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Committees news



The Role of Egyptian Women



Covid-19, and Online Education



Law and woman

أخبارنا ثقافية - اخبارية - متنوعة

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Editorial 12



The life we have today is the result of the incidents and experiences we have been through, whether imposed on us or chosen by us. This life that resulted from both an educational system and a social environment which starts from within the family, especially the father and mother who have lived through different circumstances that led to the personality they have today.

If we are satisfied with at least a part of what we have today, then we should enhance and improve it so that it can contribute to ensuring a better future for us and for our children.

However, in case there are many things in our life to which we object, then we need to look at the reality we live in and the personality we have and then change accordingly, so that the influence of this reality and the circumstances it imposes on us don't last long or reach to the next generation.

Akhbaruna (Our News) Magazine opens the reality windows and sheds the light on the bitter-sweet moments we live. All we have to do is look through these windows and distinguish between the sweet moments and the bitter ones.

Are we happy with our educational reality? Do today's little girls receive the appropriate education that will enable them to be successful ladies in the future?

Are today's little boys brought up in a society that prioritizes educating girls? Are they made aware of the importance of being supportive fathers in the future to encourage their daughters join their university majors of their own choice?

Has our reality of being forcibly displaced affected our psychological health to the extent that makes us see ourselves as survivors? Or is it that we know for sure that we got our share of the damage and disasters caused by war but we're still fighting and challenging our circumstances in hope of a better tomorrow.

We will always open our windows and convey reality news... and we will always fight for a better tomorrow until we reach together to the future we're building today with cornerstones made of awareness.

Nivin Hotary



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“Your Touches Have Impacts”

Committees news

Within the project entitled «Your Touches Have Impacts», the sub-committee of Women Support Unit in Al-Bab city has finished implementing a series of trainings about (Peacebuilding, Self-leadership, and Social Leadership).

While, the social dialog sessions are still being implemented and they concentrate on the importance of social dialog, its types, and how to make the dialog processes successful through committing to dialog morals and addressing its methods. These sessions also deal with how to motivate women to practice their leadership parts in society through engaging some leaders from the local, Arab, and international communities in the sessions to identify the bright and motivational sides of their stories and benefit from them.

٣٠ women from Al-Bab city participated in the trainings and they were from the hosting community and IDPs. The participants were selected according to criteria that was already set and published within the declaration of launching the project in October ٢٠٢٠. Women participating in the trainings were divided

into three groups and each group included ١٠ women.

All of the training sessions were held online due to the safety and protective procedures against Covid١٩-.

The project of «Your touches have impacts» aims at building women's capacity and enhancing their self and social leadership skills, in addition to activating the role played by the media in Al-Bab city and helping in raising the social awareness about the importance of engaging women in peacebuilding and decision making processes through many other sessions that will be held next month.



Socialization between the Two Sexes

Committees news



In collaboration with Ehsan Local Organization, the women sub-committee of Women Support Unit in Qabbasin held a dialog session entitled: «Socialization between the Two Sexes».

The session was centered on the importance of how both of the sexes act socially, and the role played by the society in reaching to different behaviors by them.

Facilitator of the session confirmed the importance of making both men and women sufficiently aware of their physiological differences.

Implementing the role playing activity by the two sexes was considered one of the most important axes in the session, where seven time stages of women and men's life were talked about, and these stages are (childhood stage, school stage, marriage stage, work stage, old age stage, and death stage). The differences between men and

women at each of the aforementioned stages were also clarified.

The session mainly targeted the members in the sub-committee of Women Support Unit in Qabbasin, and it was concluded by talking about the complicated web of influencing factors that both of the sexes face at each of their life stages.



The Role of Egyptian Women in the Arab Spring Revolutions

Opinion Article



January 25th of each year marks the anniversary of the Egyptian revolution which began in the form of a series of popular protests that had a social and political nature. This date was chosen and fixed by many Egyptian opposition parties to fall on the Police Day.

Egyptian women didn't stay at home keeping themselves neutral from that great event, rather they were among the first people who participated in the peaceful protests.

Israa Abdul-fattah is an Egyptian political activist who was deeply passionate about the revolution. On April 6th, 2008, she called through her Facebook page for a peaceful strike as an objection against the deteriorated livelihood conditions. Her call was soon responded to by about 70 thousand people including especially those in El-Mahalla El-Kubra

city in Egypt, and the strike was successful.

