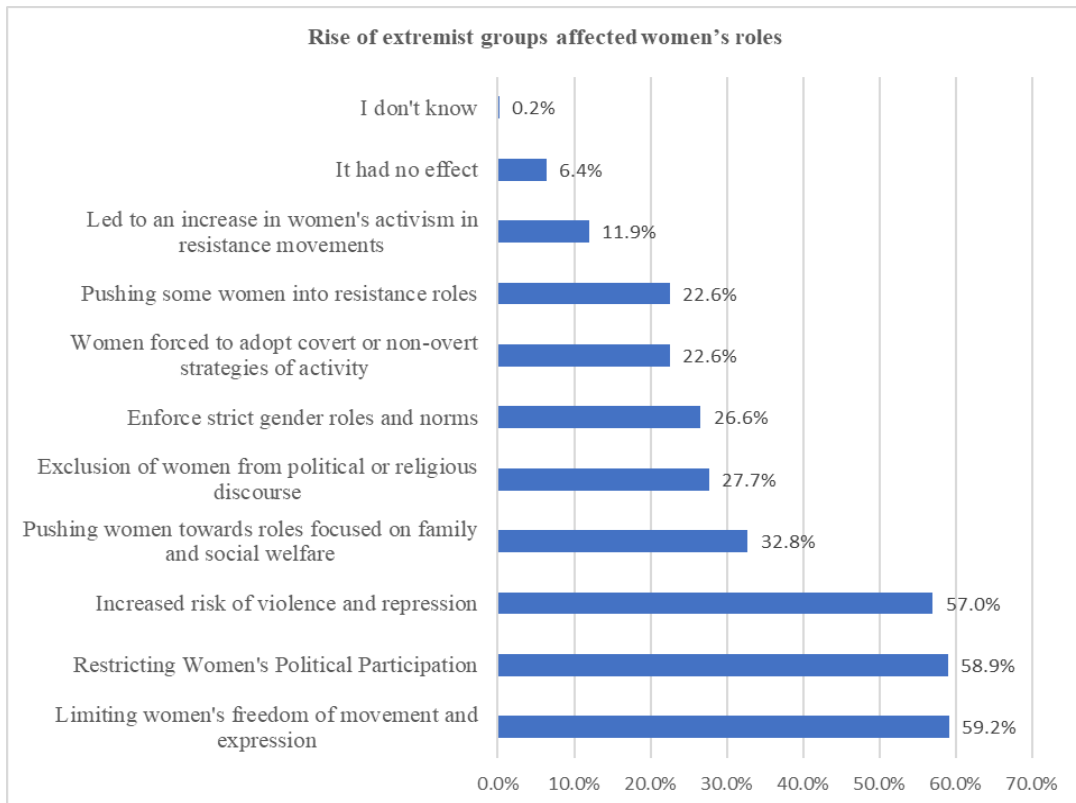


Figure 16: Rise of extremist groups affected women's roles

Despite this evolution, the rise of extremist groups like ISIS clearly had a negative impact. About 59.1% of respondents reported tighter restrictions on women's freedom of movement and expression, while 58.9% noted greater political exclusion. Another 57% mentioned increased risks of violence and repression against women. In response, some women adopted secretive or less visible forms of activism (22.5%) or developed alternative modes of resistance.

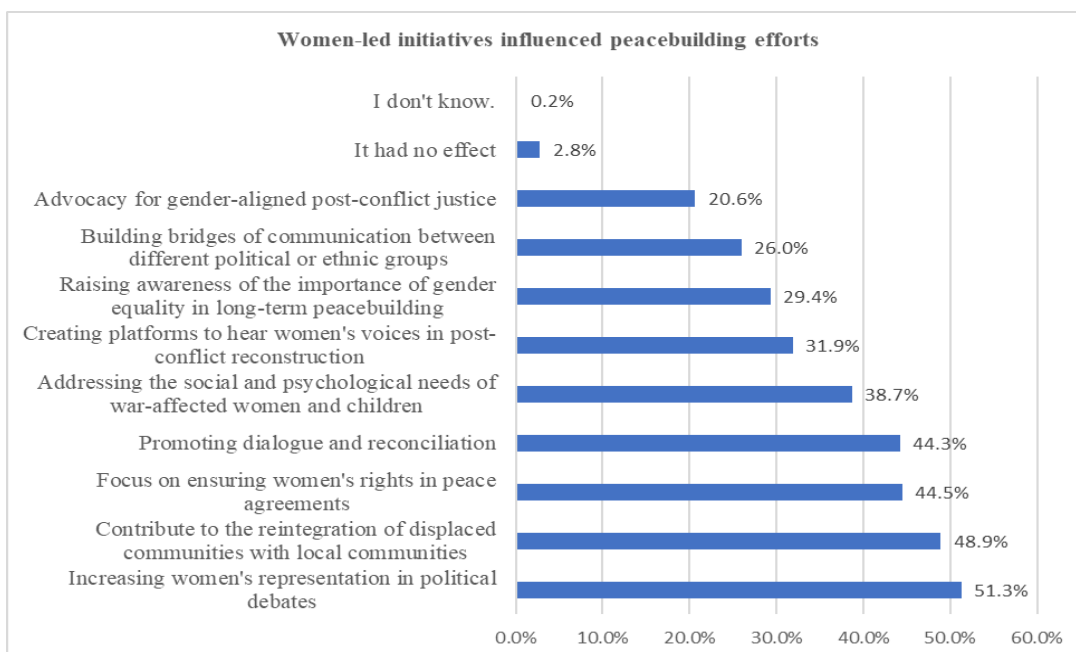


Figure 17: Women-led initiatives influenced peacebuilding efforts

In peacebuilding efforts, women's initiatives played a meaningful role: 51.3% of respondents credited women-led initiatives with increasing female participation in political dialogues. Others noted their contributions to reintegrating displaced communities (48.9%), embedding women's rights in peace agreements (44.5%), fostering dialogue and reconciliation efforts (44.3%), and addressing the social and psychological needs of women and children affected by war (38.7%).

Interestingly, a few individual responses categorized as "Other"—though statistically few—provided deep qualitative insights into the evolving dynamics. Some respondents pointed to women's movement into arts and culture as tools of resistance. Others highlighted creative community initiatives launched by women that helped mend fragmented social fabrics. Some comments noted that despite the surge of religious extremism, certain women managed to maintain a presence in public life through quiet resistance or invisible activism.

Taken together, these transformations reveal that the evolution of Syrian women's roles in the revolution was neither linear nor simple. It reflected a flexible, complex response to shifting political, social, and security contexts. Syrian women demonstrated that they were not only capable of resisting direct repression but also of reinventing their roles—moving from street protests to political, social, and cultural spheres of influence—despite profound structural obstacles.

Although some responses were less frequent, they added crucial nuances to understanding how women's roles evolved over time. Such voices show that the evolution of women's roles was far from a single, coherent trajectory. It was a field of tensions, contradictions, and diverse reactions—some women moving boldly toward social and political change, others holding firmly to traditional frameworks they saw as protective rather than oppressive.

4.4 Syrian Women's Future Aspirations

The survey results, drawn from both male and female respondents across different regions and social backgrounds, paint a multi-dimensional picture of Syrian women's aspirations for the post-conflict phase. This picture shows that Syrian women are not simply looking to reclaim their previous roles; they are seeking to redefine their presence as a driving force in rebuilding Syria's political and social future.

