

Yemeni women for peace

A field study in the city of (Aden - Mukalla - Seiyun)

Implemented by

All Girls Foundation for Development

Sana'a - 2022

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section One

The aim of the study and the methodology used

1.1. Introduction:

The effectiveness of the status of Yemeni women to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen is an urgent necessity confirmed by the need for a mechanism to enhance the ability of civil society women to form effective relationships with activists in the peacebuilding process. Directly in making crucial decisions to establish peace and community security in Yemen and their interaction with this decision in systematic ways to find the best ways to overcome the difficulties and overcome the problems that they may face in a scientific manner that is flexible and responds with the required speed and the appropriate time to the needs of women's rights and issues of security and community peace, and the adoption of the Council's decision United Nations Security No. (1325) is a dividing line with regard to the development of women's rights and issues of security and peace, which is considered the first official and legal document issued by the Security Council in which it requests the parties to the conflict to respect women's rights and support their participation in peace negotiations and in the reconstruction and reconstruction that follow the stage Dispute and conflict.

Evaluating this performance of the role of women is a process that must be carried out through a continuous and scientifically designed organizational mechanism that is appropriate to its activities and has a greater impact on the reality of its outputs, given that this process is one of the most important and influential tasks, as United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1325, adopted unanimously in October 31, 2000, on women, peace and security, which urged the Security Council, the Secretary-General, Member States and all other parties to take the necessary measures in matters related to women's participation in decision-making and peace processes, and to introduce the integration of gender into training and peacekeeping, and the protection of women; In addition to integrating gender into all United Nations reporting systems and program implementation mechanisms.

1.2. Methodology for carrying out the field study

The method used in the field study included four basic stages:

First: Desk review of some literature similar to the project, which dealt with issues of peacebuilding.

Second: Describing the study population in the project (Aden, Mukalla, Seiyun), and how to choose the sample to be studied in the program in order to determine the main axes of the questionnaire, the indicators for measuring these axes, and their dimensions included in the content of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into two main parts, namely:

The first section: is demographic data, and it included four variables: (age, educational qualification, marital status, type of job).

The second section: It included the phrases and indicators of the study through which the opinions of the study sample were surveyed, and it included five axes as follows:

- The first axis: Knowledge of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process, which included (4) paragraphs.
- The second axis: empowering women economically, and included (4) paragraphs.
- The third axis: the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence, and included (3) paragraphs.
- The fourth axis: Yemeni women in facing social challenges, and included (4) paragraphs
- The fifth axis: political and legal rights, which includes (5) paragraphs

Third: Clarification of the data collection mechanism used in the study, in consultation and coordination with those concerned in the All Girls Foundation for Development in Sana'a, the Basma Foundation for Women and Child Development, and the Springs of Good Foundation.

Fourth: Choosing the appropriate statistical analysis tools, and formulating the results in the form of reports

1.3. Limitations of the field study

This study was conducted within the framework of specific time, spatial and human limits as follows:

- **Time limits:** The time period for conducting the study has been determined, starting from // 2021 to // 2022.
- **Spatial boundaries:** identifying the strengthening of the status of Yemeni women to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325) in the project areas of work (Aden, Mukalla, Seiyun).
- **Human limits:** Our study included a group of female beneficiaries present in the project areas (Aden, Mukalla, Seiyun) for (**All Girls Foundation for Development**).

1.4. Test the validity and reliability of the study tool:

Alpha Cornbach's test was used to find out the stability and credibility of the questionnaire items. If the value of the alpha coefficient is less than 60%, the credibility of the questionnaire list is weak, while if it is between 60% to 70%, the credibility is considered acceptable, and if the alpha value is between 70 % to 80% The study tool is considered good, while if the value is more than 80%, then the credibility is high.

Table (1) shows the results of the Cronbach test (alpha) for the study tool

Sections	number of paragraphs	Alpha . Stability Coefficient
The first section : Knowledge of Security Council Resolution 1325 and its impact on the peace process	4	0.739
The second section : Economic empowerment of women	4	0.656
The third section : The role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence	3	0.606
Fourth section : Yemeni Women Facing Social Challenges	4	0.685
Fifth section : political and legal rights	5	0.534
Average all axes	20	0.644

It is clear from the table that the value of the stability coefficient alpha for the data collection tool in general was acceptable, and this means that the degree of reliability of the answers is medium, which indicates that the results that will be received later are generalizable to the research community.

1.5. Study tool scale:

In determining the degree of response, the study relied on the five-point Likert scale, which ranged from strongly agreeing to strongly disagreeing, according to Table (2).

Table (2) Scale of the degree of approval

Verbal Expression of the level of approval	relative weight	Term	percentage	Significance of agreement statistically
Strongly agree	5	From 4.21 to 5	33.3%	very high
Ok	4	From 3.41 to 4.20	26.7%	High
neutral	3	From 2.61 to 3.40	20%	Medium
not agree	2	From 1.81 to 2.60	13.3%	weak
Strongly disagree	1	From 1 to 1.80	6.7%	Very weak

1.6 The apparent validity of the questionnaire:

A copy of the questionnaire shown in its initial form (31) items as in Appendix A was submitted to a number of arbitrators from faculty members in social degrees, business administration, economics and law in local universities, attesting their Ph.D. ; For HD arbitration, they are (iii) arbitrators, as in Appendix B; I took their opinions on the

general structure of the questionnaire, benefited from their experiences in the terms of reference, and made sure of the clarity and validity of the questionnaire, and took their opinions and suggestions into account, and issued and statistics, which made the questionnaire more accurate and objective; placed in her vertebrae, and developed in the late stage of the sacrum (20).

1.7. Statistical analysis methods

By virtue of the nature and specificity of the subject of the study related to enhancing the status of Yemeni women to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325), we had to rely on the analytical descriptive approach through analyzing statistical data and interpreting the relationships between various variables using the statistical program (SPSS) Statistical Package For Social Science, Version 24, which is widely used in conducting statistical analyzes in all its forms, to reveal the level of effectiveness and status of Yemeni women to contribute to peace. And through the following descriptive statistical methods:

1) Frequencies and percentages: to know the characteristics of the research sample according to demographic variables, and to determine the responses of its members towards the main axes phrases that will be included in the research tool.

2) The arithmetic mean: to find out the extent to which the respondents' responses focus on a specific option at the level of each paragraph or at the level of the entire dimension (the average of the squares of the paragraphs), and it is used to know the extent of the high or low responses of the respondents searching for the main axes (the average of the squares of the paragraphs).

3) Standard deviations: To find out the extent of the deviation of the responses of the research sample members for each paragraph of the research variables, as well as for each of the main research axes from their arithmetic averages, and it is noted that the standard deviation helps to clarify the dispersion in the response of the research sample members to each paragraph of the research variables .

4) Cronbach's alpha coefficient: to find out the stability of the variables and dimensions of the research, and the extent of the credibility of the sample's answers to the questionnaire paragraphs in order to ascertain the stability of the research tool and the validity of the sample's opinions.

Section two

Analyze the results of the field study

2.1. Preface

The final results can be reached from the field study of the targeted women through five main axes, depending on the divisions specified in the questionnaire on the issue of strengthening the status of Yemeni women to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325) in areas of work The project (Aden, Mukalla, Seiyun) for (**All Girls Foundation for Development**), the field study included two main parts. The first part dealt with: demographic data, and the second part included: the terms and indicators of the study, and it included five axes, the first axis: Knowledge of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process, and the second axis: empowering women economically, and the third axis: the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence, and the fourth axis: Yemeni women in facing social challenges, while the fifth and final axis included political and legal rights, and the following is an analysis of the results of the study field field.