Israa was named (the Facebook Girl) and (the Virtual Leader), and many Egyptians and Arabs interacted with the post on her web page and supported her attitude.

As protests spread out, especially in Tahrir Square, Egyptian women chose to defend their rights and convey their demands of stopping the violations practiced against the women who were in Tharir square and against the female activists in all aspects of life. These violations included detention and electronic defamation in addition to the enforced disappearance, until the president (Muhammad Hosni Mubarak) abdicated in February 2011.

Women's serious and courageous participation was also present in Rabi'a Al-Adawiya's strike that began on June 28th, 2013 and ended on August 14th of the same year. Women upraised with millions of the revolutionaries who objected to the ill-suited policies in the Egyptian proud environment, and they made Rabi'a Al-Adawiya Square their strike base and a place where they set tents to show how determined they were regarding their attitude which supports legitimacy and opposes against the unfair policies practiced in the country.

No one can forget the view of women gathering in the streets and public squares of the Arab world, demanding the overthrow of repressive regimes that was in control for decades. These views were an important sign that the Arab World was changing into the better.

Everybody expected the Egyptian women to stay cautious and away from the public revolutions that may put them in danger, but these women surprisingly and broadly participated in January Revolution and demanded their rights. To some extent, women's participation confused the intelligence systems by standing against the recurrent violations applied on them. Moreover, this participation revealed the significant role played by women in challenging the resistance against change, and the absence of any meaningful and real political reform. Political and intellectual elites didn't expect women to participate in the popular protests.

In all of the Arab Spring Revolutions, women proved how their attitudes and roles are important in the society, and the Egyptian women in specific were an integral part of the Egyptian revolution which began as the result of a daring step made by a woman, and was the first of its kind in terms of expressing revolutionary views.

We can say that until today, Egyptian women are an essential pillar for achieving a society where equality, justice and dignity prevail and reach to all, and where law is applied on all without any exceptions.

Since 2011, Syrian women have surprised everybody when they

decided to change their reality of being victims and rather become inspirational leaders. Syrian women are considered as revolutionary activists as their role wasn't limited to only participating in the demonstrations and doing nursing, relief, and media works but they also worked on documenting all the violations they witnessed including the ones practiced against them. Today, we can confidently say that young men and women are the ones who created the Arab Spring, and at the same time they had to offer precious sacrifices and pay for the times they participated in the demonstrations and even later.

(The unexpected step), which surprised everybody, was the women's participation in the peaceful popular protests, and that wasn't in vain because in these countries both men and women were victims of the corrupted regimes that failed in respecting humanitarian dignity and also failed in providing their basic freedom and equal rights. This makes women the main beneficiaries of this change on which they have worked to achieve day by day.



Divorce and woman's due but neglected rights

Law and woman

- Have women ever asked themselves about their post-divorce rights?

In case marriage is unable to achieve a state of tranquility and compassion between the spouses, and problems increased without reaching to solutions to any of them, divorce then is a right legalized by Allah as a final solution to this case.

Divorce has provisions that are clearly elaborated by Allah the Almighty and detailed by His Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). And it is defined (linguistically) as: the removal of restrictions imposed on something (or) releasing something, while in the Islamic laws (the Sharia) it is defined as: the removal of nikah restrictions in specific; (dissolution of the Islamic marriage contract).

Those who have the desire to be divorced must adhere to the divorce procedures and be committed to the laws that Allah the Almighty legitimized and ordered to be applied in this regard.

For an officially registered divorce, the husband must go to the Sharia (Islamic) court concerned with the marital home address or the place where the wife lives and certify his divorce with the attendance of two witnesses within 30 days after the verbal divorce words are said by the man.

The divorce documents registered by the court must include clear and full details of both the husband and the wife's ID cards, in addition to details about their occupations, addresses, and the number of children they have (if there are any) added to them the age of each child and information about their educational level and health conditions. The file for divorce must include the marriage document that proves the husband's financial status in addition to documents that prove the salary statement, a commitments statement, an income statement, and his financial statement.

If the husband is contacted with to come in person to the court for a reconciliation session but he doesn't come or give an acceptable excuse for his absence, the court will consider this as a taking back of the divorce request. And if he tries to deceive the court by, for example, giving a misleading address of his divorcee, then the court will punish him injunctively according to a request made by the wife (the divorcee).