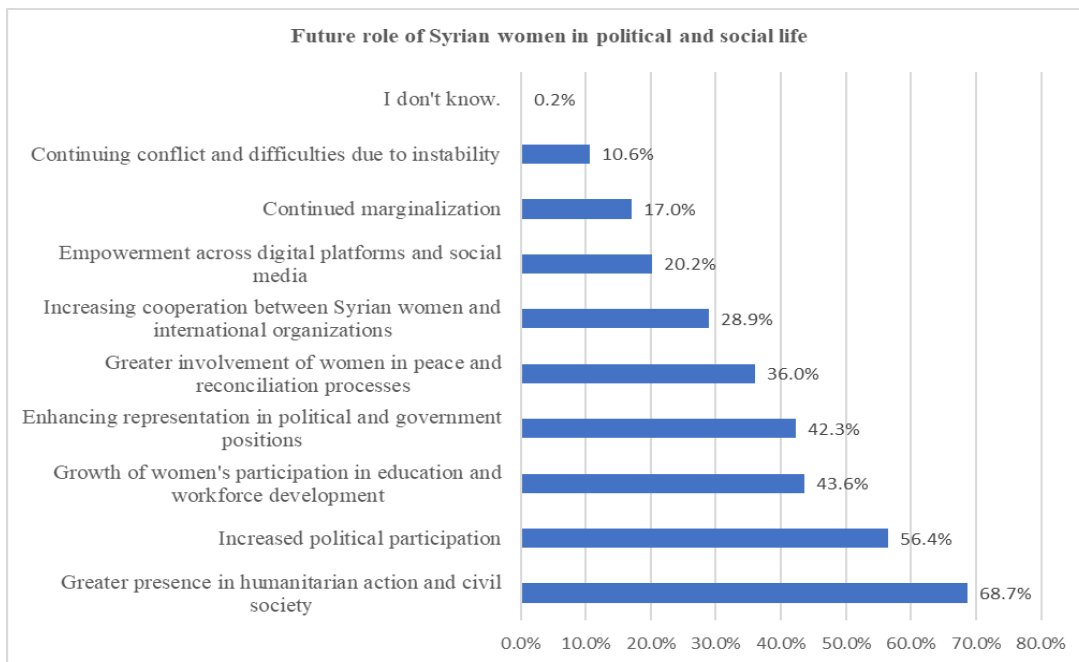


Figure 18: Future role of Syrian women in political and social life

At the forefront of these aspirations is the hope for greater participation in humanitarian and civil society work, cited by 68.7% of respondents. This reflects a deep awareness that the coming stage will demand women’s energy in rehabilitating shattered communities and strengthening social support networks. There is a clear recognition here that civil society, more than any other sector, offers sustainable and evolving spaces for engagement in a fragile post-conflict environment—serving as the backbone for restoring institutional trust.

On the political front, 56.4% of respondents expressed expectations for an increase in women’s political participation. This ambition goes beyond mere symbolic representation; it signals a demand for real influence over governance and decision-making. Yet, this path remains burdened by deep-seated structural and social challenges, meaning the realization of these aspirations will largely depend on whether Syria’s future state truly commits to principles of genuine equality.

In the sphere of human capital development, 43.6% pointed to the importance of greater female participation in education and workforce development. Here, education and employment are viewed not just as tools for personal empowerment, but as mechanisms for reshaping the structure of society itself. Additionally, 42.3% connected this aspiration to the necessity of increasing women’s representation in political and

governmental positions, arguing that economic and social empowerment must be matched by parallel political empowerment.

Moreover, 35.9% stressed the importance of women’s involvement in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes, reflecting an advanced understanding of positive peace—one that not only ends armed conflict but addresses the root causes of violence and social divisions. Another 28.9% emphasized strengthening cooperation between Syrian women and international organizations, suggesting a strategic outlook that values external support to drive internal transformation.

Still, persistent concerns were hard to ignore. About 17% voiced fears that women would continue to face marginalization, and 10.6% expressed worry that ongoing conflict and instability would obstruct any real progress for women. A further 7.9% went so far as to say they doubted there would be any significant change in women’s roles in Syria’s future, showing a sobering realism about the unpredictable nature of political and social recovery.

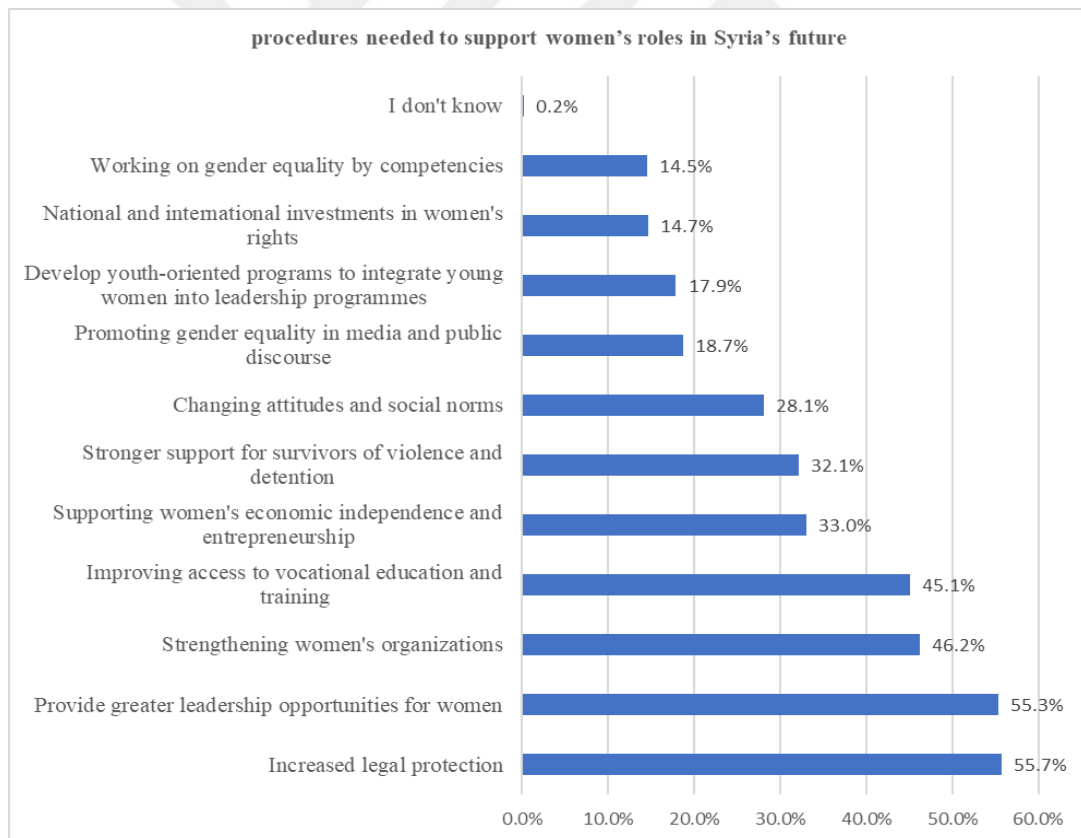


Figure 19: procedures needed to support women’s roles in Syria’s future

When asked what steps were necessary to support women’s future roles, respondents prioritized strengthening existing legal protections (55.7%), followed

closely by increasing women’s leadership opportunities (55.3%) and supporting women's organizations (46.2%). Access to education and vocational training (45.1%) and economic independence (32.9%) were also emphasized, pointing to the need for multi-dimensional empowerment strategies—ones that go far beyond token reforms and build real structures for equality and justice.

