



## Introduction

Discrimination based on ethnic , color and ethnic backgrounds constitutes ,according to the provisions of international humanitarian law and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of human rights, a collective attack on the absolute human value and personality of the target groups so that, according to this concept, it becomes easier for the sovereign nationalities in society to deal with enslaved minorities as inferior human beings and thus forcibly deprive Social and health welfare, rights of political and parliamentary representation and opportunities for fair participation in the management of the country's public affairs.

It's a picture of the prevailing and inherited against a coven akhdam of Yemen, where poverty and misery and destitution and misery and isolation and inferiority localized in the vicinity of our things live in its entirety on the history of sin and long of repression and oppression and the humiliation and deprivation, forced devoted to me the rhythm of the doctrines of the criticism of racism and fantasies of power and ancestral heritage in the vicinity of the political relations Belarus ( tribes ) despite the fact that our population of approximately two million people, almost 9 – 10 % of the population of Yemen over the control of the Revolutionary Grand National witnessed by our country over a century ago , Starting from the formation of seeds, the first training system of the rule of Imam Yahya Hamid al-Din 1912 , and which were embodied in the policy remained the deepening marginalization West ,sectarian, ethnic , and revolutions that have called to abolish the differences between the classes Thor 26 September and 14 October and through the rest of the unity of Yemen on 22 May and the end are the current challenges , the confidence of young people , the Inca did not result in its entirety for any little change in the new relations of different national and Grill , where the change was slight , it allows their children to engage in education , it was notable in rural attributed , Did not rise to the level of cancellation of marginalization , and integration in the community , with the exception of human experience is unique of the October Revolution of 1963 in the southern belt, which succeeded the government sector in the hate the reality of civilian alive and real soon relapsed after two decades and almost because of its lack as a humanitarian dimension of the legislative and constitutional by its close association with the then-perceptions of confidence that characterized the political and ideological increased that experience setback after the establishment of the unit and the structure of the University of tribal government more than ever before, which helped me events setback like the South who are in better than that of the North.

Despite all these challenges, the historical periods of Yemen beginning of the revolution of September and October through unity and confidence of young people and what we're talking about a political settlement (the Gulf initiative ) was not only the stations consist include in their results , but it happens we hope to represent this latter pinch the date to use to participate , the events of the desired change in social relations national , Where Plan International Support are "pro-minority rights" is our stress and fear for the lack of encouraging signs give us hope to get the opportunity to participate where our representation in the forces of the National Dialogue Conference did not move until the moment Asuka and the rest of the categories and slides politics and social class and other denominational that I got to represent them exclusive in the framework of the policy polarization and sharing according to the



philosophy of social respectability specific rights and privileges of citizenship guaranteed by the various groups and local communities with the exception of layer set according to historical perceptions inherited the sake of clarity and realism , Function at the same time on the depth of the crisis of moral appointed by this society, seeking for freedom will not be able to get her confirmation unless you are available for all the citizens of this country, without exception , alone ( Coven akhdam of marginalized right ) didn't seem like even now, in the shadow of the thick edges of the garrison any hopes or the requirements of the class and on the lines of those that looms by the movement of the south and the Houthis as a minority sectarian movements and Al-Tuhami and supporters of the cause attributed , And my tribal and religious radical that seeks the edges to create a new national identity based on reverence for the relations partisan and ancestral tribal or on the basis of not exclude them from the equation of . state of the National

This is the reality that also applies to our absent vision of the AL-akhdam clan ( as an ethnic minority )excluded and marginalized in the current chaos in terms of formulating its goals and our liberation aspirations and determining the subjective basis of the form and content of cultural and class identity that we should lay down in the future in the midst of ethnic, class and sectarian pluralism, which is currently the most important element in refining and determining the form and content of the new .national identity being formulated in the rhythm of chaos

Surrounding the phenomenon of poverty , which is the economic situation in which an individual lacks sufficient income to obtain the minimum levels of health care ,food , clothing and education , and each of us is one of the necessary needs to secure a decent standard of life and live with dignity, as well as unemployment, this state of unemployment, in Yemen in general and Taiz governorate in particular, is these kinship constructions are gradually moving towards modernity and cosmic integration due to the . globalization movement that the world is witnessing following the technological revolution

Among the reasons that affect the growth of the phenomena of poverty and unemployment are the weak successes of economic development ratios and the restructuring policies of the national economy and its public institutions in 1995 based on the demands of financial institutions

It calls for the abandonment of many government support policies for public sector institutions, basic goods and services. The situation is made worse by the reports of the fourth conference on population policies, which was held in December 2007, which concluded that the humanitarian market for members of society affects in a way the changes in the demographic phenomenon of population growth in Yemen, as it contributes to the expansion of the problems of poverty and unemployment.it has been proven that the goals of population policy to reduce population growth to the level of 2.5% in the past two decades .have completely stalled to reach the increase according to forecasts to (65 million people) by 2035

Yemen is one of the poorest countries, ranking 146th out of 178 countries included

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## International Civil Rights and politics

There have been several reports of serious human rights violations in the context of the government's response to the protests following the 2016 elections, including deaths, detentions, acts of torture and ill-treatment and criminal charges (33). Joint paper 2 also referred to reports of violent repression in the context of mass demonstrations in 2019 protesting the government's proposed health and education reforms, resulting in several deaths (43)

**(Article 11)** (1) - every person accused of a crime is considered innocent until proven guilty of it by law in a public trial in which he has been provided with all the necessary guarantees to defend himself.

2- No person shall be convicted of a crime for any act or omission that did not constitute an offense under national or international law at the time, nor shall he be punished more severely than that which was in force at the time the criminal act was committed.