Both of the spouses must attend personally the reconciliation session(s) in the court, and in case they have children, the court sets two attempts for reconciliation. If this fails, then the court sets a sum of money that the husband has to deposit in the court's financial box within the period of 30 days to cover the dues of the wife (the divorcee) and the children.

Then the court - after receiving a copy of the divorce document from the judge in charge of documentation - issues the divorce decision that includes dues of the wife (the divorcee) and her children in addition to the fees of children custody that are paid to the wife (the divorcee) after the iddah period (the waiting period). This decision can be open to appeal according to the normal procedures.

Very few women know about the aforementioned divorce procedures, and those who do are unable to obtain their rights after they are divorced.

In fact, divorced women's rights are complex, and in this article we just tried to clarify the small but important details about them.

Examples:

What are the rights of a divorced woman with

children by her husband?

What are the husband's duties? Is it a must for the wife (the divorcee) to pay for her children's needs?

Here, we elaborate for you a part of the rights that you can get once you get married or later divorced according to both the Islamic religion (Sharia) and the Syrian legislations, so that you become knowledgeable about these rights and then convey them to the women who are not familiar with the social media or who lack educational sources.

According to the Islamic religion (Sharia): the wife's dues by her husband are:

Sharia legalizes rights that must be given to the divorced women by the husband who divorced her while still in his custody. These rights include:

- The deferred dowry if hasn't been paid by the husband yet.
- The divorce alimony including (home and clothing) during the waiting period after divorce.
- A reasonable sum of money given by the husband to his divorcee to reduce some negative effects of the divorce on her, and that was mentioned in Holy Quran, (Surah Al-Baqara), when Allah the Almighty said: «For divorced women maintenance should be provided on a reasonable scale. This is a duty of the righteous.» • Yet, the most important right a divorced woman can get from her husband is their children's maintenance: this includes a home, clothing, and providing them with their basic needs. All of these are a must on the father until the male children are adults

(18 years old), and the female children are married. In case these children want to complete their study or they have physical disabilities, then, and as long as the father can (adhering to what Allah the Almighty said: «On no soul doth Allah place a burden greater than it can bear»), he must provide them with this maintenance continuously,

Legally speaking, things are the same as in Sharia: because the Civil Status Law in Syria takes its rules provisions from the Islamic Sharia (religion), but here these provisions are broadly elaborated and detailed when it comes to «divorce».

Article /83/: elaborates the cases in which the husband has to provide maintenance to his divorcee: (the husband's appeal to divorce, the separation, the wife's appeal to divorce). The waiting period after divorce should be spent by the wife in her marital home so that it's determined if she is pregnant or not, and the husband has to provide the maintenance to his divorcee until the waiting period is over.

Article /112/ of the Civil Law legalizes the wife's dowry which is a due by her husband and must be given to her.

Article /80/: the court decides that the divorced wife must be given an alimony by her husband (provided that she didn't remarry after he divorced her). If, for some reason, this alimony wasn't provided, then and legally the court imposes an alimony to be given by a member of the husband's family (his father for example) to the wife he divorced.

A rich divorced woman (who has enough money to support herself and her children) can ask for the judge's permission to allow her to provide her family's needs in case the husband, who divorced her, can't do that because of being poor. The judge then specifies a sum of money that the husband has to pay to his divorcee later.

Dear women, you are your own backbones, and you must be strong enough to support yourselves before supporting your families. Learn about your rights so that you never allow anyone to violate them. Allah the Almighty and His Prophet (peace be upon him) defined men's rights and asked us to apply them, but according to the same Sharia, we as women are equal to men in terms of having rights which were legalized by Allah the Almighty and which mustn't be violated adhering to what was mentioned in the Holy Quran and in Sunnah.

Dear women, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) addressed men asking them to care for you saying: «Act kindly to women».

Power is a victory we can only make

Stories

Despite all the tragedies she's been through, Maryam is still an exceptional woman when it comes to the hobbies she has. To whoever meets her, she looks as firm and steady as the stones of Aleppo Citadel, but the current life conditions forced her to choose a new path to achieve her ambitions and practice her hobbies.

(Maryam Abdulsabour Alza'al) is a woman from Aleppo City, married with 3 children, and after being displaced from her homeland, Aleppo City, she moved to Azaz.