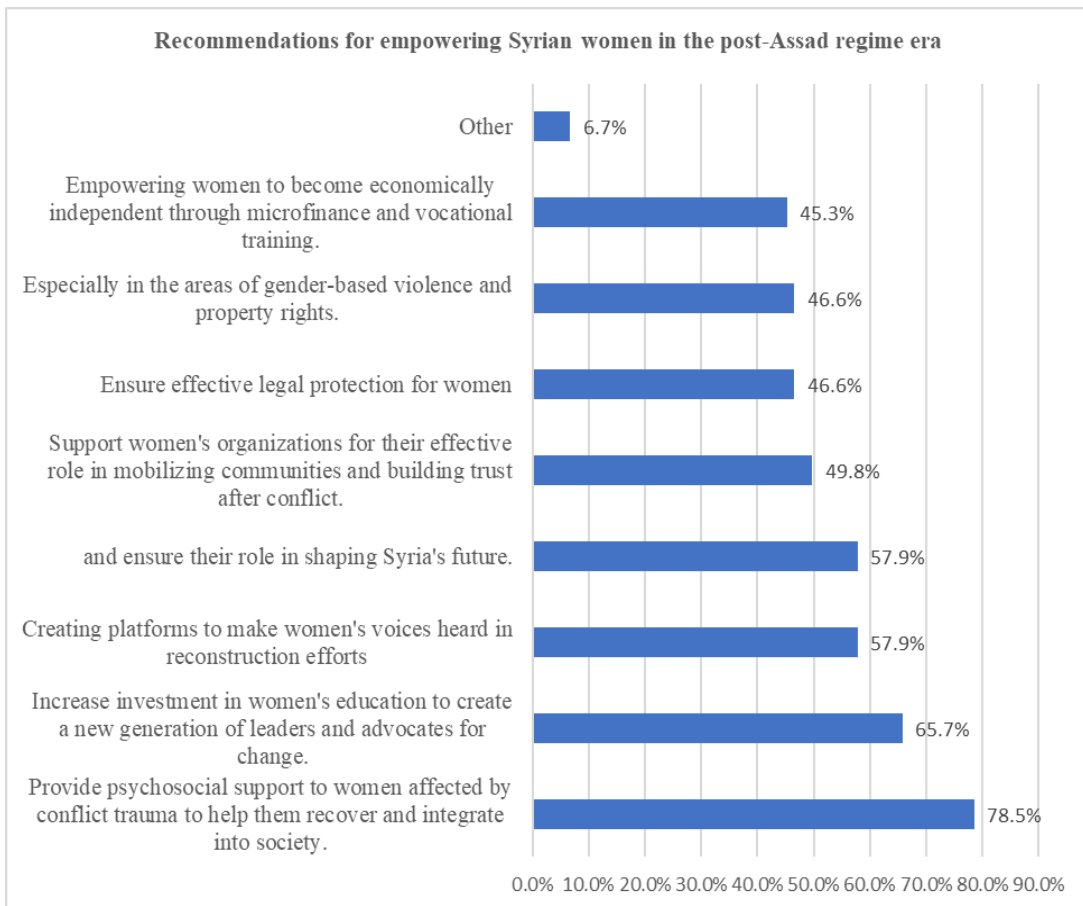


Figure 20: Recommendations for empowering Syrian women in the post-Assad regime era

As for recommendations for in the post-Assad regime era, a significant majority (78.5%) saw providing psychosocial support for women affected by war trauma as a cornerstone of any empowerment strategy. Another 65.7% stressed the need to invest in women’s education to cultivate a new generation of female leaders. Furthermore, 57.9% underlined the importance of creating platforms to amplify women’s voices and ensure their active role in the reconstruction process—viewing this as indispensable for rebuilding Syria.

Amid these broad trends, a series of individual qualitative responses added richer, more human layers to the analysis. Some participants called for a balanced integration of family roles and leadership roles, warning that ignoring the family dimension could backfire. Others highlighted the particular need to focus on empowering rural women, who are often the most marginalized in development programs. Several voices advocated for binding constitutional reforms that would guarantee gender equality as part of Syria's new social contract.

A few participants also pointed out that economic empowerment should be paired with practical vocational training programs and targeted support for the poorest women, especially those who lost their breadwinners due to the war. There were calls for empowerment programs that respect cultural contexts and promote internal reform without imposing ready-made external models.

Taken together, these findings suggest that the future of Syrian women will largely depend on their ability—alongside their male and female allies—to carefully negotiate between aspiration and possibility, between dreams and realities, and between the need to confront discrimination and the need to build bridges that enable real, lasting change.

Empowering women in post-conflict Syria is not a luxury or a marginal victory. It is a strategic necessity for building a fairer, more inclusive, and more stable society. Every step toward strengthening women's roles is not just a victory for one segment of society; it is a critical step toward reconstructing Syria—both as a state and as a community—on new foundations of full citizenship and social justice.

4.5 Evaluation of Findings and Reflection

The findings of this chapter reveal a rich and complex picture of Syrian women's roles in the revolution between 2011 and 2024—a picture that blends empowerment and resistance on one hand, with oppression and exclusion on the other. As the data clearly show, Syrian women were not passive observers; they were key actors across various arenas of the revolution—from protests to media, humanitarian work, political participation, and efforts toward peacebuilding.

At the same time, their path was fraught with harsh challenges—some inherited from traditional cultural structures, others imposed by the deteriorating political and security environment. Women faced systematic restrictions on their freedom, endured multiple forms of violence, and experienced displacement that reshaped their social

realities and burdened them with additional responsibilities, often weakening their visibility in the public sphere. Yet, in the face of all this, women displayed remarkable resilience, with many adapting their roles to fit shifting contexts, moving from street-level activism to political, media, and civil society engagement.

The evolution of women's roles throughout the revolution was neither linear nor easy. It was characterized by ongoing tension between limited spaces for progress and ever-present risks of regression. While certain periods witnessed notable advances in women's community leadership and political advocacy, the rise of extremist groups and the intensification of systematic violence forced many women to rethink their tools of struggle and reshape their strategies.

As for future aspirations, the survey responses reflect a cautiously optimistic outlook. While many believe that the future holds opportunities for greater female participation in politics and civil society, others voiced concerns that patterns of marginalization could persist—especially given the continuation of conflict and the uncertain contours of any transitional phase. Notably, the demands for the future extend beyond legal and political reforms: respondents emphasized the need for societal attitude changes, stronger legal protections, and economic empowerment, reflecting a sophisticated understanding that real empowerment requires deep, structural transformations.

The revolutionary experience of Syrian women, as documented through the findings of this chapter, ultimately represents a double struggle: a collective battle for public freedom, and a personal battle for recognition, dignity, and agency. Between presence and challenge, evolution and aspiration, the future of Syrian women remains tightly intertwined with the future of Syria itself. Empowering women will not simply be a triumph for gender justice; it will be a crucial foundation for broader societal and political renewal.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

This study aimed to explore and analyze the roles of Syrian women in the Syrian revolution between 2011 and 2024, examining the transformations in their participation, the challenges they faced, and their future aspirations. The research adopted a quantitative methodology, relying on a survey that targeted a diverse sample of Syrian men and women, allowing for a rich and complex portrayal of women's roles in the midst of a major social and political upheaval. Following a detailed analysis of Syrian women's contributions to the revolution, the challenges they encountered, the evolution of their roles over different phases, and an exploration of their future aspirations, this chapter presents a synthesis of the overall findings. It also outlines recommendations aimed at strengthening the role of Syrian women in the coming period, alongside suggestions for future research areas.

