The Role of Women in Social Change

in Taiz Governerate

Survey Study

Dr. Mohammed Al Kamel

Mr. Labib Shaif

February 2023

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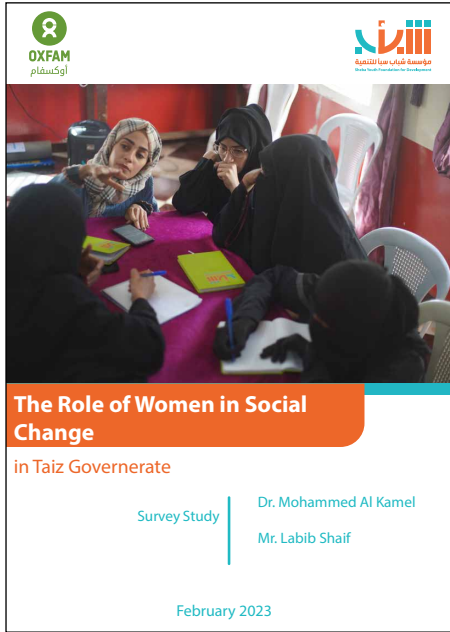
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| Survey Study | Dr. Mohammed Al Kamel |
| | Mr. Labib Shaif |

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Sheba Youth Foundation For Development

Address: Yemen - Taiz

Telephone: +967 - 4252733

Phone: +967 - 770450222

E-mail: info@shebayouth.org

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Summary

Since 2011, Yemen has passed through crises and a long conflict and through the 2015 war until present , the Yemeni society, in various governorates in general and in Taiz governorate in particular, witnessed many changes that led to negative effects on the life of society. Amidst this situation, many actors played important roles to reduce the effects of the deteriorating social situation by contributing to social change, and among these actors were women leaders.

Thus, this study aimed to address the role of women in social change in Taiz governorate at the rural and urban levels, and within this framework it sought to reveal the most prominent achievements of women in social change, and to identify the challenges and difficulties that facing them.

The study showed that women leaders in civil society in Taiz governorate have effective roles in social change and tangible contributions to mitigating the repercussions of the ongoing war on society. Women's efforts focused in the relief and humanitarian field, followed by the health field, then education, then the development field (roads, water and economic empowerment of families), then the cultural and awareness field, the community field and local mediation, and finally the legal, security and peace building field.

The efforts of those leaders have gained the respect and trust of society, and were supported by various social, subjective and objective factors, most notably: women's self-confidence and desire for change, family support and encouragement, the cultural and educational level of women, war conditions and the cessation of services that acted as a motivating challenge for women, increase of society's awareness of the importance of the role of women In these circumstances, women›s abilities for dialogue and community communication, support of the local authority and civil society, all of which are factors that contributed to achieving tangible successes in the experiences that women went through, and on the other hand, those leaders faced obstacles and difficulties that sometimes limited their contribution and doubled their suffering in the field, foremost of which are social disincentive factors due to the culture of society, and another is subjective due to field experience, capabilities and skills, a third is due to the security situation, and a fourth is due to the weak role of civil society and the local authority in supporting women›s efforts.

The study concluded with a set of recommendations that directed towards establishing a network of female community actors to exchange experiences and develop their practical capabilities in social change, paying attention to building new female leaders as a second class, and adopting local policies to support women's community activities, representation of women in councils and committees for decision-making in the local community, the support of local dignitaries and mosque preachers for women's community efforts, and the community's financial contribution to projects adopted by women, especially merchants, with the importance of supporting international organizations and donors for the efforts of women leaders Through qualification in four fellowship programs to lead social change, and finally providing financial and technical support and preparing studies and policy papers to support women›s activities in social change.

Keywords: Yemen, war, social change, women, community actors.

Introduction

Yemen has lived since the events of 2011 until today in a state of instability that resulted in social, political and economic transformations that negatively affected society, and women at this stage had active roles in leading change and dealing with the repercussions of the conditions left by the armed conflict and the humanitarian situation resulting from it, and within this framework the women leaders of civil society organizations played specific influential roles in leading the social changes that took place in Taiz governorate; Considering that this governorate is diverse and has a wide social, political and humanitarian movement, it is a highly populated governorate and the conflict in it has taken many forms between different parties, in addition to being one of the governorates in which there are most contact areas in the ongoing war, and it is the most affected by that than others; Which was reflected in profound effects on the humanitarian, social and economic situation of the population in this province, and for these justifications it was chosen for this study. The governorate of Taiz had come a long way in modernization and civilization as a result of political, social and cultural transformations, most notably: theshift from the traditional tribal system to belonging to modern institutions such as parties, unions and civil society, and political and social diversity and its structure based on modern economic activities (industry, trade and services), which raised the size of the middle class; As a result of the high educational and cultural level, the increase in social awareness, the leadership of social movements demanding change and freedom in Yemen and the strengthening of the rule of law. For all of this, the impact of the war and the weakness of official institutions on it was clear, in addition to its location on the conflict map in the middle of it and around its geographical perimeter. The study tackled the issue of social change, which is intended to lead society towards a better reality that transcends the complexities of the previous situation through activities and interventions in the humanitarian, service, development, security, human rights and awareness fields, focusing on changing the reality of the population in society, their awareness and their behaviors, in light of the war in Yemen that has its disastrous repercussions that require ceasing or limiting its negative effects for the benefit of society, even if the war continues.

The study aimed to:

- Know the general context of the conditions of Yemeni society from which women's efforts in social change were launched.
- Know the roles and achievements of women leaders in social change in Taiz governorate at the rural and urban levels.
- Identify the supporting factors, challenges and difficulties faced by women's efforts in social change.
- The roles of the parties influencing women's efforts in social change.
- Coming up with a set of recommendations that serve to enhance women's efforts in social change.

This study is important due to the subject it tackled and the effects created by the efforts of women in social change in light of the exceptional and disastrous conditions experienced by Yemeni society.

Study methodology

The study relied on the investigative approach, as it helps track the experiences of women in leading social change during the period 2011 to 2022 as a period of crisis and conflict that left disastrous effects on Yemeni society. The geographical scope of the study was the governorate of Taiz, in which (9) districts were targeted in rural and urban areas.

The study used a questionnaire tool that targeted an intentional sample, where (60) questionnaires were distributed to women respondents, community organizations and community activists, of which (59) forms were returned, and the number of males was (32) and the number of females was (27), in addition to targeting (9) women leaders in civil society in the governorate. The study combines the two quantitative and qualitative methods. Through the questionnaire, women who played prominent roles in social change were interviewed. And all of them had a university education, (6) of them were married, (3) were single, and the sample for each of the questionnaire and interviews covered (9) rural and urban districts. Tables No. (8, 9) show the sample surveyed for each of the survey and interviews from which data were collected during January 2023.

First: Social Change and the Efforts of Women in Society

Change ,in its positive sense is an organized, intentional, and non-random process that has multiple forms that affect the reality of society As the concept of positive change is the process of transition from one state to another desired state directing towards growth, transformation, adaptation, modernization and improvement[1]. Here, social change means leading society towards a better reality that transcends the complexities of the previous situation through activities and interventions in the humanitarian, service, development, security, human rights and awareness fields, which focus on changing the status of the population in society, their behaviors and awareness, and enable them to overcome their problems that resulted from the war and its repercussions, and try to stop its negative paths or Even limiting its effects and working to deflect the wheel of collapse for the benefit of society, even if the war continues.

In connection with this, change has two aspects, the first: it is a change in awareness and behavior, and the second is a change in the conditions and reality in which society lives. These are the two trends that the study focuses on, as it examines a measurement in the fields of interventions and their impact on behavior, awareness, and reality in society through women's efforts to change during the war period and the extent of society's response to this change.