She loves the media and documenting events that surround her or that she sees on any mass media, and her top passion for the time being is to obtain a high school certificate so that she can later start taking real steps towards achieving her ambition.

In this article, we get to know Maryam closely; the courageous woman who never hesitates in defending her rights. We met her in her house where she started to tell us a part of her suffering that she could overcome patiently and smartly. She says: «My childhood was normal and similar to that lived by all the children who have a happy and warm family. Then, I turned 13 years old and here my sufferings started as my father was detained by the Assad regime's forces. My brother at that time was too young and we couldn't depend on him in providing us with the daily family needs».

Maryam kept talking and telling us about the very difficult times through which she passed, and which made «a better transformation» in her personality as she described it.

Maryam added: «According to my father's wish, who would send us secret messages to check on us, I agreed on getting married to one of my relatives, (a cousin), at an early age so that he could support me and my family and protect us while my father was away. He promised my father that he would allow me to complete my study, which was my dream, but the difficult life conditions, and me giving birth to my first child forced me to postpone the



goal of completing my study. Moreover, my husband was brought up in an area where people would think of women's study as a trivial thing and would believe that the only place where a woman belongs to is her husband's house».

Her husband was detained during the first years of the revolution, and that was when Maryam's personality started to change. So, she tried to learn about the reasons for detaining her husband, and she went to look for him everywhere hoping that she might get some information about his place.

Only few of Maryam's friends gave her the helping hand while no one else supported her nor her family, and they were forgotten and neglected even by her husband's friends who would stick to him all the time before he was detained.

Maryam was subjected to a lot of pressure while her husband was absent, and she was forcibly evacuated from her house which made her face much more life demands as she had to rent a new house.

When women find themselves in a real confrontation with the fanatic society that surrounds them, they act as men and women simultaneously so that they can live, and Maryam did so when she found herself torn between two difficult things; first: to be armed with patience and special mentality in confronting whoever tries to stand against her ambition, and second: to succumb to them and do whatever they ask her to without any objections. For society, she is just a woman and she must be boxed into her house until her detained husband is released, and people claim that this would protect women and their families when the husband is away.

Maryam never forgot about her ambition, so she kept practicing her hobbies and she joined many educational courses in Turkish. She also kept attending trainings related to topics she has passion for like self-improvement and having a strong personality, and now she is proudly a member in Women Support and Empowerment Unit. This is the place that influenced her positively and made her believe that she is a strong woman who deserves to be successful and remarkable and who can move forward to achieve her goals. Today, Maryam participates in the cultural and media events that are held in the training center of the Women Empowerment and Support Unit.

Dreams are limitless and making dreams come true is possible as long as we have a will and passion for that.

Northern Syria, Covid-19, and Online Education

Report

“ here are many challenges that face the educational service in northern Syria, and these challenges are different in each area according to their local administration. Despite the contribution of the social variety in northern Syria in improving the educational process through implementing new educational methods and strategies, the spread of Covid-19 attributed to increasing the gap and the burdens of different kinds on the school management, teachers, students, and families.

Through this report, we view the opinions of some teachers regarding the educational process in northern Syria, especially after adopting the online teaching approach.

Gina is an English teacher and a mother of two children who go to primary school and she commented: «The economic conditions have a negative effect on providing our children's requirements of the materials they need for their study, and we find it difficult to guarantee a sound and integrated learning process for them. It is also difficult to always get access to the internet to communicate with the teachers, who are not well-experienced in teaching online as it is a new thing for them. Today, online education is a real disaster because of the war and displacement conditions that we go through, and the education process has lost one of its important features which is the physical communication and interaction inside classrooms». Gina added: «lessons now come in the form of videos sent to the students, and sometimes they are papers with information written on them or just a sound clip. There are no more interactive questions between teachers and their students, no periodical quizzes about the information given to the students, nor are there feedback by the students to their teachers. Students' level is getting worse as they are not encouraged to work hard or revise their daily lessons». Gina elaborated that when schools are open and the physical education is back, this will require a doubled care in terms of hygiene and applying Covid-19 prevention measures. Yet, this will be difficult because water isn't always available even in WCs, and keeping social distancing is impossible because all school grades, including grade 1 and 2, have more than 30 students per classroom.