5.1 Limitations of the Study

This study demonstrated that Syrian women were central actors in various spheres of the revolution—from peaceful protest to media work, from humanitarian activities to early attempts at political influence. Yet, their contributions remained vulnerable to the deep structural challenges rooted in prevailing cultural norms and political structures, as well as to the deteriorating security conditions brought on by the prolonged and complex conflict.

The data confirmed that the hypothesis regarding the vital role of women in the Syrian revolution holds largely true, though with notable variations depending on geographical, social, and political contexts. The study also made clear that the challenges women faced were neither incidental nor superficial; they were deeply entrenched obstacles that profoundly influenced the nature of their participation and shaped their future ambitions.

Women's roles evolved markedly over the course of the revolution. Many moved from direct action in the streets to media, rights-based, and humanitarian work, before making hesitant forays into formal political spaces. However, this evolution remained fragile and precarious, hindered by multiple factors, including the rise of extremist groups, ongoing conflict, and the uncertain outcomes of any potential transitional phase.

As for future aspirations, survey responses fluctuated between optimism about greater female participation in society and politics, and cautious concern that patterns of

marginalization might persist unless the root causes are systematically addressed through deep and sustained reforms. A comprehensive reading of this experience confirms that the future of Syrian women is inseparably tied to the future of Syria itself. There can be no true democratic rebuilding without active, full participation by women.

The critical reading of the findings reveals that Syrian women's contributions to the revolution were not the result of a natural social transformation or a supportive environment. Rather, they were the outcome of a bitter struggle against multiple layers of repression—political, cultural, and social. While the study confirmed that women were at the heart of the revolutionary movement, their participation was always fraught with deep structural constraints, whether through the persistence of traditional gender roles or systematic exclusion from decision-making spaces.

It is outstanding that, often, the evolution of women's roles came more as a reaction to the coercive transformations imposed by the conflict than as a result of deliberate planning or empowerment policies. For instance, the large-scale movement of women into humanitarian and relief work frequently reflected the void left by collapsing state institutions rather than any fundamental redefinition of women's public status.

The data also reveal an important paradox: while women's participation in media and civil society expanded significantly, their access to formal political spaces remained limited and fragile—often framed within tokenistic or symbolic approaches. Even international initiatives to support women's participation sometimes appeared selective or driven by political agendas disconnected from a deep understanding of local social realities.

Regarding future aspirations, although they carried an optimistic tone, they were clearly conditional on the achievement of deep structural changes—both at the societal and state levels. There is growing awareness that merely opening doors for participation will not be enough unless it is accompanied by dismantling the discriminatory systems that entrenched exclusion for decades.

On another note, some qualitative responses reflected an underlying social resistance to the concept of empowerment itself, especially when perceived as externally imposed or culturally disconnected. This observation calls for caution against importing ready-made models of empowerment without adapting them to Syria's complex realities, and against turning support efforts into mere slogans detached from the deep social foundations.

Overall, the findings suggest that Syrian women's struggle was not just about participating in the revolution—it was about redefining themselves as full citizens in a society that is rebuilding itself amid the ruins of war and division. And, as the critical reading makes clear, this struggle is still at its beginning.

5.2 Practical Recommendations

Based on the research findings, several practical recommendations can be proposed to support and strengthen the role of Syrian women in the country's future:

Legal and Legislative Reform: Enact explicit laws protecting women's rights, particularly in areas such as gender-based violence, property ownership, political participation, and employment.

Education and Vocational Training: Invest heavily in girls' and women's education and ensure continuous professional development opportunities, especially in conflict-affected areas.

Economic Empowerment: Support women's entrepreneurship initiatives and expand microfinance programs, focusing on vulnerable groups like rural women and displaced women.

Building Safe Civic Spaces: Support local women's organizations and initiatives that empower women, and create community dialogue platforms that foster a culture of equality.

Genuine Political Representation: Adopt temporary positive quota policies to guarantee that women occupy at least 30% of all levels of governance and transitional institutions.

Psychosocial and Social Support: Establish extensive mental health and psychosocial support programs for women affected by war and displacement, ensuring their integration into early recovery and reconstruction plans.

Strengthening Media Narratives: Invest in awareness campaigns aimed at changing stereotypical images of women and promoting societal acceptance of their new roles.

At the end, this study highlights that the future of Syria cannot be imagined without the active and effective participation of women—not merely as victims or beneficiaries of aid programs, but as key actors in shaping the country's future. Empowering Syrian women is part of a broader national project: rebuilding the social contract on new foundations of justice, citizenship, and equality. No peace process or

state-building effort can be genuinely successful or sustainable unless women are at its core—as agents of change and as genuine partners in reconstructing Syria's future.



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Annexes

Annex 1: Quantitative Survey

Purpose of the Survey:

This survey is for the academic purpose of Majdolin Eibo, a student in the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations at Hasan Kalyoncu University. Its purpose is to understand the role of Syrian women during the Syrian revolution, their contributions, and the challenges they have faced. Through the questions posed, we aim to understand how the role of Syrian women has evolved and their future aspirations on the political and social levels.

This survey will not collect any information about the identities of the respondents, including their names or email addresses. Rather, it is for academic purposes, first and foremost, and for investigative research, second. The results will be discussed for a master's degree and may be shared with interested research institutions.

The objectives of this study are to answer the following questions:

1. Syrian Women's Contributions to the Revolution (2011-2024)
2. Challenges Faced by Syrian Women in the Revolution
3. The Evolution of the Role of Syrian Women in the Revolution
4. Future Aspirations for the Political and Social Role of Syrian Women

The questionnaire contains five sections covering the four main axes and takes approximately 15 minutes to complete.

There is no entity behind this study. The student will analyze the data scientifically under the supervision of a university professor. We emphasize that the only objective is to understand the role of Syrian women during the Syrian revolution and the future aspirations for the role of Syrian women on the political and social levels, especially after all the events that have taken place in Syria from 2011 to 2024.

Survey Questionnaire: Syrian Women and the Revolution (2011-2024)

Section 1: Demographic Information

1.Age:

- 18-25
- 26-35
- 36-45
- 46+

2.Gender:

- Female
- Male

3.Educational Level:

- No formal education
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- University degree
- Postgraduate degree/Master

Postgraduate degree/PHD

4.Current Occupation:

Unemployed

Student

Humanitarian worker

Political activist

Educator

Health worker

Other

5.Current Place of Residence:

Syria

Turkey

Lebanon

Jordan

Iraq

Egypt

Gulf countries (e.g., Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait)

Europe (e.g., Germany, France, Sweden, Netherlands)

North America (USA, Canada)

Australia

Other

6.Were you displaced due to the conflict?

Yes, within Syria

Yes, outside Syria

No

7.Did you participate in the Syrian revolution in any capacity?

Yes, actively

Yes, indirectly (supporting family/community)

I was aware but not involved.