In general, women leaders in society have made tangible efforts to create social change through the stages of development of human society, and have participated in various fields of development. They worked on pressure to consolidate its role, to legalize its active participation, and to benefit from the fruits of development and empowerment to carry out their roles on the basis of equality, and to make this a priority for the international community and the United Nations. International conferences were held, from the Beijing Declaration, the final documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and the declarations adopted by the Committee on the occasion of the tenth, fifteenth, and twenty anniversaries of the Fourth World Conference on Women to the Sustainable Development

1 same reference p. 19

2030 [2] These international events had come out with resolutions and directives that support women's participation and guarantee their right to equality, and reject all forms of discrimination and violence against women, and enable them to play their role, and impose this in national legislation and policies that States are committed to, starting from the general scope of participation in public life and decision-making centers , to participate in economic, social and cultural activity, in the event of peace and political stability, and did not overlook the needs of women and their roles in the event of war and conflict, with an emphasis on their important role in preventing and resolving conflicts, building and maintaining peace, humanitarian response, and in post-conflict reconstruction, and emphasizing the importance of equal participation and full participation in all efforts exerted to maintain and enhance peace and security, and urged all actors to increase the participation of women in their role in making change and achieving development[3], After women were absent from the minds of planners and excluded from the development process, and this dimension confirms that the exclusion of women does not only negatively affect them, but also results in the failure of development projects, and that the integration of women in development activities may make these activities more feasible and effective, as it is a necessary and a right for her at the same time.

The efforts of women leaders in their societies have had an impact on overcoming many social and cultural difficulties, as they carried out works and activities in various developmental fields, provided models for the leadership role of women, imposed social acceptance and set an example to encourage others to share their experiences in community and change activities.

Second: Conditions of Yemeni society

Yemen witnessed political, economic and social transformations with the declaration of unity and the Republic of Yemen's transformation from the non-democratic partial system to the multi-party democratic system, and the economic transformation from excessive state intervention to economic partnership with the private sector, and social transformations with civil society organizations socially and culturally. All of this led to moving social thought to move from the stage of reaction to the stage of readiness and response, and from acceptance and submission to reality to the stage of change, according to the needs, desires and capabilities of society in its various aspects, and with political and economic openness and the state's removal of some of its functions, and mismanagement of development in general and administrative corruption, problems appeared , poverty increased, the citizen's standard of living decreased, and services weakened, until the masses revolted against the political situation, economic destitution, and administrative corruption, until the events of the youth revolution in 2011, which represented a turning point in the life of society[4] Since those events until today, the situation has not stabilized, but has moved from bad to worse, which imposed a state of instability, increased conflict and division, exacerbated the deterioration of social, economic and security conditions, and stopped the wheel of development.

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2 Empowerment of Women: Sustainable Development, UN Women, Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations, 2016

3 Security Council Resolution No. (S/RES/1325). on Women, Peace and Security on 31 October 2000

4 Salman Bou Noman, The Philosophy of the Arab Revolutions, An Interpretive Approach to a New Uprising Model, Intellectual Studies (1), Namaa Center for Research and Studies, Beirut, 2012

After that, the country entered the stage of political settlement and the Gulf initiative as a transitional stage. A government of national reconciliation was formed, and a comprehensive national dialogue began, transferring the conflict and the masses from the street to the halls of elite dialogue, and then it led to war [5].

A new, more violent scene began with the beginning of 2015, with multiple wars and conflicts, which reflected disastrous results on Yemeni society. The service and productivity infrastructure was destroyed and millions of people were displaced from the fighting areas, and the tragic situation increased with it, whose impact was reflected on all Yemeni society, and resulted in the cessation of the process of change,development, and even the country has reached a humanitarian catastrophe[6].

In the midst of these events, many community activists and civil society organizations made their effective contributions to overcome the bitter reality and the repercussions of the war, where Yemeni women, especially those who emerged from poor societies, played a role in social change, according to the existing circumstances and conditions, and according to the requirements and needs of society and the available capabilities to play the role of change.

The poor and marginalized woman is closer to the man who belongs to the same class than to the woman who belongs to another group and class and has a higher level in the social structure, and opens the door for her to play a role in social change and development, which means that there are qualitative material, cultural and social capabilities for those who make the change, this has really happened in Yemen with female leaders, most of whom came from a poor class[7].

Yemeni women have benefited from the transformations that accompanied the establishment of unity, strengthened their public presence, and played prominent roles in the developmental fields. They also had an active presence in the Yemeni Spring and in the comprehensive national dialogue stage, where they were able to impose, with their active participation, the acceptance of the implementation of the quota for women with a quota of 30 % of women in official, party and civil society positions within the framework of the final document of the outcomes of the national dialogue[8]

Since the Yemeni society entered the war period with the beginning of 2015, the role of Yemeni women focused on humanitarian efforts, local projects, and educational and health services, and in facing the results and effects of the war, such as the low standard of living, the absence of official government institutions, insecurity, and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Where a group of women leaders sought to bring about "social change through voluntary efforts to remove the suffering of those affected by the war, and direct community energies towards alleviating the repercussions of the war through community activities that support the return of services, humanitarian relief, peace-building, and the promotion of community stability.[9]"

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5 Adel Al-Sharjabi, Prospects for Yemeni Women's Political Participation after the Revolution of Freedom and Change, Conference on Women and the Arab Spring, Al-Quds Center for Political Studies, Amman, Jordan, 2015, p. 38.

6 Thomas Patterson, previous reference, p. 17

7 United Nations Development Fund for Women, previous reference, pg. 4.

8 National Dialogue Conference, Comprehensive National Dialogue Document, 2013-2014.

9 This study adopts this concept of societal change

The social conditions in Taiz governorate, the vision of active women

The female community actors interviewed unanimously agreed that the social conditions in the governorate are bad and tragic, and the community's needs are many, ("D" an activist in relief, services and peacebuilding) says: "Society's needs are many due to the continuation of the war and the siege[10].

("S" activist in Humanitarian Work, Services and Peacebuilding) considers: "The social and humanitarian conditions in Yemen are very tragic, especially in the economic and security aspects. Regarding the conditions in my region, there is a kind of simple social solidarity[11].

("R" a human rights and humanitarian activist) adds, "The prevailing conditions are that the war period was the period in which society was most affected by the destruction of infrastructure and the deterioration of humanitarian, living and community conditions, and people became living in poverty, especially the conflict areas that were most affected by the conflicts that took place in the governorate[12].

F", an activist in development and services, describes the situation as "they become very bad due to the current situation in the country, but in Taiz governorate it is worse as a result of the siege imposed on it since the beginning of the war.[13]"

"Y"., an activist in relief and services, says, "Yemen suffers from very difficult humanitarian conditions that led to deterioration in all economic, political and social aspects, and in turn affected public services such as health, education, security, and people's livelihood, raising the rates of displacement, poverty, unemployment, crime, destabilizing security and stability, and disintegrating the social harmony and the increase in manifestations of violence against vulnerable groups, including women, the marginalized, children and youth[14].

" H., a relief and peacebuilding activist, adds that "the deterioration of the economic situation affected the lives of members of society, starting with the scarcity of job opportunities and high prices, through food insecurity, the deterioration of the security situation, the destruction of infrastructure, and the deterioration of the local currency, which led more people to fall into the Extreme poverty, in addition to the spread of diseases and epidemics, especially among the poorest groups, and the spread of violence against women due to the difficult living conditions that families in rural Yemen suffer from, which greatly affected the increase in cases of violence, family separation, children dropping out of education, and the spread of suicides[15].