Rahaf is also a teacher in northern Syria and she confirmed the bad educational condition due to the lack of teaching requirements and stationaries like boards and pens. She also said that after education was applied online, levels of students started varying clearly. “There are scientific subjects and they need more explanation by the teachers and



more communication with them, but with the online educational process this seems rare especially with the 25% of students attending the online sessions yet with no interaction, and of course this doesn't ensure their success to move to the next level". Rahaf also explained that online education is being implemented through videos that are sent to the students, "this doesn't help us in measuring the level of targets achieved during the session because a practical lesson inside the classroom with the physical attendance of all the students is more beneficial than virtual education. In physical education, teachers can con-

centrate on students with low educational levels and help them improve themselves, while during the online session, the teacher can't see who is attentive and who is not". Rahaf believes that the reality of online education can be improved in case of the availability of educational means like a good internet connection, providing electronic gadgets, and improving new teaching strategies".

Private schools are distinguished from public schools in terms of the smaller number of students in each class and that all the students are cared about, in addition to the high quality educational process, which is limited to a specific group of people (the wealthy), the thing that created a huge educational gap among people in this area.

Teacher Amal Alhussein told us her opinion about improving the educational process in northern Syria and said that we need at first to pay attention to fundamental things on top of which comes supporting the teaching staff psychologically through giving them thanks cards, verbal support, and financial rewards by the people in charge of the educational process. Second, concentrating on the positive points which can raise the importance of teachers and increase their enthusiasm to give their bests.

Teacher Ruba Al-Muhammad shared with us her opinion about how the education conditions can be improved in northern Syria through three basic axes:

1. Improving the educational environment (schools, institutes, and universities) in terms of the buildings and the modern educational materials that are necessary to be available in every school.

2. Working on improving the teaching staff as a whole (principals and teachers) through implementing orientation sessions for them (educational training courses and experience-building courses to help the principal act as a leader and manage the school/university successfully). It is also important to increase the monthly salaries for the teachers.

3. Supporting students and providing them with stationaries from time to time so that they all have the chance to come to school and learn.

Teacher Noura Jihad said that among the most problematic issues she faced

was the ill-interaction by the students during the virtual educational session, due to the

unavailability of internet connection and the appropriate electronic gadgets. Moreover, the classroom educational materials are difficult to be applied online.

Samar Ali is an Arabic teacher and she told us about the most problematic issues that she faced during the school year like: The inadequacy of the educational curriculum to the level of students, due to students' dropping out of school for several years. The online follow-up for their lessons isn't enough for students to succeed, but it is a good way with the spread of Covid-19, provided that everybody has the capability to learn.

Samar also referred to the possibility of improving the educational reality in northern Syria through providing a good financial support to the teachers and ensuring a continuous communication between the teachers and the students' parents on a monthly basis to discuss the students' levels and the problems they face.

Mr. Farooq, a school principal in Jarablus, agrees with what Mss. Samar, Gina, and Noura said regarding the problems that the teaching staff face like: the large number of students in each classroom, the individual differences in the students' educational levels, the lack of educational materials, the lack of commitment by many students in attending classes, the lack of electronic devices that students need, and the poor internet connection in the city all led to making the educational process worse added to it the students' low marks this year.

Mr Farooq talked about the problem of school dropouts that has increased especially with the absence of an internal system that obliges students to attend classes. In addition, some families made their children leave school and work



instead because of poverty, the father's death, or other reasons related to war conditions. School dropping out continued on a larger scale after the educational process changed from being physical into virtual, so only few students showed commitment to attending school. He also sees that it's important to provide educational materials and school laboratories, in addition to conducting training courses that target the teachers with the aim of increasing their practical experiences and then improving the educational process.

Interviews with school students:

School students share their teachers the same sufferings added to them other difficulties like the far distance between their homes and schools, the lack in the electronic devices, the lack of electricity, and the poor internet connection which all led to the increase in school dropping out.

Sidra, a 9th grader, says that her school management worked on providing the students with transportation to school and back from it, the thing that helped them, ensured their continuous attendance in classes, and encouraged them to keep learning with the existing circumstances of the far distance between their homes and schools and the spread of kidnapping which makes the families afraid for their children. One the challenges that Sidra faces in virtual learning is the unavailability of

electronic gadgets, the poor internet connection, and the difficulty in dividing time between her and her siblings as they all have to use the same mobile phone. Moreover, she uses the mobile for long studying hours and this makes her eyes hurt as she has to write down whatever her teachers send and she also does her homework online.