2.2. Study population and sample:

The study population consisted of the target areas (Aden, Mukalla, Seiyun); The study sample was selected from the targeted women who are located in the project areas (Aden, Mukalla, Seiyun), where (4000) questionnaires were distributed, and (3921) questionnaires were retrieved at a rate of (98.03%) of the total distributed questionnaires, and (79) questionnaires Missing at a rate of (1.98%), and after examining the retrieved questionnaires, (1) questionnaire that was not valid for analysis was excluded at a rate of (0.03%), and the number of questionnaires suitable for analysis became (3920), a questionnaire with a rate of (98%) of the total distributed questionnaires, and this is a very high percentage and sufficient to generalize The results of this sample on the study population.

2.3. Distribution of the sample according to the type of organization

The study included (2920) targeted women in three regions to seek their opinions and obtain reliable results on enhancing the status of Yemeni women to contribute to establishing lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325). Noting that the research unit is women as the primary concern of United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1325, adopted unanimously on October 31, 2000, which urged each of the Security Council, the Secretary-General, Member States and all other parties to take the necessary measures in matters related to the participation of women in the processes of making The decision and peace processes have been coordinated and consulted with those concerned with the All Girls Foundation for Development in Sana'a, with the participation of the Basma Foundation for Women and Child Development in Seiyun, and the Springs of Good Foundation in Aden. Table No. (2) shows the distribution of the sample items according to the type of organization.

Table (3) shows the distribution of the study sample by type of organization

Organization type	Repetition	percentage
Basma Foundation for Women and Child Development	1262	32.20%
All Girls Foundation for Development	1354	34.50%
Good Springs Foundation	1304	33.30%
the total	3920	100%

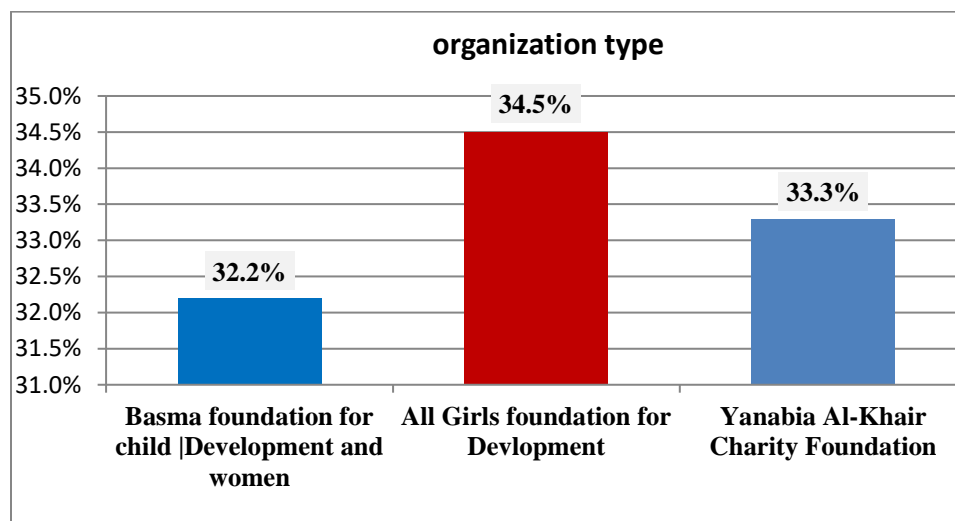


Figure No. (1) shows the distribution of the study sample by type of organization

It is clear from the previous table and figure that most of the sample members are from the category of organization (All Girls Institution) with a rate of (34.5%) of the total study sample, followed by members of the sample from (Anabi' Al-Khair Foundation) representing (33.3%), and finally (Basma Foundation for Development women and children) by (32.2%).

2.4. Demographic data analysis

The demographic data included four main variables, namely: (age, educational qualification, marital status, type of job). The following is a brief explanation of the demographic data for the study sample:

1.2.4. Description of the sample according to the age variable

Table (4) shows the distribution of the study sample according to the age variable

the age	Repetition	percentage
under 30 years old	1914	48.80%
From 31-40 years old	1197	30.50%
50-41years old	556	14.20%
More than 50 years	253	6.50%
the total	3920	100%

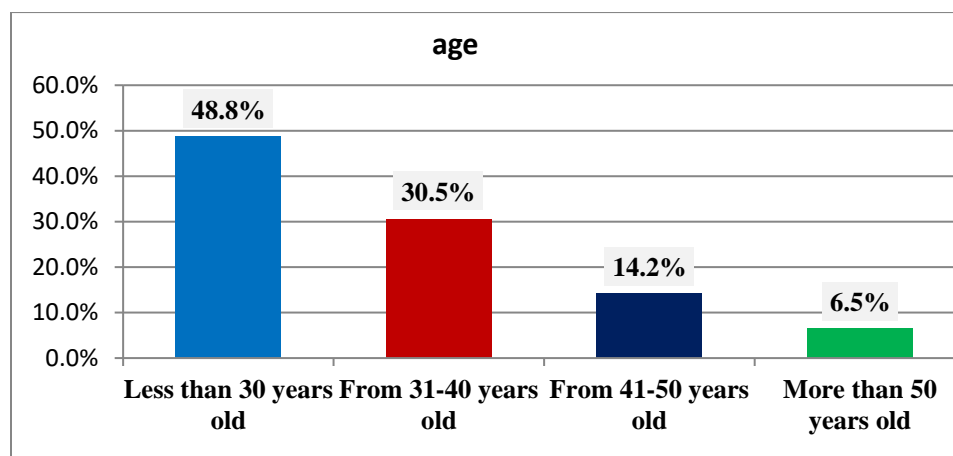


Figure No. (2) shows the distribution of the study sample according to the age variable

When analyzing the sample items according to the age variable, it was found that most of the women who were interviewed were of age (less than 30 years), and the number of respondents in this range was 1914, which constitutes about 48.8% of the sample size. They reached 1197 individuals, representing 30.5% of the sample size, then those whose ages are (from 41-50 years), they reached 556 individuals, representing 14.2%, and finally those whose ages are (more than 50 years) by 6.5%, and it can be said that Statistics indicate that women's participation in the targeted areas is progressing well, as the youngest women are the most numerous; This reflects the relative average size of Yemeni families among young people, especially in less urban or rural areas. Here it should be noted that the project was mainly based on targeting city and rural women by 60% to 40%, respectively.

2.2.4. Description of the sample items according to academic qualification

Table (5) shows the distribution of the study sample by academic qualification

Type of the job	Repetition	percentage
government sector	1155	29.50%
private sector	1166	29.70%
student	772	19.70%
Housewife	303	7.70%
not working	524	13.40%
the total	3920	100%