(N) is a peacebuilding activist) says, "I think that the social situation is somewhat cohesive, but there are differences due to poor income and deteriorating economic conditions that made people more anxious, as the war socially affected society and made them more cruel and increased hatred among the members of the same society and made them enemies, each side practices killing and violations against the defenseless citizen who seeks to earn a living and avoid conflict, all of which greatly affected the humanitarian side, in addition to the deterioration of education due to the unavailability of operational expenses. The situation

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10 Dr.. Relief, services and peacebuilding activist, interview, January 2023 AD
11 X. activist in Humanitarian Action, Services and Peacebuilding, Interview, January 2023
12 Y. Human rights and humanitarian Taiz activist, interview, January 2023
13 F. Development and services activist, interview, January 2023
14 J. Relief and services activist, interview, January 2023
15 H. Relief and peacebuilding activist, interview, January 2023

was exacerbated by the displacement of teachers and academics[16].   While (W) an activist in development and peacebuilding) believes that the conditions are "rather good" as a result of the intervention of many organizations, but they do not meet the requirements and need continuous follow-up.[17]" A summary of the situations they discussed can be addressed as follows:

1. Relief aspect

(H) - an activist in relief and peacebuilding- says: "There are a few food basket aids provided by the World Food Program, approximately (7000) food baskets in the areas in which we work, and they do not cover the poorest segment compared to cases of social security and food insecurity, which led to The spread of malnutrition among children and women in a large way, and the emergence of some diseases associated with it as a result of lack of food, which portends disaster and famine, as we are on the brink of danger, especially in the countryside.[18]

Activist (N) shares her opinion, saying, "I think that the situation is greater than what is provided to the citizen in terms of relief. The longer the war continues, the citizen needs help and relief, but if the war stops and the external domination over Yemen stops and Yemen is able to benefit from its resources, the situation will change.[19] "While the activist (F)believes that "the humanitarian side has become very tragic, as many relief organizations have stopped their support, and some have reduced the amount of shares and the weak control on the relief side has a negative impact on the level and quantity of aid provided [20].

2. Educational situation

The activist (H) states, "The educational process has been greatly affected, as a result of the interruption of salaries in some areas, which led to many teachers dropping out to search for other sources of livelihood that meet the needs of their families, especially with the exacerbation of the economic crisis and the high cost of living, in addition to the destruction of the educational infrastructure." , the transformation of some schools into military barracks, financial and administrative corruption in educational institutions, the weakness of development and development projects in remote districts, the growing number of victims of armed violence among children in schools, and the deterioration of living conditions, which in turn caused an increase in child labor under 18 years, and child marriage, all of which are factors contributed to increasing the rate of children dropping out of school[21] due to the devastating war. In addition ,students were deprived from full education due to the low salaries of teachers that do not meet the basic needs of them and some of them went to seek for another work, as well labor child phenomenon has dominated and girls drop out of schools[22].

Activist (N) says, "I believe that education has deteriorated due to the lack of security for male and female students, as they go to school under bombs in an insecure context in many areas, in addition to the inability of the family to provide educational expenses for the students, and diverting them to work instead of studying to ensure living cost. All of these factors are linked to each other, especially the human aspect, which severely affected the Yemeni citizen, and

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16 N. Peacebuilding activist, interview, January 2023
17 W: Development and peacebuilding activist, interview, January 2023
18 Previous reference.
19 Previous reference.
20 Previous reference.
21 Previous reference.
22 Previous reference.

made him suffer from psychological and social factors that were reflected in his actions and decisions that turned him, due to financial need, into a money fighter.[23]

3. Health Condition

Health situation is not different from educational one, if not worse, as the activist (J) believes that "Yemen suffers from poor health services as a result of the continuation of the war, despite the efforts being made to improve health services, through the support provided by international and local organizations, but Efforts do not meet the basic needs of health institutions to provide their services, which has caused many problems and conflicts with the community and between local authorities, and these institutions, especially in light of the weakness of emergency plans and early warning to confront epidemics and diseases such as Corona pandemic, fevers, etc., and the situation is exacerbated by the scarcity of operational resources for health facilities to providing services to the community, which is common in all areas, whether in the city or the countryside, where vulnerable groups of women and children are affected by this situation.[24]"

Activist (H), believes that " manifestations of the deterioration of the health situation led to the spread of epidemics and diseases and inability to deal with them, and women and children were greatly affected, and this was exacerbated by the limited provision of basic and preventive health services to the community, and the presence of health facilities without staff and the absence of Integrated health services, but some services in health facilities are limited to reproductive health and vaccines.[25]

While the activist (N.) says: "the war affected the general health situation of society, as the number of people who lost limbs increased due to the war, the decline in health care by the state, and the limited provision of health materials and hospital needs, and the recruitment of young people to the fronts led to an increase in the state of injury and disability." among the youth group[26]"

4. Security situation

With regard to the security situation, it is also in a deteriorating situation , as the activist (J) points out, "The security situation is unstable in most of the areas affected by war that exceeded eight years. This is what has been observed in a number of areas that are witnessing relative economic and urban growth as a result of security stability. When the security aspect is strengthened, the state becomes present, opportunities for stability, development and peace increase, and the economic situation improves. This is what has been observed in a number of areas that are witnessing relative economic and urban growth as a result of security stability. However, it does not last long due to the growth of the movement of armed groups outside the state that create problems, disturb public tranquility and threaten social peace, in addition to the bombing that the population is exposed to, causing Many violations and victims of armed violence.[27]" Whereas, the activist (H) focuses on the types of crimes in society and their causes, as she says "The spread of armed groups, robbery and looting of citizens' property, and the absence of fairness and justice have become prominent, and bribery

23 Previous reference.
24 Previous reference.
25 Previous reference.
26 Previous reference.
27 Previous reference.

has become the most powerful tool to take out the rights of the weak."[28] Activist (R) supports what activist (H) sees, as she says, "The situation has deteriorated painfully, crime has spread widely, and the suffering of the community has been exacerbated by the failure of the security services to play their role resulting from the lack of capabilities on the security side and handling the positions in the security services by the inexperienced and incompetent persons."[29]

5. The economic and living situation

Yemeni people generally live in deteriorating economic conditions and difficult living conditions as a result of the war and conflict that left many consequences, such as high prices, scarcity of resources and commodities, and the deterioration of the national currency, and this led to weak job opportunities and increased unemployment and poverty, which affected the individual's actions and decisions that transformed him, due to the necessity of material need, to a money fighter. Although there is some optimism about the cohesion of society by some of the respondents, as seen by the activists (N, W, S),while the rest of the respondents unanimously agreed that the tragic situation in the country is worsening in the field of humanitarian relief, health and the security aspect with the continuation of conflicts and the state of social division, as well as the circumstances that push young people to engage in fighting due to financial need, growing unemployment, and high commodity prices.[30]

Third: Women's Efforts in Social Change

Many women leaders in Taiz governorate carried out qualitative efforts in their communities, which led to an impact and tangible social change in those communities, and the efforts of those leaders are represented in the activities and roles they carry out in the humanitarian and service fields, peacebuilding and development work, and the change that these activities made In the reality and conditions of the local community, this can be addressed as follows:

1. Women's activities in the areas of change

The results of the questionnaire implemented for the purpose of the study revealed the identification of (53) influential female figures in the ten districts. that were included in the questionnaire according to the opinions of the surveyed community, the number of fields in Taiz Governorate , in which women leaders played tangible roles in society are (7) main fields, as shown in Table No. (1) and the arrangement of these fields according to the table, The field of relief and humanitarian assistance ranked first with a rate of (27.7%), which is a natural result of the conditions left by the war and imposed on it in terms of basic needs and priorities, followed by the field of health with a rate of (18.1%) of opinions, and the field of education came third with a rate of (16.9%), as health and education are urgent basic needs of society that were disrupted as a result of the war and the opportunities of work on them, then followed by the development field with a rate of (15.7%), which paid attention to economic empowerment and improving the standard of living of society and infrastructure services, and the cultural and awareness field ranked fifth with a rate of (13.3%), where the focus was on

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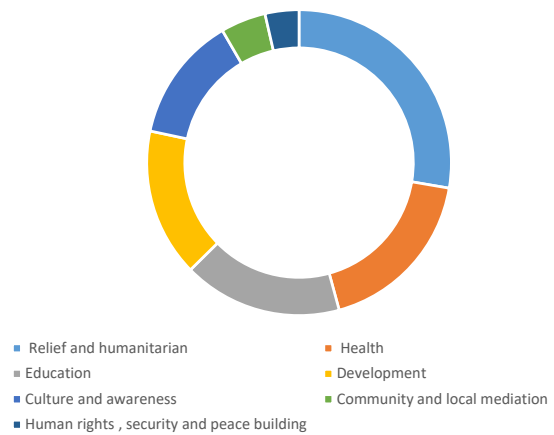28 Previous reference.
29 Previous reference.
30 A group of interviews with nine social activists in Taiz Governorate, February 2023

educating the community on aspects of dealing with the results and effects of conflict, protection, etc., and the community field and local mediation ranked sixth with a rate of (4.8) and in the last rank was the security field, which women had not previously engaged in, and yet they had a role in it during the war, as they contributed to reducing gender-based violence and local mediation were tangible, and the human rights and security role came last with a rate of (3.6%) of the total opinions[31]. Figure No. (1).

Table No. (1) Areas of social influence of women leaders in Taiz governorate

Field	Rate (%)
Relief and humanitarian	27.7
Health	18.1
Education	16.9
Development	15.7
Culture and awareness	13.3
Community and local mediation	4.8
Human rights , security and peace building	3.6
Total	100

Figure No. (1) Areas of social influence of women leaders in Taiz governorate

- Relief and humanitarian
- Health
- Education
- Development
- Culture and awareness
- Community and local mediation
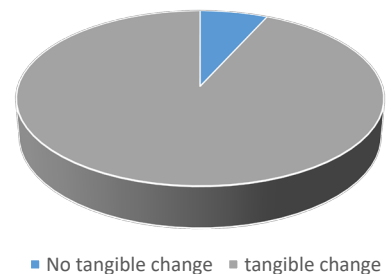- Human rights , security and peace building

The change in the local community of the governorate

In-depth interviews with community activists confirmed the existence of a social impact on what they did and that the impact was large, strong and positive, as society viewed their roles with satisfaction as it was fruitful and purposeful. (D) describes the social impact of what she is doing as "very good," and (F) considers it "satisfied and says, I still aspire to do more," and the activist (G) says, " I look at the social impact that I contributed to as positive, fruitful, and purposeful," and the activist (N) says "The effect was positive, as society accepted my participation as a woman in many aspects that were restricted to males only. Even at the level of security management, we were supported in many issues, including combating electronic extortion and women's issues. They cooperated with me and we reached solutions with supportive bodies such as the Yemeni women Union and others." And the activist (H) says, "I look at the impact that I have had on my society as positive, strong and great." The activist (H) added,

Table No. (2) The change in the local community of the governorate

Reasons	Rate (%)
No tangible change	6.8
tangible change	93.2

Figure No. (2)The change in the local community of the governorate

- No tangible change
- tangible change

There is certainly an impact on society, as society has begun to somewhat accept women's work and activity and believes that there are women who possess competence, capabilities

31 The results of the survey questionnaire on the roles of women in the social impact implemented for the purpose of this study, February 2023

and skills and are no less important than their male counterparts. And restricting them to a specific role, in addition to enhancing women's self-confidence, encouraging them and building their capabilities to serve their community[32].

Based on the data of the questionnaire about change, the respondents confirmed that change occurred in the local community by 93.2% of the sample, while 6.8% of the sample denied that change occurred in their regions, which indicates that there is a significant change occurring due to the role of women in the local community and this reflects the efforts of those women leaders in the society that the respondents represented. Figure No. (2)

Change directions

The results of the interviews with the respondents from the women's leaders showed that the attitudes of opinions towards social change in reality through the activities of various actors, including women in the governorate, were based on two main directions:

A. Change for the better: the activist (W) says: "There is a tangible improvement compared to the previous one[33]" Activist (D) shared with her and says: "There is some improvement in the general situation, as some schools were opened, which were destroyed or closed since the beginning of the war, and the same applies to health and security, as the crime rate and security problems decreased, but services still did not cover the needs of the community.[34]" The activist (X) mentions that there is an improvement in some aspects: "In health, there is a significant improvement in the presence of the supporting organizations, as well as the relief aspect, as it had a relative presence[35]" While the activist (X) says: Through the great intervention of organizations and associations and through the relief projects and humanitarian aid as a primary aspect and shelter assistance for the displaced, her organization began to intervene in the field of education, and the government's role was completely non-existent, but the largest intervention was from organizations, associations and philanthropists to provide aid For poor displaced students, giving them school uniforms, school bags, notebooks, and school tools, and restoring some schools and equipping them with chairs, and there are organizations that have intervened with aid and symbolic and motivational amounts for some male and female volunteers, and provided some school equipment such as chairs and tables, and in the health aspect, some organizations have intervened In raising awareness of cholera, corona, dengue fever and malaria, and distributing sterilizers and soaps. On the security side, the police departments have been activated, and they have begun to follow up crimes, arresting the perpetrators and hold them accountable, even in a partial basis, which means the availability of a kind of security stabilization. On the relief and humanitarian side, food baskets, cash transfers and aid were presented through organizations, which alleviated the suffering the society [36]" ، Activist (Y) believes that there have been major changes to the conditions during the war period, which affected the low level of services in all humanitarian, social, economic and political fields, due to the humanitarian efforts made by international and local organizations to provide food, shelter requirements, job opportunities and economic empowerment of women and vulnerable groups, but they did not cover all groups of

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32 Results of in-depth interviews with community activists in Taiz governorates, previous reference
33 Previous reference
34 Previous reference
35 Previous reference
36 Previous reference

society.

The need of society increases with the increase of the number of IDPs and increase of poverty in the society[37].

B. A change for the worse: On the other hand, another opinion viewed that the situation has turned for the worse despite the efforts made, as the activist (F) believes that "education has become in a deplorable state in terms of the school curriculum and the lack of teaching staff and textbooks, and many health services have been absent due to the leakage of staff, the closure of some hospitals and the suspension of some of them, the deterioration of the security situation as crime spread tremendously , and the social problems were exacerbated due to the weakness of the role of the security services and the suspension of some of them and the lack of capabilities for the security side, or handling positions in the security services by inexperienced and incompetent persons, and the human side has become tragic , as many relief organizations have stopped, some have reduced the amount of rations, and the number of targeted groups has decreased, and the weakness of oversight on the relief side has a negative impact on the level of relief provision[38].

As the activist (G) says, "Unfortunately, the situation changed for the worse in all fields. In education, textbooks had not been covered, and large numbers of teachers were displaced, or they went to search for another source of livelihood, and some educational buildings were destructed. Likewise, the situation of the health sector deteriorated, as the level of health services provided declined, neither staff nor medicines are available. The matter is no different with regard to the security situation, as crime rates increased, including murders, assassinations, land looting and thefts. Finally, the relief aspect declined in some areas and was absent in others[39].