No

Other

Section 2: Syrian Women's Contributions to the Revolution (2011-2024)

8. What roles did Syrian women play in organizing protests and demonstrations?

Please choose the most relevant two answers:

Coordinating and Leading protests

Mobilizing participants

Providing logistical support

Raising awareness (online/offline)

Did not participate

Other

9. How did Syrian women contribute to media coverage and advocacy for the revolution?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

Citizen journalism (reporting, photography, social media coverage)

Writing articles and reports

- Creating online campaigns
- Establishing independent media platforms
- There was no contribution of Syrian women in media coverage.
- Syrian women's contribution to media coverage was not significant.
- Other

10. In what ways did women participate in humanitarian aid and relief efforts?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Volunteering in local and international NGOs
- Organizing aid distribution in conflict zones
- Providing shelter and assistance to displaced people
- Offering psychosocial support to affected families
- Working as medical professionals (doctors, nurses, paramedics)
- Establishing or managing community-based relief initiatives
- Supporting education for displaced children and youth
- Raising funds and securing donations for humanitarian projects
- No participation
- Other

11. In your opinion, How did female activists contribute to political opposition movements?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Joining opposition groups/councils
- Representing Syrian women in negotiations
- Leading grassroots mobilization and awareness campaigns
- Documenting human rights violations and war crimes
 - Engaging in media and journalism to amplify voices of the opposition
 - Establishing and managing civil society organizations
 - Facilitating dialogues between opposition factions
- Organizing protests and demonstrations
 - Promoting women's political participation and leadership within opposition groups
- No involvement
- Other

12. What role did women play in documenting human rights violations?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Providing psychosocial support to survivors to encourage testimony-sharing
- Conducting interviews with victims and witnesses
- Advocating for international accountability and sanctions
- Presenting findings in international forums (e.g., UN, NGOs, media)
- Collaborating with legal teams for war crimes investigations
- Establishing networks for information-sharing among activists
- Risking personal safety to smuggle evidence out of conflict zones
- No involvement
- Other

13. How did Syrian women use social media as a tool for activism?

Please choose the most relevant two answers:

- Sharing news and updates
- Organizing campaigns/petitions
- Creating activist networks
- Documenting personal testimonies
- There was no effective use of social media by women.
- Other

Section 3: Challenges Faced by Syrian Women in the Revolution

14. How did traditional gender norms affect women's participation?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Limited freedom to engage in activism
- Social stigma
- Restrictions on travel and mobility
- Stereotypes about women's roles in public life
- Fear of reputational damage or public judgment
- Traditional expectations to prioritize family over activism
- Limited representation in leadership positions within movements
- Fear of sexual violence or exploitation in conflict zones
- Lack of access to communication tools or platforms
- No impact
- Other

15. What forms of violence did female activists experience?

Please choose the most relevant answers:

- Arrest/imprisonment
- Physical assault/torture
- Forced displacement
- Sexual violence/rape
- Psychological abuse/mental torture
- Kidnapping or forced disappearance
- Public humiliation or character assassination
- Economic exploitation or punishment (e.g., loss of employment or property)
- Killing
- Targeted attacks on family members or loved ones
- Arbitrary detention without trial
- They have not been exposed to any of these forms.
- Other

16. How did displacement impact women's ability to participate?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Financial insecurity
- Increased family responsibilities
- Isolation from political decision-making spaces
- Lack of safe spaces for activism and organizing
- Loss of personal identity or social standing
- Fear of retaliation or arrest in new locations
- Dependence on humanitarian aid, limiting time for activism

- Barriers to communication with fellow activists or organizations
- Language or cultural barriers in host countries
- The de facto authorities control revolutionary and political representation.
- Marginalization of women's role and participation by de facto authorities
- No impact
- Other

17. What economic challenges did women face?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Job loss
- Difficulty accessing financial support
- Reliance on aid/informal work
- Increased poverty and economic vulnerability
- Lack of access to property rights or inheritance
- Wage disparity and unequal pay for work
- Discrimination in the job market
- Dependence on male family members for financial support
- Stigma around women working outside the home
- No impact
- Other

18. How did personal safety concerns affect women's roles?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Avoiding public engagement for fear of arrest
- Reluctance to participate in protests or demonstrations
- Avoiding leadership or high-profile roles in revolutionary movements
- Increased reliance on others to carry out activities on their behalf
- Reluctance to speak out in media or public forums
- Relocation to refugee camps or areas with more security
- Increased reliance on clandestine methods of activism (e.g., underground networks)
- Psychological toll, leading to burnout or withdrawal from activism
- No impact
- Other

19. What barriers did women face in accessing leadership positions?

Please choose all relevant answers:

- Social bias against female leaders
- Limited access to political networks or influential circles
- Lack of resources or funding to run for office or lead initiatives
- Exclusion from key decision-making spaces or platforms
- Cultural and societal norms prioritizing male leadership
- Domestic responsibilities that hindered political involvement
- Resistance from other women due to internalized gender norms
- Absence of formal education or training in leadership skills
- No obstacles
- Other

Section 4: Evolution of Syrian Women's Roles in the Revolution

20. How did women's involvement in activism change between 2011 and 2024?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Increased participation in leadership roles
- Shifted focus from protests to advocacy
- Reduced activism due to security risks
- Greater involvement in media and social media activism
- Shift from direct action to online advocacy and networking
- Involvement in humanitarian and relief work
- Increased focus on documenting human rights abuses
- More women joining international movements in solidarity
- Increased collaboration with international NGOs and human rights organizations
- No change
- Other

21. How have women transitioned from grassroots activism to formal politics?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Joined political opposition bodies
- Engaged in peace negotiations
- Established women's advocacy groups
- Participated in the formation of political parties
- Ran for public office or political positions
- Led or contributed to drafting political and peace frameworks
- Founded political advocacy networks or coalitions
- Established women's political representation in formal negotiations
- Engaged in community development projects linked to politics
- Establishing women's institutions and organizations concerned with Syrian women
- No transition
- Other

22. What are the key differences in women's roles at the beginning of the revolution versus later years?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Increased focus on humanitarian aid
- Greater involvement in international advocacy
- Shift from protests to community leadership
- Greater integration into political and diplomatic initiatives
- Increased role in public media and communications campaigns
- More focus on women's rights and empowerment as part of the revolution's broader goals
- Shift from direct confrontation with the regime to more strategic resistance
- Emergence of women in diaspora communities as key voices in the revolution
- More diverse forms of resistance (e.g., art, culture, education, social media)
- No change
- Other

23. How has the rise of extremist groups affected women's roles?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Restricted women's political engagement
- Increased risks of violence and suppression
- Forced some women into resistance roles
- Limited women's mobility and freedom of expression
- Led to the imposition of strict gender roles and norms
- Forced women to adopt covert or underground activism strategies
- Excluded women from political or religious discourse
- Pushed women into roles focused on family and social care
- In some areas, led to more women becoming active in resistance movements
- No impact
- Other

24. How have women-led initiatives influenced peacebuilding efforts?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Promoted dialogue and reconciliation
- Helped reintegrate displaced communities
- Increased women's representation in policy discussions
- Focused on ensuring women's rights are integral to peace agreements
- Bridged divides between different political or ethnic groups
- Created platforms for women's voices in post-conflict reconstruction
- Addressed the social and psychological needs of war-affected women and children
- Advocated for gender-sensitive post-conflict justice
- Raised awareness about the importance of gender equality in long-term peacebuilding
- No effect
- Other