Rojin is a 9th grader from Afrin, and according to her, she found peace in the online learning process especially with the deterioration in the education process due to the security conditions that forced many girls to give up studying and rather be victims of compulsory marriage. Rojin says that studying online was the solution for her to continue her study as it's cheaper and causes less pressure compared with attending the daily school classes.

All the aforementioned challenges and obstacles that both the teaching staff and students face in the education process is just a part of the families' suffering as some of them are completing their university studies and the electronic gadgets available at home are not enough for them all.

Thanaa is a student in the Sharia institute and a mother of four children with different ages. She told us about the things she and her children suffer from at home and during their learning process. She says: "I suffer a lot as there are only two phones at home and they are not enough for all of us. We can't always attend our online classes due to having different classes at the same time for different family members,

so are skip what we can't attend online and then we ask our classmates about the things we missed. Electricity is another problem as it's usually off in the city. Personally, I believe that online classes Walaa is an IDP from Eastern Ghota and a mother of three children, two of who are school students. She commented on the challenges faced by students with special needs and told us that her son has a war wound in his leg, and going to school in winter through the muddy roads was a real problem for him as he had to do an extra effort to learn, until his public school provided a bus as a temporary solution to transport children to school and back from it. This made things easier for him and helped him continue his study. Walaa believes that this is not enough and she appeals to people in charge of the education process to establish special educational centers for students with special needs to help them learn and to follow up their health conditions.

Batool Muhammad, an IDP from Deir-Elzor and a mother of three children, says: "My children missed plenty of information in the past years, and no educational compensation was provided until we decided to help them learn at home and we doubled our care in this regard so that they get as much information as they can and then compensate for the classes they missed".

It's worth saying that schools have been closed for two semesters due to Covid-19 spread in the area.

To be continued...



Success is usually handmade...

Talents

Hala Al-Jammal is an artist from Hama, the city of Norias, and she usually sees art as the only tool through which sophistication and beauty are expressed.

In this article we take a look at the journey Hala made to discover her talent and then improve it.

«With the uprising of the revolution, I traveled with my family to Turkey as refugees due to the severe security conditions at that time. My parents were afraid for the future of me and my siblings, so we all made the quick decision of emigration. It was difficult for me to stay away from my homeland, so two years later I went back. I had the desire to complete my study, and deep inside I strongly believed that my home would need me so I went back and settled in northern Syria. Although certificates granted from the universities in northern Syria aren't internationally recognized, I decided to complete my study overlooking all the difficult circumstances, and I applied for my dream major which is: (Anesthesia and Resuscitation)».

She adds: «As for the painting brush and colors, my science teachers were always impressed with what I drew

as a child, and science was the school subject where I showed a lot of creativity in figuring the internal body organs as well as being familiar with the living things. At the beginning of my ninth grade at school, I started discovering the talent I had and I drew some cartoon and animation characters beautifully and masterfully.

Then, I started to care more about improving this talent so I painted on wooden pieces, pottery, and wooden cups using water colors. After that, some people made special orders of small paintings, medals, and mugs, and that helped me increase my self-confidence and made me happier altogether with the continuous support and praise I received from the people surrounding me.

Later, I decide to make a much more attracting art out of my simple talent, so I took up private courses in painting and I could then add new skills to the experience I had. I learned how to paint and draw more realistically and how to give the right shading degree to my paintings.

Art to me is like a magic stick that transmits me from reality to a wonderful space and gives me the chance to pass by my family and express my love to them



only with a brush and some colors.

However, there are many challenges that all artists in northern Syria face like the scarcity of painting tools. Yet, I believe that creativity needs only some magical touches by the artist, and this pushes my passion forward so that I can be the artist who many people believes in and support.

There's no doubt that the path leading to success is embroidered with a lot of obstacles and criticisms, and I remember that someday I decided to post pictures of my paintings on social media to be then surprised of the way people made fun of them and criticized them. I didn't care much and rather I tried to do my best by making my art works as beautiful as I could, the thing that helped me become popular all over again».