The respondents attribute the change for the better to the intervention of organizations, charitable societies, philanthropists, the growth of community initiatives, and the efforts of women in activities and fields in which they played a pivotal role in change. While the group that believes that the change was for the worse, they attribute this to the continuation of the war and its negative repercussions, the growing volume of problems, their accumulation and their future effects, especially with the lack of capabilities and human cadres, and the weakness of institutions, including security, that helped spread crime, and the cessation of some organizations to provide their services or reducing the volume of what it was offering , this has affected the relief situation, and the matter gets worse with the spread of corruption on the relief side in the absence of oversight and transparency.

37 Previous reference
38 Previous reference
39 Previous reference

Fourth: Women's experiences in social change.. Success fac-tors and obstacles

1. The path of experiences

The experiences of the suffering experienced by the community activists (the respondents) in a discouraging social environment, alarming and difficult security conditions, and the siege and interruption of salaries, which made them initiating voluntary efforts to meet the needs of society, That the experience was harsh at the beginning, but it was crowned with success with time, as they strived to achieve their goals to help the community. The activist (X) says, "I was seeking some organizations and institutions to help my family and the people of my region, because the region was under siege, and the armed confrontations prevented any organization or any party from intervening in it, as it is a contact area," and she added, "We did not stand idly by or surrender to the circumstances.

" Most of the respondents generally describe their experiences as successful, as they accumulated their experiences, consolidated their relationships, and developed their abilities in social work. The activist (D) says: "They are good experiences, as they have taught me and provided me the opportunity to influence others."   The areas in which the activists worked in social change were as determined by the results of the questionnaire in Table No. (1), and the results of the interviews as follows:

A. The relief and humanitarian field: Women's activities in this field represented (27.7%) of the surveyed sample of society, according to the questionnaire.   Their activities focused on field visits to families in the community, surveying beneficiaries, and reporting to donors to provide humanitarian and relief assistance to the deserving group; distributing relief to those affected, providing food and cash assistance, sponsoring orphans and sheltering the displaced and affected, in addition to providing services to people with special needs such as food, medicine and shelter.

B. The health field: the activities of women in this field represented (18.1%) of the sample, and the efforts of the activists focused on awareness and health and preventive education for the targeted, referring them to health centers to receive the services provided by the facility, conducting a comprehensive survey of families with children, providing nutrition to women and children, and educating Mothers to breastfeed and feed, use reproductive health methods, provide services for people with special needs and support some surgical operations.

C. The educational field: the percentage of women's activities in this field was 16.9% of the sample. Women's efforts in this field focused on supporting the educational process and searching for assistance to support the continuation of teachers' efforts to provide services and maintain some schools, provide support for the provision of school equipment, and support Volunteer activities for teaching in schools.

D. The development field: the percentage of women's activities in this field was (15.7%) of the sample. The efforts of the activists focused on preparing plans for confrontation and community resilience, and implementing priority projects for intervention such as life skills and material support for displaced families and the host community, through small income-generating projects to empower them economically, to face the difficulties of life, paving roads, supporting the provision of water services, researching community needs and preparing studies and

policy papers on community issues of a developmental nature.

E. The cultural and awareness field: Women's activities in this field represented (13.3%) of the sample. As activities in this aspect directed to carry out awareness sessions and group discussions on issues of gender-based violence, early marriage, depriving women of inheritance, involving women in decision-making centers, conflict resolution and family education, providing health awareness and psychological and social support services to displaced women, teaching them skills to cope with psychological stress and teaching positive thinking to face family problems, and life skills for women and girls in the host community and the displaced.

F. The community field and local mediation: the percentage of women's activities in this field reached (4.8%) of the sample, and the activities focused on forming community-based women's initiatives to address social problems, communicating with benefactors and society, linking them to community problems and issues, and communicating with local authorities to address urgent problems In the community, support the provision of basic services with the local authority such as water, hygiene, electricity and roads.

G. The human rights, security and peace-building field: the activities of women in this field represented (3.6%) of the sample. The efforts of activists in this regard have been directed towards building peace and resolving conflicts, by surveying existing social conflicts and developing proposals to solve them, solving the problems of stalled projects, such as building roads, building health units, digging wells, etc., monitoring violations affecting civilians and violations of children's rights and reporting them to the concerned authorities and human rights organizations, working within society to enhance security and peace, confronting gender-based violence, providing legal support services to women, and child protection, and addressing digital violence.

2. The reasons for the success of women's experiences

It is obvious that the experiences of community activists in Taiz governorate include factors for success and other inhibiting ones. The survey and interviews of the respondents revealed seven reasons for the success of women in their community activities. Table No. (3) and Figure No. (3) show the arrangement of the reasons for success according to a questionnaire of Opinion poll:
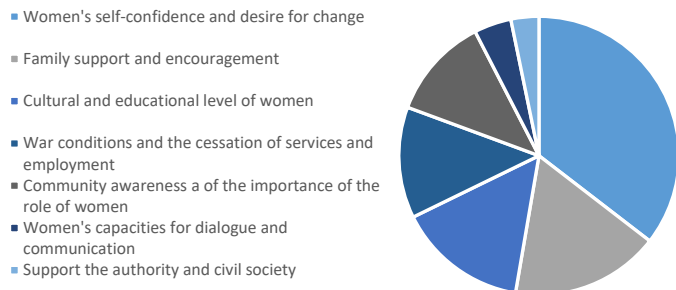
- Women's self-confidence, desire for change, and enthusiasm in achieving their goals ranked first, with a rate of (35.5%). Activist (D) attributes the reason for her success by saying, "Faith in the issues I defend and not submission to the obstacles I was exposed to." Activist (F) believes that her success came as a result of her sincerity and love for voluntary work, while activist (Y) sees the reason for her success as her desire to achieve something that serves society, while the activist (F) attributes her success to the desire to help the needy and alleviate their suffering. Activist (Y) states that success is due to "self-confidence, education, knowledge, and the will to serve society."

- Support and encouragement from the family ranked the second with a percentage of (17.2%) of the opinions, as the activist (Y) says: "My successes lie in the encouragement of my family, their confidence in me and their belief in my abilities and skills despite the fears that they had from time to time, as the activist (E) believes that The reason for her success is due to the support and assistance of her family.

- The cultural and educational level of women ranked third with a rate of (15.1%) of the opinions, as the activist (J) attributes the success "to the opportunities for qualification, training and capacity building that she obtained", and this is confirmed by the educational level of all the interviewed female activists Societies.

- While the cause of war conditions and the interruption of services and employment ranked fourth, with a rate of (12.9%): as success lies, from the activist (F's) point of view: in evoking the role assigned to me, and to everyone, in light of the conditions our country lives in." The activist (G) attributed the reason for the success is that the community benefits from what she provides,

Table No. (3) explains the reasons for the success of women's experiences

Reasons	Frequency	Rate %
Women's self-confidence and desire for change	33	35.5
Family support and encouragement	16	17.2
Cultural and educational level of women	14	15.1
War conditions and the cessation of services and employment	12	12.9
Community awareness a of the importance of the role of women	11	11.8
Women's capacities for dialogue and communication	4	4.3
Support the authority and civil society	3	3.2

Figure No. (3) explains the reasons for the success of women's experiences

- Women's self-confidence and desire for change
- Family support and encouragement
- Cultural and educational level of women
- War conditions and the cessation of services and employment
- Community awareness a of the importance of the role of women
- Women's capacities for dialogue and communication
- Support the authority and civil society

and this is the same reason for the activist (H), who says: "The successes lie in the important projects that touch the needs of the community and ensure that they reach the target group and the beneficiary families, as the war provided a challenging factor for achievement."