Section 5: Future aspirations for the role of Syrian women in the new Syria

25. How do you think the role of Syrian women in political and social life will evolve in the future?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Increased political participation
- Greater presence in humanitarian and civil society work
- Continued marginalization
- Enhanced representation in political offices and governance
- More women involved in peace and reconciliation processes
- Growth in women's participation in education and workforce development
- Empowerment through digital platforms and social media
- Increased collaboration between Syrian women and international organizations
- Continued struggle due to ongoing conflict and instability
- I don't think there will be a major change in the role of women in the future of Syria.
- Other

26. What are the most important steps needed to support women's roles in Syria's future?

Please choose the most relevant three answers:

- Increased legal protections
- More leadership opportunities for women
- Strengthening women's organizations
- Changing societal attitudes
- Enhanced access to education and professional training
- Support for women's economic independence and entrepreneurship
- Promotion of gender equality in the media and public discourse
- Stronger support systems for survivors of violence and detention
- National and international investments in women's rights
- Development of youth-focused programs to engage young women in leadership
- Working towards gender equality based on competencies
- Other

27. What recommendations do you have for empowering Syrian women in the post-Assad regime era?

- Create platforms for women's voices in rebuilding efforts, ensuring they are at the table when it comes to shaping Syria's future.
- Offer mental health and psychosocial support for women impacted by the trauma of the conflict, helping them heal and reintegrate into society.
- Increase investment in women's education to create a new generation of women who are equipped to lead and advocate for change.
- Promote grassroots women's organizations as they have proven to be effective in mobilizing communities and rebuilding trust in post-conflict settings.
- Empower women through economic independence, such as through grants, microfinance, and vocational training programs.
- Ensure strong legal protections for women, particularly in areas of gender-based violence and property rights.
- Other (please specify in the following question)

28. Do you have any questions or comments you would like to share with us?

Annex 1 : Arabic Translation

الهدف من الاستبيان

هذا الاستبيان هو لغرض دراسي للطالبة ماجدولين ابيو طالبة في كلية العلوم السياسية والعلاقات الدولية في جامعة حسن كليونجو والهدف منه معرفة دور النساء السوريات خلال الثورة السورية، المساهمات والتحديات التي قدمتها النساء السوريات ونهدف من خلال الأسئلة المطروحة معرفة كيف تطور دور النساء السوريات وما هي التطلعات المستقبلية لهن على الصعيد السياسي والاجتماعي.

إن هذا الاستبيان لن يجمع أي معلومات عن هوية المستجيبين / المستجيبات الذين / اللواتي سيقومون / سيقمن بتعبئته، لا اسمائهن/أسمائهم ولا البريد الإلكتروني الخاص بهن/بهم وإنما لغرض دراسي أولاً وبحثي استقصائي ثانياً وسيتم نقاش النتائج للحصول على درجة الماجستير ويمكن مشاركته مع جهات بحثية مهتمة بالبحث.

أهداف هذه الدراسة هي للإجابة عن المحاور التالية:

1. مساهمات المرأة السورية في الثورة(2011-2024)
2. التحديات التي واجهتها النساء السوريات في الثورة
3. تطور دور المرأة السورية في الثورة

4. التطلعات المستقبلية لدور المرأة السورية السياسي والاجتماعي

الاستبيان يحتوي على خمسة اقسام تشمل المحاور الأربعة الرئيسة وتستغرق حوالي 15 دقيقة. لا يوجد أي جهة وراء هذه الدراسة وستقوم الطالبة بتحليل البيانات بشكل علمي وبإشراف بروفيسور جامعي ونؤكد على عدم وجود أي هدف سوى معرفة دور النساء السوريات خلال الثورة السورية وما التطلعات المستقبلية لدور المرأة السورية على الصعيد السياسي والاجتماعي ولا سيما بعد كل الأحداث التي جرت في سوريا منذ عام 2011 إلى 2024.

القسم الأول: المعلومات الديموغرافية

1 العمر:

18-25

26-35

36-45

46+

2 الجنس:

أنثى

ذكر

3 المستوى التعليمي:

لم تتلق تعليم رسمي

المرحلة الابتدائية

المرحلة ثانوية

شهادة جامعية

دراسات عليا-ماجستير

دراسات عليا-الدكتوراه

4 المهنة الحالية:

عاطلة/عاطل عن العمل

طالبة/طالب

ناشطة/ناشط سياسي

عاملة/عامل في القطاع الإنساني

عاملة/عامل في القطاع الإغاثي

عاملة/عامل في القطاع التعليمي

عاملة/عامل في القطاع الصحي

عاملة/عامل في منظمات المجتمع المدني

أخرى

5 مكان الإقامة الحالي:

سوريا

تركيا

لبنان

الأردن

العراق

مصر

دول الخليج (مثل السعودية، الإمارات، قطر، الكويت)

أوروبا (مثل ألمانيا، فرنسا، السويد، هولندا)

أمريكا الشمالية (الولايات المتحدة، كندا) ا

استراليا

أخرى

6 هل تم تهجيرك بسبب النزاع؟

نعم، داخل سوريا

نعم، خارج سوريا

لا

7 هل قمت/ي بالمشاركة في الحراك الثوري السوري بأي شكل؟

نعم، بشكل نشط

نعم، بشكل غير مباشر (دعم الأسرة/المجتمع)

كنت على اطلاع و لكن بدون مشاركة

لا

أخرى

القسم الثاني: مساهمات المرأة السورية في الثورة (2011-2024)

8 ما هي الأدوار التي قامت بها النساء السوريات في تنظيم الاحتجاجات والمظاهرات؟ (يرجى اختيار إجابتين الأكثر صلة):

تنسيق و قيادة المظاهرات

تحفيز المشاركين

تقديم الدعم اللوجستي

رفع الوعي الثوري (عبر الإنترنت أو بشكل مباشر)

لم تشارك

غير ذلك

9 كيف ساهمت النساء السوريات في التغطية الإعلامية والمناصرة للثورة؟ (يرجى اختيار ثلاث اجابات الاكثر صلة):

صحافة المواطن (التصوير، التوثيق عبر وسائل التواصل)

كتابة مقالات وتقارير

إنشاء حملات عبر الإنترنت

تأسيس منصات إعلامية مستقلة

لم تكن مساهمة النساء السوريات في التغطية الإعلامية كبيرة

لم يكن هناك أي مساهمة للنساء السوريات في التغطية الإعلامية

غير ذلك

10 كيف شاركت النساء في جهود الإغاثة والمساعدات الإنسانية؟ (يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات الأكثر صلة):

التطوع في منظمات محلية ودولية

تنظيم توزيع المساعدات في مناطق النزاع

تقديم المأوى والمساعدة للنازحين

تقديم الدعم النفسي للأسر المتضررة

العمل في المجال الطبي (أطباء، ممرضات، مسعفون)

تأسيس أو إدارة مبادرات مجتمعية للإغاثة

دعم تعليم الأطفال والشباب النازحين

جمع التبرعات للمشاريع الإنسانية

لا توجد مشاركة

11 برأيك. كيف ساهمت الناشطات في حركات المعارضة السياسية؟ (يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات):