Who we are:



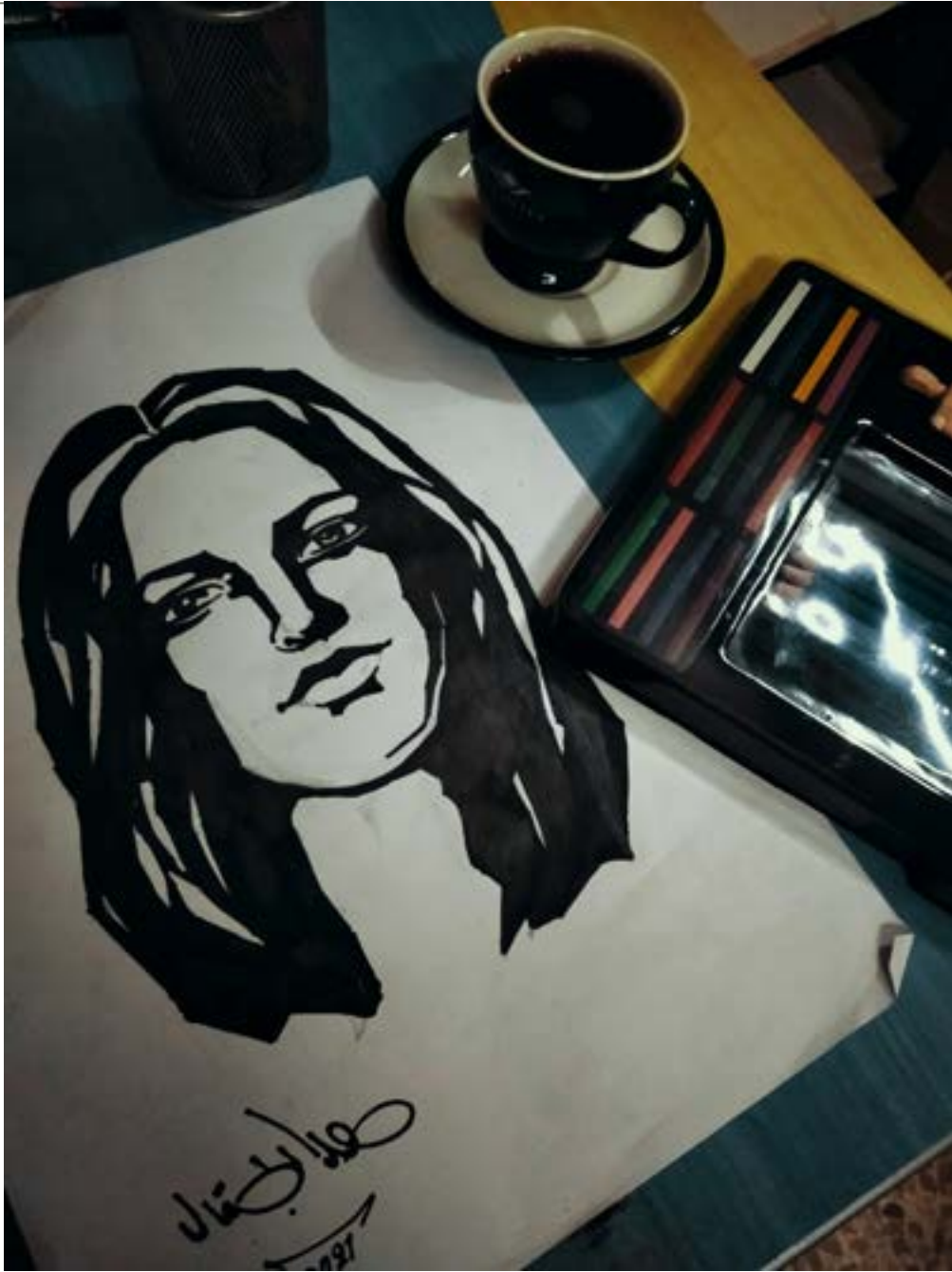
Women Support Unit is a civil society organization, concerned with the women related issues (affairs) and seeks to empower them politically, economically, socially and culturally alongside to meet their needs.

Vision:

To create a healthy community in which women are empowered and able to contribute to bulding the community and facing the challenges in partnership with the men.

Mission:

Women Support Unit targets the women who are facing difficulties regarding playing their optimal role in the society and seeks to empower the women in the Northern and Eastern countryside of Aleppo politically, socially, economically and culturally.



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