- Community awareness of the importance of the role of women came ranked fifth with a rate of (11.8%) of the opinions, s the activist (X) says, "The successes lie in the presence of society's acceptance of the role of women, and social awareness of the importance of their involvement in social issues," which is also mentioned by the activist (N).). The activist (H) adds, "There is an appreciation from the community and support for what she is doing."

- Women's conversational and communicative abilities ranked sixth with a rate of (4.3%) of the opinions, as the activist (D) says "presence in the field and the participation of everyone is an opportunity that provided supportive relationships and knowledge," while the activist (F) says that "the ability to persuade and negotiate, transparency and objectivity greatly helped in my successes," and the activist (J) attributes the success "to the practice of humanitarian and community work, which gave me the opportunity to be

- close to people, feel their suffering, and make their voices heard as a motivator for continuation and success."

- Finally, the support of the local authority and civil society came in the sixth rank with a rate of (3.2%) of the opinions, as the activist (X) believes that "the work is fruitful and people are resorting to me on any issue in order to solve it for them because they trusted in my ability to help them, and to convey their suffering and problems to the authorities, which

created strong relations between me and the community, and established a strong and great relationship between me and the local authority, whose fruits were very successful and tangible in reality." This is the same opinion of the activist (J), who believes that "there is a good response by the local authority and support for me as a feminist leader in the cultural and artistic events that aimed in many of them to promote coexistence, end violence against women and women's rights.
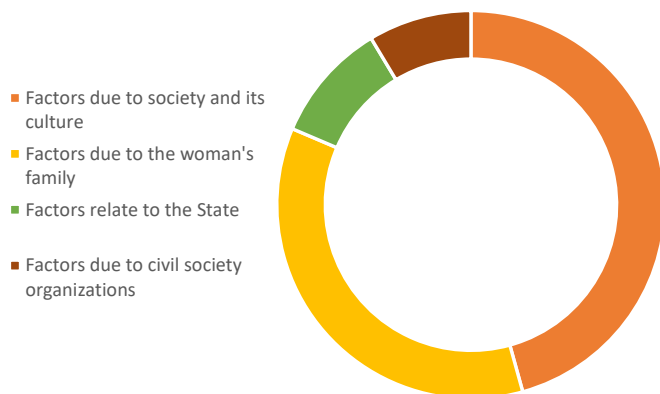
3. Obstacles facing the role of women

- In the first rank were factors related to the society and its culture with a percentage of (45.7%) of the opinions, as the customs and traditions - which detract from the rights of women, their participation and the inferior view of them - limited the role of women, the guardianship of males over women in the condition of accompanying and forbidden in travel and movement, and the desire of society That the woman's role is limited to domestic work and child care, and not going out without the permission of her guardian, and the low level of social awareness and cultural level are all factors that discourage women's contributions to society, and the activist (X) mentions that "suspicions and accusations from society that women steal money allocated to the project and disbelief It is a voluntary work. The community wants the relief side, but in return refuses the educational side," says the activist (H).

Table No. (4) shows the obstacles facing women's activity

Reasons	Frequency	Rate ٪
Factors due to society and its culture	45.7	32
Factors due to the woman's family	35.7	25
Factors relate to the State	10.0	7
Factors due to civil society organizations	8.6	6

- While the obstacles attributed to the family ranked second with (35.7%) of the opinions, as the respondents see that the low self-capabilities for community work, preoccupation with children and the family, the low standard of living for the family and the state of poverty experienced by the Yemeni family are all factors that inhibit the role of women in social change Activist (D) also believes that "the family's sensitivity to not accepting women's work in society is a factor that hinders women's social role," while activist (N) notes that "illiteracy or the low educational level of the head of the family and the family's lack of belief in the role of women was an important obstacle through her experience

Figure No. (4) shows the obstacles facing women's activity

- Factors due to society and its culture
- Factors due to the woman's family
- Factors relate to the State
- Factors due to civil society organizations

- Obstacles attributed to the state ranked third with (10%) of the opinions, as they are related to the security situation and the weakness of the role of the state represented by

the central and local authorities, which do not give women's assistance sufficient attention through the enactment of legislation to play effective roles in society. The activist (F) also attributes this to "weak security stability as a result of the weak role of security institutions," and activist (Y) supports it, who believes that "the loss of many opportunities was due to the unstable security conditions that hindered some women's social activities, and it is certainly an official role of the state in which the major shortcomings are evident."

- Finally, the obstacles attributed to civil society organizations ranked fourth with a rate of (8.6%) of the opinions, as these obstacles were represented by weak training and capacity building, low technical support from civil society, which provides opportunities for certain names of women activists, and neglecting the rest of the influential activists, and it did not expand its work with a wide base, as the activist (R) says that among the obstacles is "limited support from civil society for some specific activities and its focus on educational aspects that do not fall within the actual needs of society, which affects the achievement of our goals in society." Weak financial capabilities to implement humanitarian activities and community initiatives that benefit society limit the effectiveness of the role of community activists, "as activist (G) says," My failures lie in any work that is not sustainable and redressing the needy, and the reason for this is that the decision to implement it is not in my hands."

Fifth: The roles of civil society, the local authority, and the local community in influencing women's efforts in social change

There are often influencers on women's efforts in social change. Three main parties have been identified that have a significant impact on women's efforts in social change, including: civil society organizations, the local authority and the local community, including the family and the general members of society, and the influence of each of them will be dealt with separately.

1. Civil society organizations

The results of the questionnaire according to Table No. (5) and Figure No. (5) showed that civil society has an influential role in women's change activity; Where (88.1%) of the study sample confirmed the existence of a positive impact of civil society, and that those who deny the role of civil society represent (11.9%) of the sample. (32.2%) of the sample believes that the support is technical and coordinating, and (13.6%) of the sample believes that the support was financial from civil
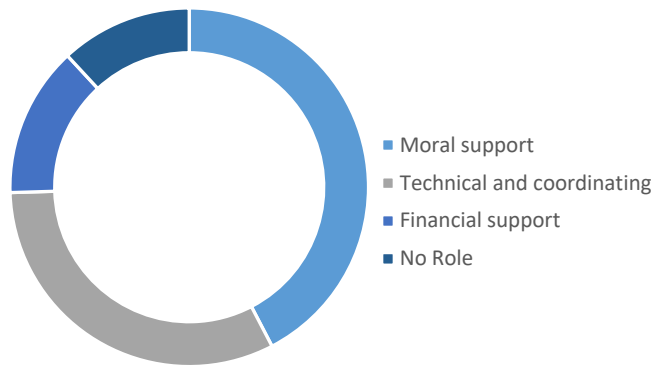
Table No. (5) shows the support provided by civil society to female community activists

Support provided	Frequency	Rate ٪
Moral support	25	42.4
Technical and coordinating	19	32.2
Financial support	8	13.6
No Role	7	11.9
Total	59	100%

society for women's efforts, according to the orientations of civil society and its areas of interest.