الانضمام إلى تنسيقيات أو مجالس المعارضة

تمثيل النساء السوريات في المفاوضات

قيادة حملات التوعية الشعبية

توثيق انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان وجرائم الحرب

العمل في الإعلام والصحافة لنقل صوت المعارضة

- تأسيس وإدارة منظمات المجتمع المدني
- تيسير الحوار بين فصائل المعارضة
- تنظيم الاحتجاجات والمظاهرات
- تعزيز مشاركة المرأة السياسية والقيادية
- لم تساهم
- اخرى

12 ما الدور الذي لعبته النساء في توثيق انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان؟
يرجى اختيار أهم ثلاث إجابات ذات صلة:

- تقديم الدعم النفسي والاجتماعي للناجين لتشجيعهم على مشاركة الشهادات
- إجراء المقابلات مع الضحايا والشهود
- الدعوة إلى المساءلة الدولية وفرض العقوبات
- تقديم النتائج في المنتديات الدولية (مثل الأمم المتحدة، المنظمات غير الحكومية، وسائل الإعلام)
- التعاون مع الفرق القانونية للتحقيق في جرائم الحرب
- إنشاء شبكات لتبادل المعلومات بين الناشطين
- المخاطرة بالسلامة الشخصية لتهريب الأدلة خارج مناطق النزاع
- لم يكن لها دور

13 كيف استخدمت النساء السوريات وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي كأداة للنشاط الثوري؟
يرجى اختيار أهم إجابتين ذات صلة:

- مشاركة الأخبار والتحديثات
- تنظيم الحملات أو العرائض
- إنشاء شبكات ناشطين
- توثيق الشهادات الشخصية
- لم يكن هناك أي استخدام فعال لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من قبل النساء
- غير ذلك

القسم الثالث: التحديات التي واجهتها النساء السوريات في الثورة

14 كيف أثرت الأعراف الاجتماعية (العادات و التقاليد) على مشاركة المرأة؟ (يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات الأكثر صلة):

- تقييد حرية مشاركة المرأة في النشاطات الثورية
- الوصمة الاجتماعية
- قيود على التنقل والسفر
- الصور النمطية حول دور المرأة في الحياة العامة
- الخوف من التشهير أو الحكم العام
- التوقعات التقليدية بتقديم الأولوية للأسرة على النشاط السياسي والثوري
- محدودية التمثيل القيادي في الحركات
- الخوف من العنف الجنسي أو الاستغلال في مناطق النزاع
- عدم الوصول إلى وسائل الاتصال أو المنصات
- لم يكن لها تأثير
- غير ذلك

15 ما أشكال العنف التي تعرضت لها الناشطات؟ (يرجى اختيار جميع الإجابات المناسبة):

- الاعتقال أو السجن
- التعذيب الجسدي
- التهجير القسري
- العنف الجنسي أو الاغتصاب
- العنف النفسي أو التعذيب العقلي

- الاختطاف أو الاختفاء القسري
- التشهير أو اغتيال الشخصية
- الاستغلال الاقتصادي أو العقوبات المالية
- القتل
- استهداف أفراد الأسرة أو الأحياء
- الاحتجاز التعسفي دون محاكمة
- لم تتعرض لأي من هذه الأشكال
- غير ذلك

**16 كيف أثر النزوح على قدرة النساء على المشاركة؟
يرجى اختيار أهم ثلاث إجابات ذات صلة:**

- انعدام الأمن المالي
- زيادة المسؤوليات الأسرية
- العزلة عن فضاءات صنع القرار السياسي
- عدم وجود مساحات آمنة للنشاط والتنظيم
- فقدان الهوية الشخصية أو المكانة الاجتماعية
- الخوف من الانتقام أو الاعتقال في المواقع الجديدة
- الاعتماد على المساعدات الإنسانية، مما يقلل الوقت المتاح للنشاط
- عوائق التواصل مع الناشطين الآخرين أو المنظمات
- الحواجز اللغوية أو الثقافية في دول اللجوء
- تحكم سلطات الأمر الواقع بالتمثيل الثوري والسياسي
- تهميش دور النساء ومشاركتها من قبل سلطات الأمر الواقع
- لم يكن هناك أي تأثير
- غير ذلك

**17 ما هي التحديات الاقتصادية التي واجهتها النساء؟
يرجى اختيار أهم ثلاث إجابات ذات صلة:**

- فقدان الوظائف
- صعوبة الوصول إلى الدعم المالي
- الاعتماد على المساعدات أو العمل غير الرسمي
- زيادة الفقر والهشاشة الاقتصادية
- عدم القدرة على الوصول إلى حقوق الملكية أو الميراث
- التفاوت في الأجور وعدم المساواة في الرواتب
- التمييز الجندي في سوق العمل
- الاعتماد على أفراد العائلة الذكور للدعم المالي
- الوصمة الاجتماعية المتعلقة بعمل النساء خارج المنزل
- لم يكن هناك أي تأثير
- غير ذلك

**18 كيف أثرت مخاوف السلامة الشخصية على أدوار النساء؟
يرجى اختيار أهم ثلاث إجابات ذات صلة:**

- تجنب المشاركة العامة خوفاً من الاعتقال
- التردد في المشاركة في الاحتجاجات أو المظاهرات
- تجنب الأدوار القيادية أو البارزة في الحركات الثورية و السياسية
- زيادة الاعتماد على الآخرين للقيام بالأنشطة بالنيابة عنها
- التردد في التعبير في وسائل الإعلام أو المنتديات العامة
- الانتقال إلى المخيمات أو المناطق الأكثر أماناً

- زيادة الاعتماد على أساليب النشاط السري (مثل الشبكات السرية)
- التأثير النفسي، مما يؤدي إلى الإرهاق أو الانسحاب من النشاط
- لم يكن هناك أي تأثير
- غير ذلك

**19 ما هي العوائق التي واجهتها النساء في الوصول إلى المناصب القيادية؟
يرجى اختيار جميع الإجابات ذات الصلة:**

- التحيز الجندي ضد القيادات النسائية
- محدودية الوصول إلى الشبكات السياسية أو الدوائر المؤثرة
- نقص الموارد أو التمويل للترشح للمناصب أو قيادة المبادرات
- الاستبعاد من فضاءات أو منصات صنع القرار الرئيسية
- الأعراف الثقافية والمجتمعية التي تفضل القيادة الذكورية
- المسؤوليات المنزلية التي أعاققت المشاركة السياسية
- مقاومة من نساء أخريات بسبب القيم التقليدية الداخلية
- غياب الحصول على فرص تعليم رسمي أو تدريبات على المهارات القيادية
- لم تكن هناك أي عقبات
- غير ذلك

القسم الرابع: تطور دور المرأة السورية في الثورة

20 كيف تغيرت مشاركة المرأة في النشاطات بين 2011 و2024؟ (يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات):

- زيادة نسبة المشاركة النسائية من 2011 حتى عام 2024 في الأدوار القيادية
- التحول من الاحتجاجات إلى الدفاع والمناصرة
- تراجع النشاط نتيجة المخاطر الأمنية
- زيادة المشاركة في الإعلام والنشاط عبر وسائل التواصل
- التحول من العمل المباشر إلى المناصرة عبر الإنترنت
- المشاركة في العمل الإنساني والإغاثي
- زيادة التركيز على توثيق انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان
- انضمام المزيد من النساء إلى الحركات الدولية بدافع التضامن
- التعاون مع المنظمات الدولية ومنظمات حقوق الإنسان
- لم يحدث تغيير
- غير ذلك