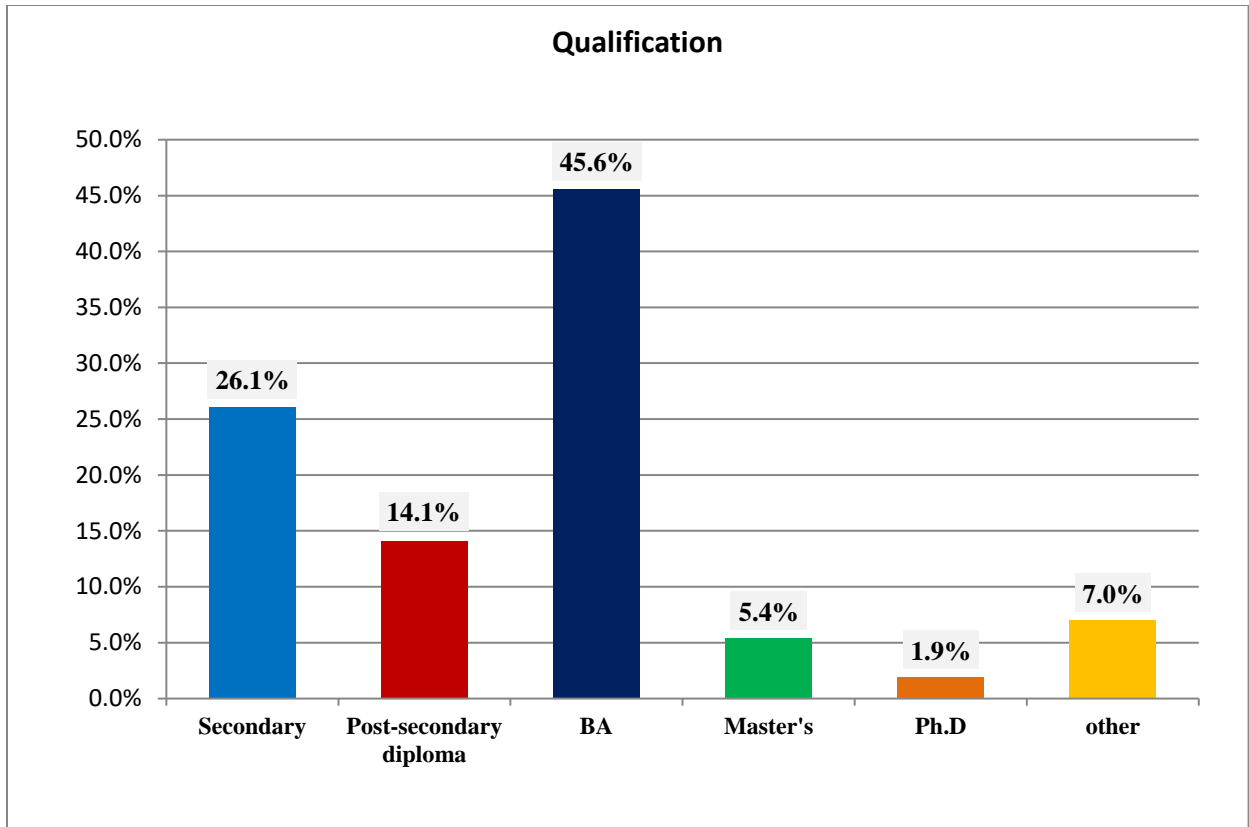


Figure No. (3) shows the distribution of the study sample by academic qualification

By analyzing the sample items according to the educational qualification, it was found that most of the women who were interviewed had the educational qualification (Bachelor's) 45.6% of the sample size, followed by the category of (secondary) qualification with a percentage of 26.1%, while the qualification (post-secondary diploma) came with a percentage of 14.1%, This is followed by (other) qualifications, with a percentage of 7% for the number of 273 items, as it was represented among (illiteracy, reading and writing, a basic certificate and the like), while those with a master's qualification amounted to about 5.4%, while the percentage of a doctorate was 1.9%. The results of the analysis of the beneficiaries according to the educational qualification variable indicate the quality of the team's selection of the sample items, and this is an indication of the diversity of the scientific background of the field survey sample, which has an impact on the diversity of the answers and the enrichment of the results, as most of the targeted women have a university qualification, and this represents approximately 46% of the volume of The sample targeted by the study, and therefore

their answer will be objective according to their scientific experience, which is a positive feature. It is also evident that there are qualifications without a bachelor's degree for the members of the study sample. The target areas for educating girls are those who hold a university qualification, and that they have great scientific and practical experience, which was shown by the study sample.

3.2.4. Description of sample items according to social status

Table (6) shows the distribution of the study sample by marital status

Marital status	Repetition	percentage
single	1702	43.40%
married	1678	42.80%
divorced	321	8.20%
widow	219	5.60%
the total	3920	100%

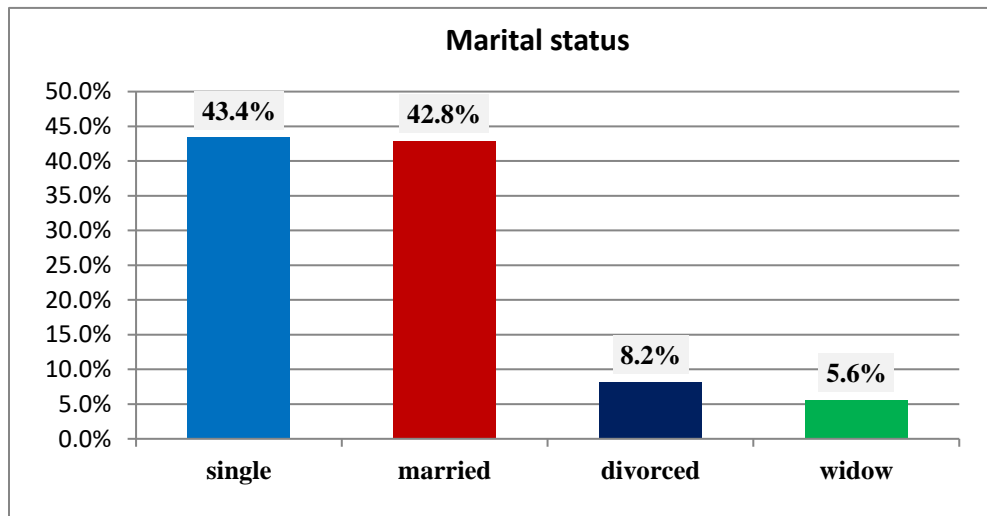


Figure No. (4) shows the distribution of the study sample by marital status

It is clear from the previous table and figure that most of the respondents in the sample, according to their marital status, are women (single) with a percentage of 43.4% of the sample size, followed by a marital status category (married) with a percentage of 42.8%. As for the two marital status categories (divorced and widowed), they came with a small percentage that ranged Between (8.2% and 5.6%), respectively, and these results indicate

that the majority of the respondents came from the category of single marital status, which is indicated by the results of the study that most of the targeted women are from the category of university qualifications, i.e. the category of female students. Marrying them after completing their university qualification, and this percentage is relatively acceptable, and also the category of married women came to a large degree, and this is an indication of the interest of Yemeni women in community participation despite their family responsibilities, and we find that the rate of women gradually decreases among divorced and widowed women.

4.2.4. Description of the sample according to the type of job

Table (7) shows the distribution of the study sample by job type

Type of the job	Repetition	percentage
government sector	1155	29.50%
private sector	1166	29.70%
student	772	19.70%
Housewife	303	7.70%
not working	524	13.40%
the total	3920	100%

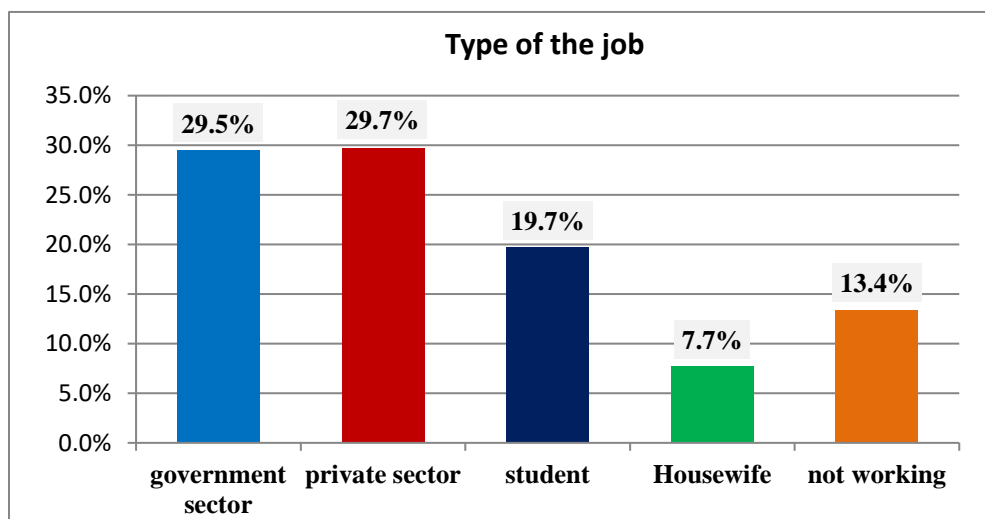


Figure No. (5) shows the distribution of the study sample by job type

It is clear from the field study data that the private sector category represents 29.7% of the target sample size, while the government sector constitutes 29.5%. As for 19.7% of them are students and 13.4% are unemployed, which is a high percentage among women, most of whom hold certificates of varying degrees. The remainder of the sample consisted of women (housewives) at a rate of 7.7%. We find that this distribution is normal; As there is some interest in targeting all job categories.