Regarding the role of civil society, the activist (R) says, "They cooperated with me hugely." Likewise, the activist (F) said, "With great response, respect, and appreciation." Activist (G)

supports this by saying, "They cooperated with me well." Everything I do is significant, and civil society organizations have worked to enhance my capabilities in various fields in order to serve the community and increase opportunities for influence as a woman, such as implementing dialogue and awareness sessions or advocacy and others." Activist (D) suggests that in some cases there was support and in others It was negative," and the activist (F) agrees with her that "some welcomed what we are doing and others opposed, especially those opinions that want to be directed towards relief projects." And the activist (H) says, "They fluctuate between supporters and opponents and a change in their position." And the activist (X) believes) "The interaction of civil society was initially very weak and rejected my role as a single activist, but with the passage of time there became a kind of positive interaction and support." This confirms the influential role of civil society in supporting women's efforts in the community and provides support.

Figure No. (5) shows the support provided by civil society to female community activists
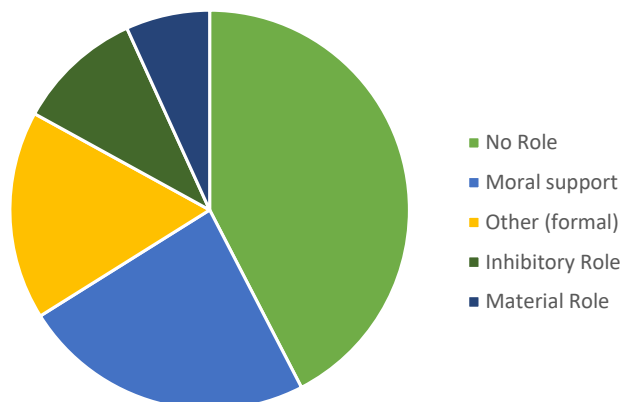

2. Local Authority

The results of the questionnaire, as shown in Table No. (6), showed the role of the local authority in what women do, as a percentage of (47.4%) of the opinions believe that there is support in one form or another from the local authority, where these efforts were distributed by (23.7%) of women. Opinions that believe that the local authority only provides moral support, and (17%) of the sample think that support combines other forms, most notably coordination, and (6.8%) of the sample think that it provides financial support, and in contrast (42.4%) of the sample think that it is The local authority has no role in what women do, and (10.2%) of the sample consider that the local authority has a role that inhibits what the efforts of community activists do.

The interviews of the respondents reflect these discrepancies, as the activist (N) believes that "the local authority is not fulfilling its mission. However, there are good aspects through the response to the development projects carried out by or-

Table No. (6) Shows support for women's activities from the local authority

Support provided	Frequency	Rate ٪
No Role	25	42.4
Moral support	14	23.7
Other (formal)	10	16.9
Inhibitory Role	6	10.2
Material Role	4	6.8
Total	59	100%

Figure No. (6) Shows support for women's activities from the local authority

ganizations in the community," and the activist (D) describes the role of the authority in what it does as "weak." While activist (E) says that it sometimes provides "support," while activist (X) says, "the role of the local authority is very positive and effective," and she agrees with what activist (G) says that the local authority "interacted very well with all my experiences and activities." And the activist (F) says, "Its role is effective, as it works to bridge the gap between civil society, the general community, and the concerned authorities, and works to facilitate the entry of actors and projects into the targeted communities." The activist (R) says, "There is moral and coordination support, but there is no financial support." The activist says (F) "The local authority contributed in a significant way to facilitating my provision of some services and activities to the community."

From the foregoing, we conclude that the role of the local authority is generally positive, but it was limited to encouraging women's activity and facilitating allowing organizations to work and coordinating with stakeholders in local communities.
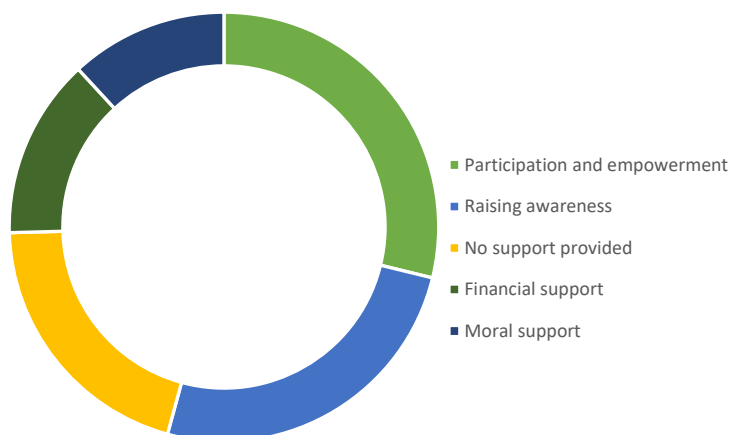
3. The local community

The results of the survey, according to Table No. (7) and Figure No. (7), showed that there are discrepancies regarding the support of the local community for community activists. There are those who believe that the local community supports participation and empowerment with a percentage of (28.8%) of the opinions, while a rate of (25.42%) of the opinions, views that the community supports awareness-raising and the promotion of community culture towards women's efforts, and (20.33%) of the opinions believe that the local community has not provided any support to community activists, while (13.56%) of the opinions believe that the local community provides some kind of financial support to community activists Finally, (11.86%) of the respondents believe that the local community provides moral support to the efforts of community activists.

From the in-depth interviews with community activists, we find that the view of the role of the local community was mostly positive, as the activist (D) mentioned that it was supportive in "most of the issues, and I became a role model for the community," while the activist (X) says, "In the beginning, the view was negative and the com-

Table No. (7) shows the support provided to women's activities from the local community

Support provided	Frequency	Rate %
Participation and empowerment	17	28.81
Raising awareness	15	25.42
No support provided	12	20.33
Financial support	8	13.56
Moral support	7	11.86
Total	59	100 %

Figure No. (7) shows the support provided to women's activities from the local community

- Participation and empowerment
- Raising awareness
- No support provided
- Financial support
- Moral support

munity rejected The role of women in the field, accusing her of being rebelled and deviated from her basic role inside the house, but with the passage of time that view has changed." The activist (R) describes her role as "very cooperative," while the activist (F) says, "There is a positive view and resepct which motivated me to provide more."," the activist (G) says, "There is a positive view and great interaction, financially and morally, with their community participation." The activist(G) confirms that it is ressponsive with a moderate appreciatoin through the moral support and accepting the peacful and constructuieve thoughts, and I have found support for every humaitrain or human rights case that I faced and moblizing advocacy to it. Activist (W) says, "There is a great welcome by the community for what we are doing, as they are in dire need of such interventions, whether developmental or relief." Activist (H) adds, "Some believe that the role of women is very important because they know women's needs in particular in and community's need In general, some are supportive of the role of women, while others are opponents. I dealt with it by explaining the importance of the role of women in helping society and providing them with the necessary services." The activist (J) says, "The women faced challenges that they tried to overcome with the worsening of the humanitarian situation, as the situation began to change relatively, and The participation of women in the social role and the alleviation of people's suffering leads to the acceptance and support of the local community.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the role of the community was cooperative according to the majority of the respondents, and few of them believed that its role was weak in interacting with them, and that it changed from negative to positive with time as a result of the tangible efforts made by the community activists.

Sixth: Results

Through the presentation and analyzes included in the study, the most important results are as follows:

1. The war and conflict led to the deterioration of social conditions and the extent of its repercussions on education, health and security services, and the deterioration of the living, humanitarian and security situation in the country in general and in Taiz governorate in particular. These conditions motivated women to play tangible roles in order to avoid the negative conditions left by the war and alleviate the suffering of society.

2. Women's efforts in social change were diverse and approached the society's reality and needs, and directly affected positive changes in the areas of relief and humanitarian work, in the provision of basic services and development work, in community awareness, in local mediation, and in the legal and security field, which was reflected in bringing about a kind of improvement and change. In society, reliance on its role has become great by society, due to its effects on social change by mobilizing the potentials of society to face the obstacles of reality and the repercussions of war in light of the weakness of the government's role.