**21 كيف انتقلت النساء من النشاط الميداني الأولي إلى الانخراط في السياسة الرسمية؟
يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات الأكثر صلة:**

- من خلال الانضمام إلى هيئات المعارضة السياسية
- من خلال المشاركة في مفاوضات السلام
- من خلال تأسيس مجموعات مناصرة لحقوق النساء
- من خلال المشاركة في تشكيل الأحزاب السياسية
- من خلال الترشح للمناصب العامة أو السياسية
- قيادة أو المساهمة في صياغة الأطر السياسية واتفاقيات السلام
- تأسيس شبكات أو تحالفات للمناصرة السياسية
- تأمين تمثيل النساء في المفاوضات الرسمية
- المشاركة في مشاريع التنمية المجتمعية المرتبطة بالسياسة
- تأسيس مؤسسات و منظمات نسوية تعني بشؤون المرأة السورية
- لم يحدث انتقال
- غير ذلك

22 ما هي الفروقات الرئيسية في أدوار النساء بين بداية الثورة والسنوات اللاحقة؟
يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات الأكثر صلة:

- زيادة التركيز على المساعدات الإنسانية
- مشاركة أكبر في المناصرة الدولية
- الانتقال من الاحتجاجات إلى القيادة المجتمعية
- اندماج أكبر في المبادرات السياسية والدبلوماسية
- دور أكبر في الإعلام والحملات الاتصالية العامة
- تركيز أكبر على حقوق النساء وتمكينهن كجزء من أهداف الثورة العامة
- التحول من المواجهة المباشرة مع النظام إلى مقاومة أكثر استراتيجية
- ظهور النساء في مجتمعات الشتات كأصوات رئيسية في الثورة
- أشكال أكثر تنوعاً من المقاومة (الفن، الثقافة، التعليم، وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي)
- لم يحدث تغيير
- غير ذلك

23 كيف أثر صعود الجماعات المتطرفة على أدوار النساء؟
يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات الأكثر صلة:

- تقييد المشاركة السياسية للنساء
- زيادة مخاطر العنف والقمع
- دفع بعض النساء إلى أدوار المقاومة
- الحد من حرية التنقل والتعبير للنساء
- فرض أدوار ومعايير جندرية صارمة
- اضطراب النساء إلى تبني استراتيجيات نشاط سرية أو غير علنية
- استبعاد النساء من الخطاب السياسي أو الديني
- دفع النساء نحو أدوار تركز على الأسرة والرعاية الاجتماعية
- في بعض المناطق، أدى إلى زيادة نشاط النساء في حركات المقاومة
- لم يكن له تأثير
- غير ذلك

24 كيف أثرت المبادرات التي تقودها النساء على جهود بناء السلام؟
يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات الأكثر صلة:

- تعزيز الحوار والمصالحة
- المساهمة في إعادة دمج المجتمعات النازحة بالمجتمعات المحلية
- زيادة تمثيل النساء في المناقشات السياسية
- التركيز على ضمان حقوق النساء في اتفاقيات السلام
- بناء جسور التواصل بين المجموعات السياسية أو العرقية المختلفة
- إنشاء منصات لسماع أصوات النساء في إعادة الإعمار بعد الصراع
- معالجة الاحتياجات الاجتماعية والنفسية للنساء والأطفال المتأثرين بالحرب
- المناصرة لتحقيق العدالة ما بعد الصراع بما يتماشى مع النوع الاجتماعي
- زيادة الوعي بأهمية المساواة بين الجنسين في بناء السلام طويل الأمد
- لم يكن له تأثير
- غير ذلك

القسم 5: التطلعات المستقبلية لدور النساء السوريات في سوريا الجديدة
25 كيف تعتقد أن دور النساء السوريات في الحياة السياسية والاجتماعية سيتطور في المستقبل؟
يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات الأكثر صلة:

- زيادة المشاركة السياسية
- حضور أكبر في العمل الإنساني والمجتمع المدني
- استمرار التهميش

- تعزيز التمثيل في المناصب السياسية والحكومية
- انخراط أكبر للنساء في عمليات السلام والمصالحة
- نمو المشاركة النسائية في التعليم وتطوير القوى العاملة
- التمكين عبر المنصات الرقمية ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
- زيادة التعاون بين النساء السوريات والمنظمات الدولية
- استمرار الصراع والصعوبات بسبب عدم الاستقرار
- لا اعتقد تغيير كبير لدور النساء في مستقبل سوريا
- غير ذلك

**26 ما هي الخطوات الأكثر أهمية لدعم أدوار النساء في مستقبل سوريا؟
يرجى اختيار ثلاث إجابات الأكثر صلة:**

- زيادة الحماية القانونية
- توفير فرص قيادة أكبر للنساء
- تعزيز منظمات النساء
- تغيير المواقف و الاعراف الاجتماعية
- تحسين الوصول إلى التعليم والتدريب المهني
- دعم الاستقلال الاقتصادي وريادة الأعمال للنساء
- الترويج للمساواة بين الجنسين في الإعلام والخطاب العام
- دعم أقوى للناجيات من العنف والاعتقال
- استثمارات وطنية ودولية في حقوق النساء
- تطوير برامج موجهة للشباب لدمج الشباب في برامج القيادة
- العمل على المساواة بين الجنسين حسب الكفاءات
- غير ذلك

27 ما هي توصياتك لتمكين النساء السوريات في مرحلة ما بعد اسقاط نظام الاسدين؟

- إنشاء منصات لإسماع أصوات النساء في جهود إعادة الإعمار، وضمان دورهن في تشكيل مستقبل سوريا.
- تقديم الدعم النفسي والاجتماعي للنساء المتأثرات بصدمات النزاع لمساعدتهن على التعافي والاندماج في المجتمع.
- زيادة الاستثمار في تعليم النساء لخلق جيل جديد من القيادات والمدافعات عن التغيير.
- دعم منظمات النساء لدورها الفعال في تعبئة المجتمعات وبناء الثقة بعد الصراع.
- تمكين النساء من الاستقلال الاقتصادي عبر منح التمويل الصغير والتدريب المهني.
- ضمان حماية قانونية قوية للنساء، خصوصاً في مجالات العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي وحقوق الملكية.
- أخرى (يرجى التحديد في السؤال اللاحق)

28 هل لديك أية استفسار او تعليق تود/ين مشاركته معنا ؟

Annex 2: Ethics Committee Document

Evrak Tarih ve Sayısı: 05 February 2025

ÖZGEÇMİŞ

KİŞİSEL BİLGİLER

Adı Soyadı : Majdoulin Eibo
Uyruğu : Syrian

EĞİTİM

Derece	Adı	Bitirme Yılı
Üniversite	: BA English literature , Faculty of Art and humanities, Aleppo University	2010

İŞ DENEYİMLERİ

Kurum	Görevi	Yıl
➤ Protection technical Coordinator –Hope Revival Organization		2024-2025
➤ Protection Program Supervisor – Shafak		2020-2023
➤ Protection Coordinator – World Vision International		2016-2019
➤ Protection Officer – Mercy Corps		2015-2016
➤ English Teacher – Aleppo Schools		2010-2014

UZMANLIK ALANI: Humanitarian work and Teaching

YABANCI DİLLER:

English : Advance
Kurdish : Mother Tongue
Arabic : Mother Tongue
Turkish : good