2.5. Analyzing the results of the study variables:

To analyze the results of the field study variables on enhancing the status of Yemeni women to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325) implemented by the All Girls Foundation for Development and the relevant parties, the study monitored five axes that were presented, described and analyzed as follows: follows:

1.2.5. The first axis: Knowledge of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process

Table (8) Arithmetic means and standard deviations for the paragraphs related to the first axis defined by Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process

Paragraph number	the paragraphs	arrangement	average	standard deviation	degree of approval	Verbal appreciation
1	Many Yemeni women know the contents of Security Council Resolution 1325.	4	2.86	1,268	57.20%	n't agree
2	Resolution 1325 supported the peace process in Yemen before and during the war.	2	3.05	1.107	61.00 %	neutral
3	Successive Yemeni governments support the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325.	3	2.95	1.143	59.00%	neutral
4	Implementation of UN Resolution 1325 in Yemen is possible.	1	3.59	1.083	71.80%	OK
	average first section		3.11	1.15	62.20%	neutral

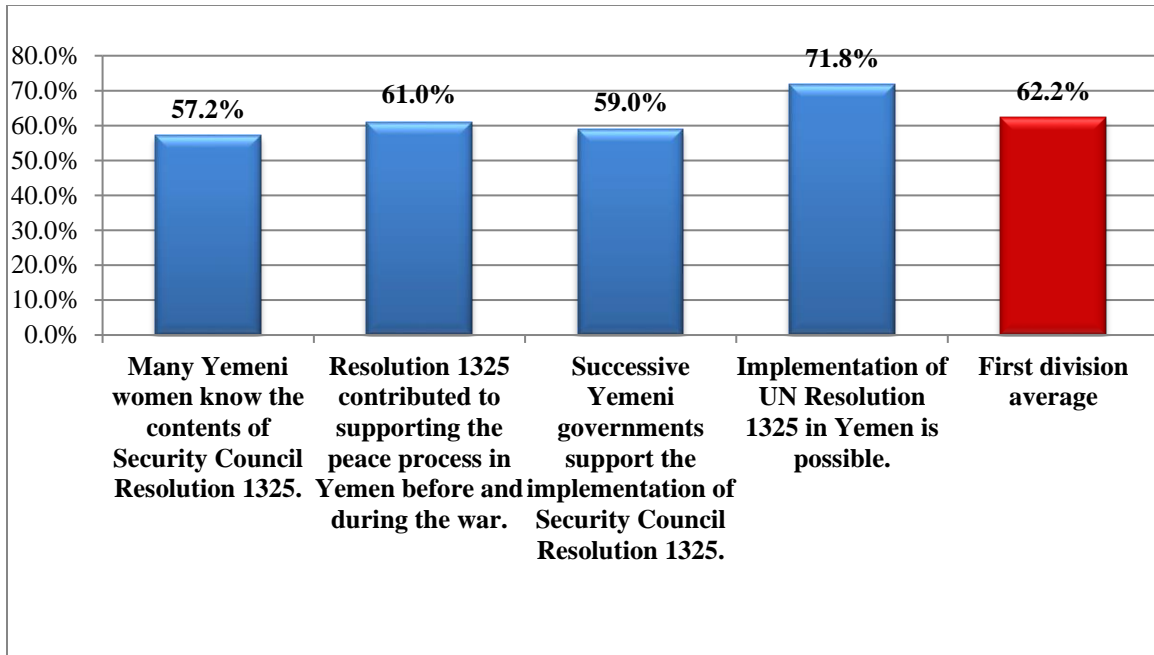


Figure No. (6) The percentage of approval of the sample's opinion estimates for the paragraphs related to the first axis defined by Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process

- The sample answered with a score of (OK) on one paragraph, which is Paragraph No. (4), which states that (the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 in Yemen is possible) with an arithmetic mean of (3.59).
- The sample responded with a score of (neutral) to two paragraphs, which are paragraphs No. (2, 3), which we explain as follows:
 - Resolution 1325 contributed to supporting the peace process in Yemen before and during the war, with an arithmetic average of (3.05).
 - Successive Yemeni governments support the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325, with an arithmetic mean of (2.95).
- The sample answered with a score of (disagreeable) on one paragraph, which is Paragraph No. (1), which states that (many Yemeni women do not know the content of Security Council Resolution No. 1325) with an arithmetic mean of (2.86).

These results indicate the ambiguity and lack of information among women. It is an indication of the weakness of the reliable media institution in disseminating truthful information among women, through their duty to work to inform women and inform them that the implementation of the Security Council resolution is possible, and to inform them of its content and its contribution

to supporting the peace process in Yemen, and for governments to work successive Yemeni women to implement it, and that they must possess the necessary skills such as communication and communication, participation in peace negotiations, and other required skills, to carry out their duties as much as possible to achieve the needs of women's rights and issues of security and peace in Yemeni society.

- The standard deviation of the average of the paragraphs of the first axis is greater than one, which indicates the dispersion of the opinions of the respondents. Looking at the average of the items of the first axis, we find that it amounted to (3.11), with a standard deviation of (1.150), and with a verbal grade (neutral). In light of this, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted. **[There is no statistically significant effect at a significant level ($\alpha < 0.05$) to know women in the areas targeted by Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process]**, It is an indication of the importance of enhancing knowledge among women in the targeted areas to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325).

And to prove the validity of this hypothesis represented by the first axis of the study in the content of the question directed to the study sample, which stipulated: Is there knowledge among women in the targeted areas of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process? The study used a One Sample T-Test with a hypothetical mean of (3.4), and the results were as shown in the following table:

Table (9) One Sample T-Test: The statistical relationship to the availability of knowledge among women in the areas targeted by Security Council Resolution No. (1325) and its impact on the peace process

total average of the paragraphs of the first section	SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	Values	significance level (sig)
				T	
Knowledge of Security Council Resolution 1325 and its impact on the peace process	3.11	0.863	62.20%	225.669	0

Source: field study

The results of the previous table showed that the value of (T) calculated between the hypothetical arithmetic mean and the arithmetic mean of the second axis was (225.669), and the difference between the arithmetic mean of the first axis of (3.11) and the hypothetical mean (3.4) is not significant, and is statistically significant at the level of significance (0.000). The result: **There is no knowledge among women in the targeted areas of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process.**

2.2.5. The second axis: empowering women economically

Table (10) The arithmetic means and standard deviations of the paragraphs related to the second axis, the economic empowerment of women

paragraph number	vertebrae	arrangement	average	standard deviation	degree of approval	Verbal Estimate
1	The current economic situation in the country negatively affects the standard of living of Yemeni women.	1	4.47	0.802	89.40%	Strongly agree
2	The women's livelihood activities implemented by the organizations have a tangible impact on improving the standard of living of Yemeni women.	4	4.01	0.965	80.20%	OK
3	Women's economic empowerment contributes to strengthening their role in building lasting peace .	2	4.14	0.878	82.80%	OK
4	Women's economic empowerment contributes to protecting them from violence of all kinds.	3	4.06	1.031	81.20%	OK
	The average of the second section		4.17	0.919	83.40%	OK