3. Women's experiences uncovered success factors under harsh social and security conditions, during which women struggled and suffered, as many reasons emerged that supported women in achieving tangible successes in society, most notably: women's self-confidence, desire for change, enthusiasm in achieving their goals, support and encouragement By the family, the cultural and educational level of women, to the conditions of war and the cessation of

services and employment that represented a catalyst for the challenge, and society's awareness and awareness of the importance of the role of women, in addition to women's capabilities for dialogue and communication, and finally the support of civil society and the local authority.

4. There are four main obstacles that faced women in the context of their role in social change, the most important of which are: obstacles related to the family, such as preoccupation with children and the family, illiteracy and poor education of the head of the family, the low standard of living of the family and the state of poverty, and obstacles related to society such as customs and traditions that detract from women's rights and participation and the view of inferiority male guardianship, as well as the society's desire to limit the role of women to domestic work and childcare, the low level of awareness and the social cultural level in general, and obstacles due to the state and related to the security situation and the weak role of the state, and obstacles due to civil society organizations represented in the weakness of carrying out training and capacity building, especially for junior female activists (newly working in civil society) and whether directing financial support to the actual needs of society and the funding decision is often in the hands of the donor.

5. There is a transformation in the society's view of the role of women and their participation in the public domain, as society interacted with their activities, and began to respect and appreciate their efforts and abilities to lead change and make a positive impact in society, which encouraged them to exert more efforts.

6. Women leaders appreciate the support of civil society for women in general and their support for their activities, through moral and material support, capacity building and skill development. However, some deficiencies have emerged in the support of civil society, specifically in allocating funds according to the actual needs of society.

7. Women leaders appreciate the support of the local authority for their roles in social change, as they believe that it was positive in its entirety, but this support was limited to facilitating the entry of organizations, providing moral support and coordinating with other parties to enable activists to implement their projects and community activities.

Seventh: Recommendations

In connection with the contents of the study and its results, a set of recommendations were concluded that the concerned parties are required to work on to enhance the contribution of women in leading social change, as follows:

First: For women leaders in luencing social change

1. To establish a network of community actors to exchange experiences and develop their practical capabilities in social change.

2. Paying attention to the wide dissemination of experiences gained by the women's leaders of the community and the rest of the activists to benefit from them and enhance confidence in what they are doing, while paying attention to transferring these experiences, in particular to new activists, to support the social impact of women on a large scale.

3. The current leaders should , who have come a long way in leading social change and have made tangible efforts, have to build new influential women leaders as a second class, and to involve them in their social activities, whether in the geographical scope in which they

work or in other areas to expand influence through additional efforts of new activists, this the role must be voluntary and self-committed from those experienced leaders who have earned the respect of the local community.

Second: Civil Society Organizations

1. Implementing a package of capacity-building programs for active women in society, especially for young women.

2. Contribute to spreading the achievements of women's community leaders in their local communities and adopt awareness programs for the community to accept women's roles in social change.

3. Adopting a joint local plan by civil society organizations in the governorate to be promoted by donors that includes community interventions in which active women in their communities participate in the areas of services, peace building and the security aspect in an integrated manner in the most affected communities in the governorate based on their previous experiences.

Third: For the local authority

1. Adopting clear local policies to support women's community activities and establishing a specialized department at the governorate level to provide support, supply information, and coordinate and facilitate the implementation of projects adopted by women and the organizations they head in the targeted districts.

2. Representing women in decision-making councils and committees; To activate their role and institutionalize them in the local community as required.

3. Adopting the publication of women's qualitative contributions in official local radio stations and newspapers supervised by the local authority to highlight the role of women in society and raise awareness of their roles in social change.

Fourth: for the local community

1. Importance of local dignitaries to play a prominent role in encouraging active women in community work and urging the community to interact with and encourage them.

  Commitment of mosque preachers in the districts to support the efforts of socially active women, since their role serves the community, and the need to overcome the problems of reality in order to achieve an impact on social culture in a positive direction towards positive roles for women in community service as a religious duty.

2. Society's financial contribution to projects adopted by women, especially merchants and those with good income in society, and work to support transformational projects led by women that advance the reality of the local communities to which they belong.

Fifth: Supporting international organizations

1. Adopting projects to build specific capacities for socially active women by launching four specific fellowships to qualify women leaders of community change in the areas of: peace building, local policies, service support, and economic empowerment of vulnerable groups, in order to achieve more profound effects based on building specific skills and focusing on The new leaders are young women (new ascendants).

2. Provide an opportunity for a number of women leaders to visit some countries that have qualitative experiences in the field of women leaders for social change, and benefit from

the experiences of those women to enhance their expertise.

3. Providing financial support to civil society organizations headed by women community leaders, so that each of them has a qualitative impact strategy in the local community in which they operates.

4. Support the launch of an online platform for active women to monitor and publish women's efforts in social change.

5. Adopt the preparation of a set of studies, policy papers, and surveys that examine women's efforts in social change in a more detailed manner, and promote them to the local community, the local authority, and the international community.

Appendix

Table No. (8) Data of the sample surveyed in each of the interviews and questionnaires

Questionnaires				Interviews								
Districts	Respondents	M	F	District	No. of responders	Age group			Education level			
						20-30	40-31	41- over	Diploid	University qualification	High education
Alraheda	3	1	2	Almudhafar	1	1				1	
Alshamayatain	1		1	Saber	1			1	1		
Mokha	1		1	Sala	1			1		1	
Almudhafar	12	4	8	Saber	1		1			1	
Alkahira	14	5	9	Alshamayatain	1		1			1	
Jabal Habashi	9	7	2	Saber	1		1			1	
almesrakh	5	4	1	Saber	1		1			1	
Sala	4	3	1	Jabal Habashi	1		1				1
Maqbana	3	2	1	Al turba	1		1		1	1	

Table No. (9) List of influential women leaders surveyed, age, educational level and marital status

No.	Name	Age	Education level	Social status
1	D: an activist in relief , services and peace building	30	Bachelor	Single
2	S : an activist in humanitarian action, services and peace building	41	Diploma	Married
3	C: an activist in human rights activist and humanitarian action	41	Bachelor	Married
4	F: an activist in development and services	32	Bachelor	Married
5	G: an activist in services and conflict resolution	40	Bachelor	Single
6	N; an activist in peace building	35	Bachelor	Married
7	W; an activist in development and peace building	31	Bachelor	Married
8	H; an activist in relief and peace building	32	Higher diploma	Married
9	Y: an activist in relief and services	36	Diploma and bachelor	Single

About the researchers:

Labib Shaif Muhammad: An expert, researcher and trainer in the field of public policies, governance and civil society. Holder a BA in economics, a Master's degree in administration, and is currently a PhD researcher in policy governance. He worked as director general of research and studies for more than ten years and headed a number of consulting centers and research institutions in Yemen. He has more than (25) published books, research papers and policy papers. He is currently the president of the Fourth House for Consulting.

Dr.Mohammed Saeed Mohammed Al-Kamel: Consultant Researcher with a professor degree - The Center for Yemeni Studies and Research, and Professor of Postgraduate Studies in the Department of Social Work and the Department of Sociology; Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences - Sana'a University, majoring in political sociology, and has published studies, research and policy papers in the field of the state, social movements, civil society, political parties, development and gender, and conflict and peace building.

مؤسسة شباب سبأ للتنمية

Sheba Youth Foundation for Development

@shebayouthf

+967 - 4 - 252733

+967 - 770 450 222

info@shebayouth.org

www.shebayouth.org