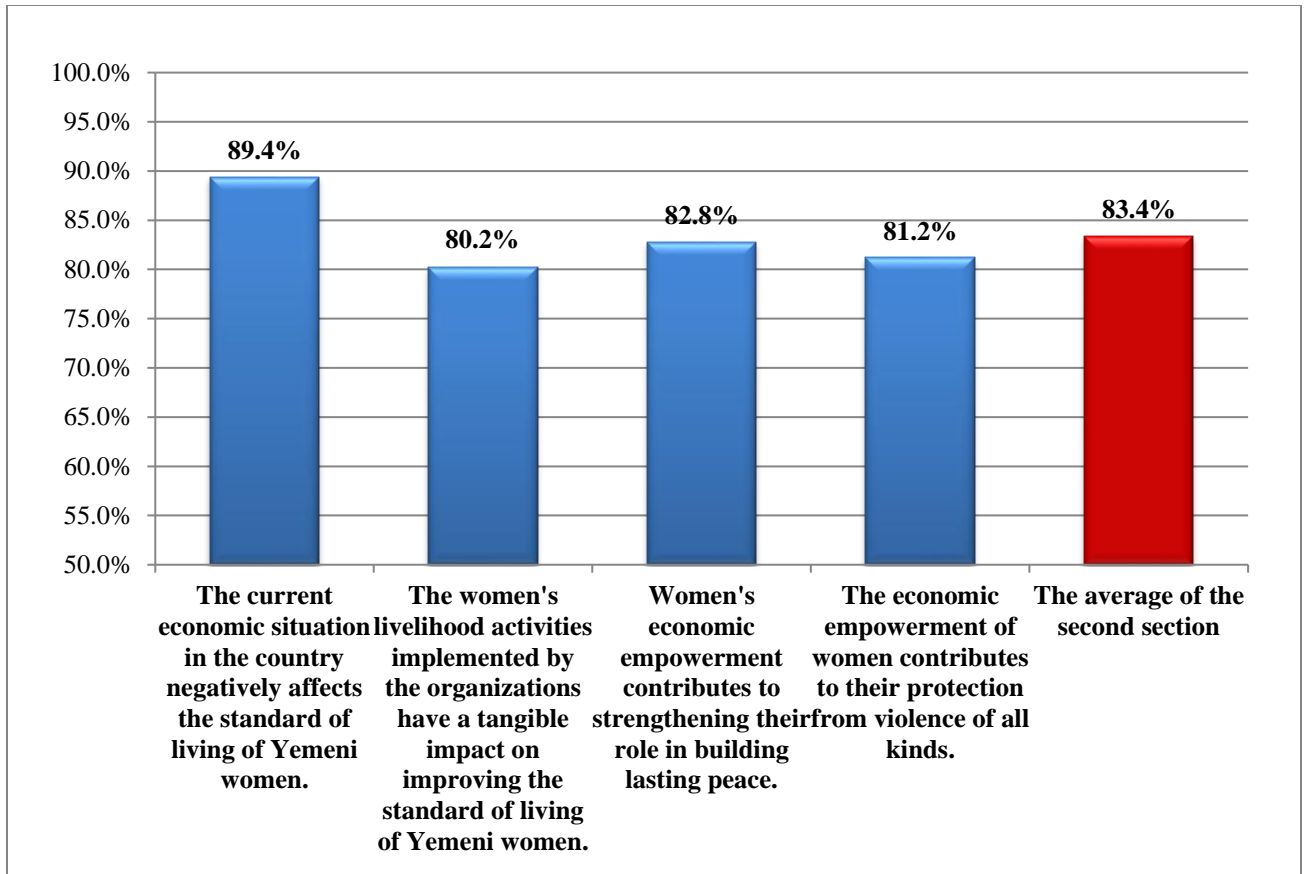


Figure No. (7) The percentage of approval of the sample's opinion estimates for the paragraphs related to the second axis, the economic empowerment of women

The previous table and figure show that the respondents agreed with a verbal estimate (agree) on all the paragraphs of the second axis; The average response for the paragraphs was (4.17), and the percentage was (83.40%), and by analyzing each of the paragraphs of the second axis according to the highest values of the arithmetic mean when the average values of the paragraphs are equal, they are arranged in descending order as follows:

- The sample answered with a score of (strongly agree) on one paragraph, which is Paragraph No. (1), which states that (the current economic situation in the country negatively affects the standard of living of Yemeni women) with an arithmetic mean of (4.47).
- The sample responded with a score of (OK) to three paragraphs, which are paragraphs No. (3, 4, 2), which we explain as follows:

The economic empowerment of women contributes to enhancing their role in building lasting peace, with an arithmetic mean of (4.14).

- The economic empowerment of women contributes to protecting them from violence of all kinds, with an arithmetic mean of (4.06).

Women's livelihood activities implemented by organizations have a tangible impact on improving the standard of living of Yemeni women. With an arithmetic mean (4.01).

- The standard deviation of the mean of the paragraphs of the second axis is less than one, which indicates that the opinions of the respondents are not divergent.

Looking at the average of the paragraphs of the second axis, we find that it was (4.17), with a standard deviation of (0.919), and with a verbal grade (OK). In light of that, the hypothesis was accepted that [**There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level ($\alpha < 0.05$) for the availability of women's economic empowerment**].

These results reveal that: the availability of economic empowerment of Yemeni women got high scores, and that the focus of women's empowerment got the highest score. confirms the depth of the negative impact of the economic situation on the lives of women; It calls for great attention to the issue of women's economic empowerment, and the importance of implementing livelihood activities that reduce the burden of the high cost of living on women. This will lead to strengthening the political role of women.

And to prove the validity of this hypothesis represented by the second axis of the study in the content of the question directed to the study sample, which stipulated that: Is there an economic empowerment of women? The study used a One Sample T-Test with a hypothetical mean of (3.4), and the results were as shown in the following table:

Table (11) One Sample T-Test: The statistical relationship to the availability of women's economic empowerment

Overall average of paragraphs second section	SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	Values	significance level (sig)
				T	
Economic empowerment of women	4.17	0.647	83.40%	403.403	0

Source: field study

The results of the previous table showed that the value of (T) calculated between the hypothetical arithmetic mean and the arithmetic mean of the second axis was (403.403), and the difference between the arithmetic mean of the second axis of (4.17) and the hypothetical mean (3.4) was significant and statistically significant at the level of significance (0.000). This result indicates To: **Availability of economic empowerment of women.**

3.2.5. The third axis: the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence

Table (12) Arithmetic means and standard deviations for the paragraphs related to the third axis, the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence

Paragraph number	the paragraphs	arrangement	average	standard deviation	degree of approval	Verbal appreciation
1	Yemeni women participate strongly in the peace process since the beginning of the war until today .	3	3.61	1,142	72.20%	OK
2	Women's participation in peace consultations is critical to building lasting peace .	1	4.06	0.928	81.20%	OK
3	Yemeni women are able to participate strongly in supporting peaceful coexistence and resolving all forms of societal conflicts .	2	4.03	0.989	80.60%	OK
	The average of the third section		3.9	1,020	78.00%	OK

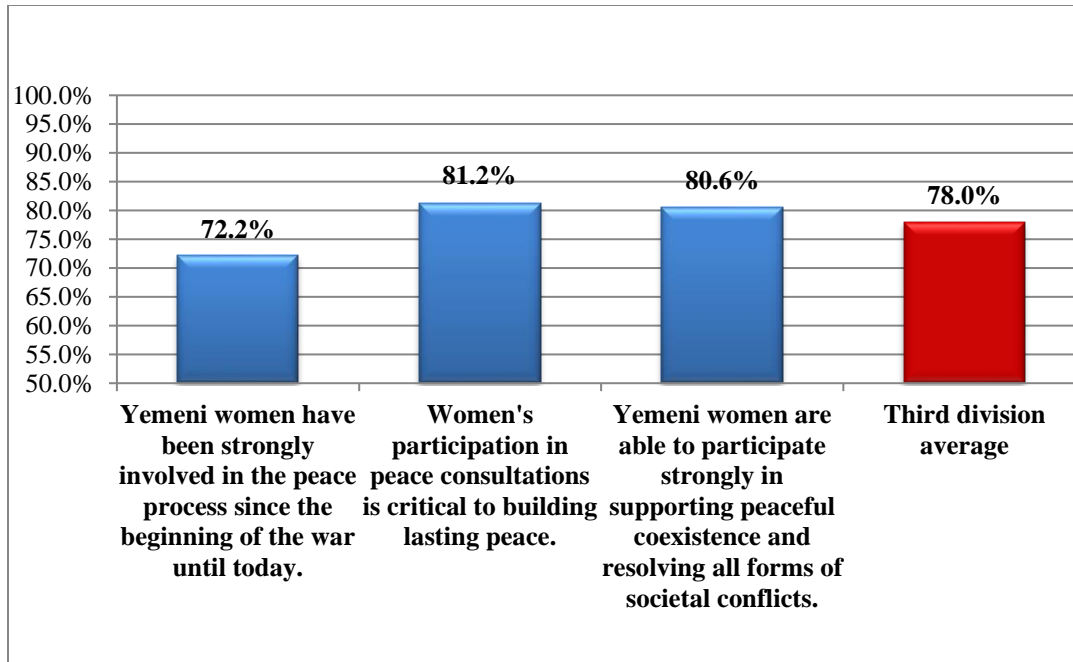


Figure No. (8) The percentage of approval of the sample's opinions for the paragraphs related to the third axis, the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence

The previous table and figure show that the respondents verbally agreed with (agree) on all the paragraphs of the third axis; The average response for the paragraphs was (3.90), and the percentage was (78%). By analyzing each of the paragraphs of the third axis according to the highest values of the arithmetic mean when the average values of the paragraphs are equal, they are arranged in descending order as follows:

- Women's participation in peace consultations is crucial to building lasting peace, with an average of (4.06).
- Yemeni women are able to participate strongly in supporting peaceful coexistence and resolving all forms of societal conflicts. With an arithmetic mean (4.03).
- Yemeni women participate strongly in the peace process since the beginning of the war until today, with an average of (3.61).
- The standard deviation of the average of the items of the third axis is slightly greater than one, which indicates the fluctuation of the opinions of the respondents.

Looking at the average of the items of the third axis, we find that it was (3.90), with a standard deviation of (1.020), and with a verbal grade (OK). In light of this, the hypothesis was accepted that **[There is a statistically significant role at a significant level ($\alpha < 0.05$) for Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence].**

The study attributes this to the fact that Yemeni women are able to participate strongly in supporting peaceful coexistence and resolving all forms of societal conflicts, despite their limited participation in peace consultations, and their lack of awareness of their roles in the peace process through the Security Council resolution, which urged women's participation in peace-making processes. resolution and peace processes, the introduction of gender integration into training and peacekeeping, and the protection of women; And the mechanisms of implementing the programs and tasks assigned to them and working to implement them on the ground.

And to prove the validity of this hypothesis represented by the third axis of the study in the content of the question addressed to the study sample, which stipulated that: Is there a role for Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence? The study used a One Sample T-Test with a hypothetical mean of (3.4), and the results were as shown in the following table:

Table (13) One Sample T-Test: The statistical relationship of the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence

total average of the vertebrae	SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	Values	significance level (sig)
Third section				T	
The role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence	3.9	1,020	78%	319,033	0

Source: field study

The results of the previous table showed that the value of (T) calculated between the hypothetical arithmetic mean and the arithmetic mean of the third axis was (319.033), and the difference between the arithmetic mean of the third axis of (3.90) and the hypothetical mean (3.4) was significant and statistically significant with a significance level of (0.000). This result indicates He pointed out: **There is a role for Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence.**

4.2.5. The fourth axis: the role of Yemeni women in facing social challenges

Table (14) Arithmetic means and standard deviations for the paragraphs related to the third axis, the role of Yemeni women in facing social challenges

paragraph number	vertebrae	arrangement	average	standard deviation	degree of approval	Verbal Estimate
1	Yemeni women are exposed to domestic and societal violence more than other women in the Arab world.	4	3.66	1.225	73.20%	OK
2	Early marriage of girls is one of the reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life, including the peacebuilding process.	3	4.05	1.046	81.00%	OK
3	Girls dropping out of education is one of the reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life , including the peacebuilding process.	1	4.21	0.933	84.20%	Strongly agree
4	Some customs and traditions are considered one of the main reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life, including the peacebuilding process.	2	4.15	0.958	83.00%	OK
	The average of the fourth section		4.02	1,041	80.40%	OK

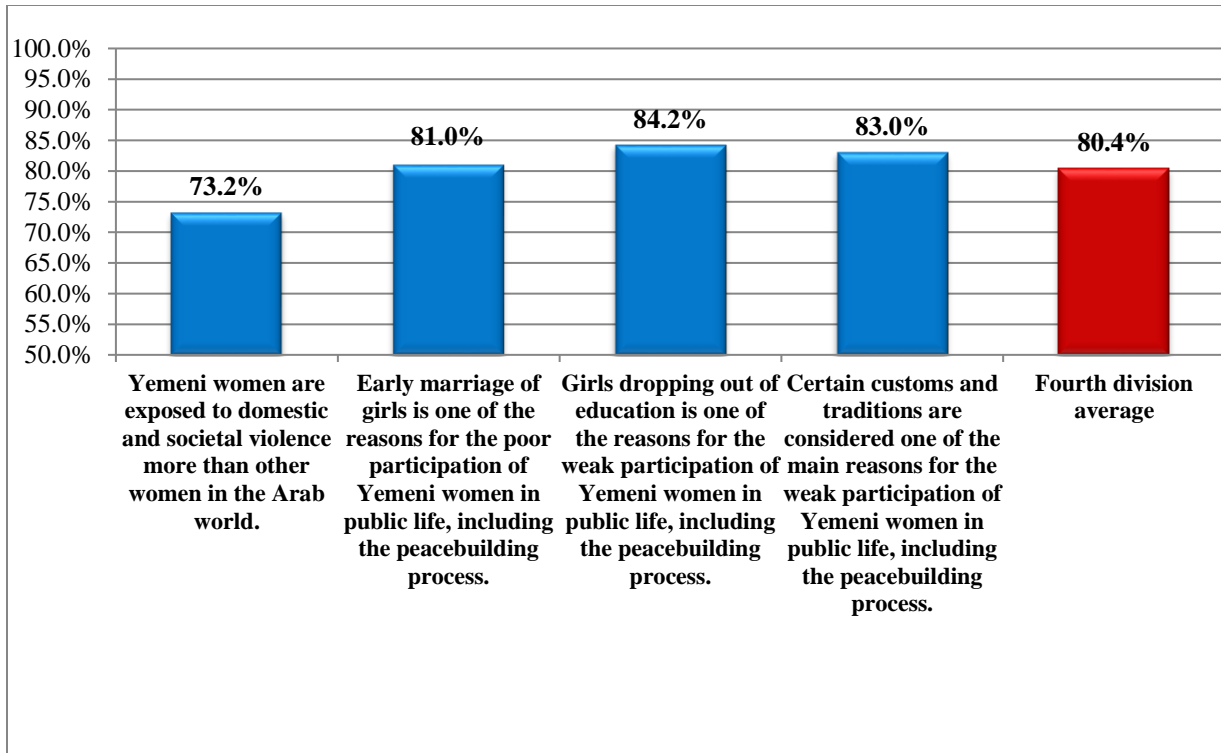


Figure No. (9) The percentage of approval of the sample's opinion estimates for the paragraphs related to the fourth axis, the role of Yemeni women in facing social challenges

The previous table and figure show that the respondents agreed with a verbal estimate (agree) on all the paragraphs of the fourth axis; The average response for the paragraphs was (4.02), and the percentage was (80.4%). By analyzing each of the paragraphs of the fourth axis according to the highest values of the arithmetic mean when the average values of the paragraphs are equal, they are arranged in descending order as follows:

- The sample answered with a score of (strongly agree) on one paragraph, which is Paragraph No. (3), which states that (girls' dropout from education is one of the reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life, including the peacebuilding process) with an average of (4.21).
- The sample responded with a score of (OK) to three paragraphs, which are paragraphs No. (4, 2, 1), and we explain them as follows:
 - Some customs and traditions are considered one of the main reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life, including the peacebuilding process. With an arithmetic mean (4.15).

- Early marriage of girls is one of the reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life, including the peacebuilding process, with an average of (4.05).
- Yemeni women are exposed to domestic and societal violence more than other women in the Arab world. with an arithmetic mean (3.66)
- The standard deviation of the mean of the paragraphs of the fourth axis is greater than one, which indicates the fluctuation of the opinions of the respondents.

Looking at the mean of the fourth axis paragraphs, we find that it was (4.02), with a standard deviation of (1.041), and with a verbal grade (OK). In light of this, the hypothesis was accepted that **[There is a statistically significant role at a significant level ($\alpha < 0.05$) for Yemeni women in facing social challenges].**

These results reveal that: The role of Yemeni women in facing social challenges received high degrees, and this reflects women's abilities to weave and establish relationships with others and their keenness to build a solid bridge between them and others. The results also showed that the level of women's role in facing social challenges was high compared to The rest of the other axes, and we attribute this to the fact that women in the targeted areas did not reach the desired rank from a social point of view as a result of the small number of women with high academic qualifications, and in the case of women with high academic qualifications and occupying high jobs, women will have an important role in facing social challenges This is an indication of giving high importance to efforts by the relevant community institutions to support girls' education and enhance their role and sense of responsibility entrusted to them in facing social challenges.

And to prove the validity of this hypothesis represented by the fourth axis of the study in the content of the question directed to the members of the study sample, which stipulated that: Is there a role for Yemeni women in facing social challenges? The study used a One Sample T-Test with a hypothetical mean of (3.4), and the results were as shown in the following table:

Table (15) One Sample T-Test: The statistical relationship of the role of Yemeni women in facing social challenges

total average of the vertebrae fourth section	SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	Values	significance level (sig)
				T	
The role of Yemeni women in facing social challenges	4.02	1,041	80.40%	335,293	0

Source: field study

The results of the previous table showed that the value of (T) calculated between the hypothetical arithmetic mean and the arithmetic mean of the fourth axis was (335.293), and the difference between the arithmetic mean of the fourth axis of (4.02) and the hypothetical mean (3.4) was significant and statistically significant with a significance level of (0.000). This result indicates He pointed out: **There is a role for Yemeni women in facing social challenges.**

5.2.5. The fifth axis: the political and legal rights of Yemeni women

Table (16) Arithmetic means and standard deviations for the paragraphs related to the fifth axis, the political and legal rights of Yemeni women

paragraph number	vertebrae	arrangement	average	standard deviation	degree of approval	Verbal Estimate
1	Women's access to their legal and political rights threatens the status of men.	5	2.78	1.375	55.60%	neutral
2	Many Yemeni women know that there are local laws that protect women from many forms of violence.	3	3.21	1.205	64.20%	neutral
3	Successive Yemeni governments granted women many of their political rights.	4	2.93	1.206	58.60%	neutral
4	Women have the right to employment and promotion opportunities on an equal basis with men.	1	4.03	1.085	80.60%	OK
5	One third of the members of the government and parliament must be Yemeni women.	2	3.75	1.204	75.00%	OK
	The average of the fifth section		3.34	1.215	66.80%	neutral

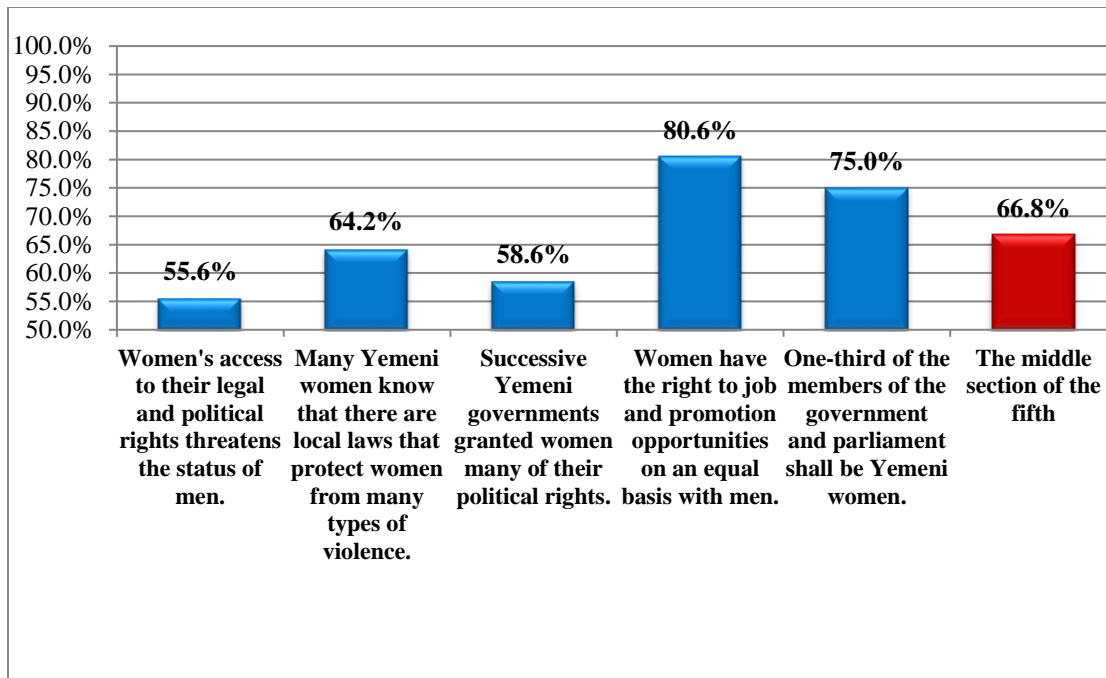


Figure No. (10) The percentage of approval of the sample's opinion estimates for the paragraphs related to the fifth axis, the political and legal rights of Yemeni women

The previous table and figure show that the respondents agreed with a verbal (neutral) estimate on all paragraphs of the fifth axis; The average response for the paragraphs was (3.34), and the percentage was (66.8%). By analyzing each of the paragraphs of the fifth axis according to the highest values of the arithmetic mean when the average values of the paragraphs are equal, they are arranged in descending order as follows:

- The sample responded with a score of (OK) to two paragraphs, which are paragraphs No. (4, 5), which we explain as follows:
 - Women have the right to job and promotion opportunities on an equal basis with men, with an arithmetic mean of (4.03).
 - One-third of the members of the government and parliament must be Yemeni women, with an arithmetic mean of (3.75).
- The sample answered with a score of (neutral) on three paragraphs, namely paragraphs No. (2, 3, and 1), which we explain as follows:

- Many Yemeni women know that there are local laws that protect women from many types of violence, with an arithmetic mean of (3.21).
- Successive Yemeni governments granted women many of their political rights, with an arithmetic mean of (2.93).
- Women's access to their legal and political rights threatens the status of men, with an arithmetic mean of (2.78).
- The standard deviation of the mean of the paragraphs of the fourth axis is greater than one, which indicates the fluctuation of the opinions of the respondents.

Looking at the mean of the items of the fifth axis, we find that it was (3.34), with a standard deviation of (1.215), and with a verbal grade (neutral). In light of this, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted that **[There is no statistically significant effect at a significant level ($\alpha < 0.05$) for the availability of political and legal rights for Yemeni women]**.

These results reveal that: Poor availability of political and legal rights for Yemeni women, where this axis received weak scores, as the degree of approval indicates impartiality to the ambiguity of the information and the weakness of the reliable media institution in transmitting the relevant and truthful information. This also appears in the answer to the fifth question, with only agreement, without strongly agreeing; It is an indication of the weakness of the political movement advocating this principle to convince women and society of it.

And that women's awareness of their political work is crucial in enhancing women's effectiveness in establishing lasting peace in Yemen, and enhancing their ability to form effective relationships with activists in the peacebuilding process, through the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325), in addition to their practice Legal rights and knowledge of strengths and weaknesses will directly contribute to improving their role in making crucial decisions to establish peace and community security.

And to prove the validity of this hypothesis represented by the fifth axis of the study in the content of the question directed to the study sample, which stipulated: Are the political and legal rights available to Yemeni women? The study used a One Sample T-Test with a hypothetical mean of (3.4), and the results were as shown in the following table:

Table (17) One Sample T-Test: The statistical relationship of the availability of political and legal rights for Yemeni social women

total average of the vertebrae	SMA	standard deviation	Relative importance	Values	significance level (sig)
Fifth section				T	
Availability of political and legal rights for Yemeni women	3.34	1,215	66.80%	290,895	0

Source: field study

The results of the previous table showed that the value of (T) calculated between the hypothetical arithmetic mean and the arithmetic mean of the fifth axis was (290.895). The result: **the lack of political and legal rights for Yemeni women.**

2.6. The overall results of the study axes:

Table (18) The arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for the study axes

M	axes	arrangement	SMA	standard deviation	degree of approval	Verbal Estimate
1	The first section : Knowledge of Security Council Resolution 1325 and its impact on the peace process	5	3.11	1,150	62.20%	neutral
2	The second section : Economic empowerment of women	1	4.17	0.919	83.40%	OK
3	The third section :The role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence	3	3.9	1,020	78.00%	OK
4	Fourth section :Yemeni Women Facing Social Challenges	2	4.02	1.041	80.40%	OK
5	Fifth section :political and legal rights	4	3.34	1.215	66.80%	neutral
	The general average of all dimensions		3.71	1.069	74.20%	OK

The previous table shows the arrangement of the study variables according to the arithmetic average of the axes of the study as a whole, which amounted to (3.71) with a standard deviation of (1.069), and the degree of measurement (ok). In light of this, it was found that there is a role:

[To enhance the status of Yemeni women to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325)].

Section III

Summary of findings and recommendations

This report includes a summary of the results of the field study of (3920) targeted women in three regions (Aden, Mukalla, Seiyun). The content of this report was formulated based on a questionnaire that was carefully and carefully prepared according to common scientific rules. And in consultation and coordination with those concerned in the **All Girls Foundation for Development** - Sana'a and with the participation of the Basma Foundation for Women and Child Development and the Springs of Good Foundation, and with the cooperation of branch offices in the targeted cities, and that the main research unit in this report (Yemeni Women for Peace) is women, who are the main expressors of The family as representing half of society, and for being responsible and concerned with the Security Council resolution. The questionnaire included the topic of enhancing the status of Yemeni women to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325), and (3920) questionnaires were analyzed, and in order to obtain good and credible results, all scientific methods and tools used in the studies were used. Similar, statistical tables, graphics or charts were used to describe, display and analyze the results with high accuracy and with a great degree of confidence, as well as the statistical analysis program known as (SPSS). The questionnaire included two parts, the first section: demographic data, and the second section: study indicators, and it included five main axes, the first: women's knowledge of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process, the second: women's economic empowerment, and the third: the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence, and the fourth: the role of Yemeni women in facing social challenges, and the fifth: the political and legal rights of Yemeni women. The field study is as follows:

First: the results

- **Demographic data results:**

- The majority of women in the age group is less than 30 years old, at a rate of 48.8%.
- The majority of women hold a bachelor's degree, with a rate of 45.6%.

- The majority of women fall into the category of (single women) with a percentage of 43.4%, and (married women) with a percentage of 42.8%.
- The majority of women in the job category (private sector) with a rate of 29.7%, and (the government sector) with a rate of 29.5%, which is an indication of the competition of the two sectors to employ women and benefit from their energies. The percentage of 19.7% is female students, 13.4% are unemployed, and 7.7% are unemployed. % Housewife.
- **Respondents answered with a (neutral) degree in the first axis: Women's knowledge of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process as follows:**
 - Implementation of UN Resolution 1325 in Yemen is possible, with an arithmetic mean of (3.59).
 - Resolution 1325 contributed to supporting the peace process in Yemen before and during the war, with an arithmetic average of (3.05).
 - Successive Yemeni governments support the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325, with an arithmetic average of (2.95).
 - Many Yemeni women know the content of Security Council Resolution No. 1325, with an arithmetic mean of (2.86).
- **The respondents answered with a score of (ok) in the second axis: economic empowerment of women, with a rate of (83.40%), stating that:**
 - The current economic situation in the country negatively affects the standard of living of Yemeni women, with an arithmetic mean of (4.47).
 - The economic empowerment of women contributes to enhancing their role in building lasting peace, with an arithmetic mean of (4.14).
 - The economic empowerment of women contributes to protecting them from violence of all kinds, with an arithmetic mean of (4.06).
 - Women's livelihood activities implemented by organizations have a tangible impact on improving the standard of living of Yemeni women. With an arithmetic mean (4.01).

- **The respondents answered with a score of (OK) in the third axis: the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence, with a rate of (78%), as follows:**

 - Women's participation in peace consultations is crucial to building lasting peace, with an average of (4.06).
 - Yemeni women are able to participate strongly in supporting peaceful coexistence and resolving all forms of societal conflicts. With an arithmetic mean (4.03).
 - Yemeni women participate strongly in the peace process since the beginning of the war until today, with an average of (3.61).
- **The respondents answered with a score of (ok) in the fourth axis: the role of Yemeni women in facing social challenges, with a rate of (80.4%), stating that:**

 - Girls dropping out of education is one of the reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life, including the peacebuilding process, with an average of (4.21).
 - Some customs and traditions are considered one of the main reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life, including the peacebuilding process. With an arithmetic mean (4.15).
 - Early marriage of girls is one of the reasons for the weak participation of Yemeni women in public life, including the peacebuilding process, with an average of (4.05).
 - Yemeni women are exposed to domestic and societal violence more than other women in the Arab world. with an arithmetic mean (3.66).
- **The respondents answered with a score of (neutral) in the fifth axis: the political and legal rights of Yemeni women, with a rate of (66.8%), stating that:**

 - Women have the right to job and promotion opportunities on an equal basis with men, with an arithmetic mean of (4.03).
 - One-third of the members of the government and parliament must be Yemeni women, with an arithmetic mean of (3.75).

- Many Yemeni women know that there are local laws that protect women from many types of violence, with an arithmetic mean of (3.21).
- Successive Yemeni governments granted women many of their political rights, with an arithmetic mean of (2.93).
- Women's access to their legal and political rights threatens the status of men, with an arithmetic mean of (2.78).
- **The results of the first axis proved:** the lack of knowledge of women in the targeted areas of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its impact on the peace process, where the mean was (3.11) and the standard deviation was (1.150), i.e. weak.
- **The results of the second axis proved: the importance of women's economic empowerment,** as the mean was (4.17) with a standard deviation of (0.919), i.e., with a high degree.
- **The results of the third axis proved:** There is a role for Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence, where the mean was (3.90) and the standard deviation was (1.020), i.e. with a high degree.
- **The results of the fourth axis proved:** There is a role for Yemeni women in facing social challenges, where the average was (4.02) and a standard deviation (1.041), i.e., with a high degree.
- **The results of the fifth axis proved:** the lack of political and legal rights for Yemeni women, where the average was (3.34) and a standard deviation (1.215), i.e. a weak degree.
- **The results of the field study proved:** that there is a role to enhance the position of Yemeni women to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325), where the mean (3.71) and a standard deviation (1.069) were high.

Second: Recommendations

The study recommends the following:

- Invite those in charge of civil society institutions to increase awareness among women about enhancing the status of Yemeni women to contribute to the

establishment of lasting peace in Yemen through United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325).

- Improving the economic level of Yemeni women for its contribution to strengthening their role in building peace in society, and contributes to protecting them from violence of all kinds
- The continuation of livelihood activities by organizations due to its tangible impact on improving the standard of living of Yemeni women.
- Enhancing women's participation in peace consultations due to its importance in building lasting peace and resolving societal conflicts.
- Reducing girls' dropout from education, customs and traditions, and early marriage of girls, given that they are among the main reasons for Yemeni women's non-participation in public life and the peacebuilding process.
- Giving women the right to work and promotion opportunities on an equal basis with men, as well as their right to parliament, spreading awareness and laws to protect them against violence, and working to promote women's access to their political and legal rights.
- Preparing and implementing courses and workshops to train women on educational programs on the role of Yemeni women in the peace process and peaceful coexistence, and their role in facing social challenges.