**(Article 12)** no one may be subjected to arbitrary interference in his private life, family affairs, housing and correspondence, and campaigns guarantee his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to be protected by law from such interference or such campaigns.

**(Article 13)** 1 - everyone has the right to freedom of movement and to choose his place of residence within the borders of the state.

.2- everyone has the right to leave a country, including his own, and to return to his country.-

**(Article 14)** 1. everyone has the right to seek and enjoy refuge in other countries to escape persecution.

2 - this right cannot be invoked if there is already a prosecution arising from a non-political crime or for acts that undermine the purposes and principles of the United Nations

. **(Article 15)** 1. everyone has the right to acquire a nationality

.2- a person may not be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality or of the right to change his nationality

**(Article 16)** 1 - men and women, when they realize the age of puberty, have the right to marry and start a family, without restriction due to race, nationality or religion. They are equal in rights upon marriage, during the establishment of marriage and upon its completion.

2- the marriage shall not be concluded except by the consent of the parties and the intended marriage is fully consented and not disliked

3- the family is the natural and fundamental cell in society, and it has the right to liquefy with the protection of society and the state

. **(Article 17)** 1. everyone has the right to exercise, individually and in association with others



2- .no one may be arbitrarily deprived of a queen .

**(Article 18)** - everyone is entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and this right includes his freedom to change his religion or belief, and his freedom to manifest his religion or belief by worshiping, conducting rituals, practicing and teaching alone or with a group, in front of the mullah or separately.

**(Article 19)** - everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and this right includes his freedom to hold opinions without harassment, and to seek, receive and impart news and ideas to others, by any means and regardless of borders.

**(Article 20) 1.** everyone has the right to participate freely in peaceful meetings and associations.

2- no one may be forced to belong to an association.

**(Article 21) 1** - everyone has the right to participate in the management of the public affairs of a town, either directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2- . everyone, equally with others, has the right to hold public office in his country.

3- the will of the people is vested with the authority to govern, and This Will must be manifested through fair elections held by universal suffrage on an equal basis among voters and by secret voting and an equivalent procedure in terms of ensuring freedom of voting.

**(Article 22)** every person, as a member of society, has the right to social security and has the right to be provided, through national effort and international cooperation, in accordance with the structure and resources of each individual, with economic, social and cultural rights that are indispensable for his dignity and for the free development of his personality.

**(Article 23) 1.** everyone has the right to work, to freedom of choice, to just and satisfactory working conditions and to protection from unemployment.

2- all individuals, without any discrimination, have the right to equal pay for equal work.

3- everyone who works has the right to a just and satisfactory remuneration that guarantees him and his family a life of dignity, supplemented, where appropriate, by other means of social protection.

4- everyone has the right to establish trade unions with others and join them in order to protect his interests.

**(Article 24)** everyone has the right to rest and leisure, in particular to a reasonable limitation of working hours and to periodic paid holidays.



**(Article 25)** (1) everyone who has a standard of living sufficient to ensure the health and well - being of himself and his family, especially in terms of food, clothing, housing, medical care and the necessary social services, has the right to security in cases of unemployment, illness, disability, luxury, old age or .other circumstances beyond his control, losing his livelihood

2- mothers and children have the right to special care and assistance. All children have the right to enjoy the same social protection, whether born in or out of wedlock.

**(Article 26)** 1. everyone has the right to education. Education should be provided free of charge, at least at the primary and basic levels. Primary education is compulsory. Technical and vocational education shall be open to the public. Higher education shall be available to all according to their competence.

2- education should aim at the full development of the human personality and the promotion of respect for Human Rights and fundamental freedoms. It should also promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial or religious groups, and support the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations.

**(Article 27)** 1. everyone has the right to participate freely in the cultural life of society, to enjoy the arts, to contribute to scientific progress and the benefits that result from it.

2- for each person to protect the moral and material interests arising from any scientific, literary or artistic production of the industry.

**(Article 28)** everyone has the right to enjoy a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration can be fully realized.

**(Article 29)** 1. every individual has a duty to the community, the social in which alone his personality .can develop fully freely

2- no individual, in exercising his rights and freedoms, shall be subject only to the restrictions established by law, aimed exclusively at ensuring due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others, and the just fulfillment of the requirements of virtue, public order and the well-being of all in a democratic society.

3- in no case may these rights be exercised in a manner contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.





**(Article 30)** this declaration does not contain any provision that may be interpreted in such a way as to imply that any State, group, or individual has the right to carry out any activity or any act aimed at .destroying any of the rights and freedoms provided for therein

## **Second: - the most urgent human rights challenges faced by minorities(marginalized)**

### **1:in the political participation of minorities**

- Marginalized people do not participate in elections in general (as voters or candidates) so that they have a great weight in society and the reason for this is the poverty that surrounds them and the racist .view of society and the state of them in terms of racism
- There is no party or political component in the Republic of Yemen that nominated one of the marginalized for a position in that party, but they took them as members only to ascend them to the position they want, and the Yemeni parliament has (301) members and there is not a single member of .the marginalized to represent them in Parliament

In the local council there are(7720) complex and there is not a single complex for this category to represent them , similarly in the Shura Council there are (111) complex and there is no complex for this segment to represent, and the Council of ministers there are (33) Ministerial rights and there is no right for this segment to be represented in the ministry, and also the degree of deputy minister there are (220) the degree of deputy minister and there is no representative for this category, there are Assistant Undersecretary and there are (433) undersecretaries and there is no one to represent this segment in these positions, and the governors of the provinces and their number (21) a governorate and there is no representative for them in any governorate, as well as the laziness of the governorate and their promise is almost (30) and they do not have a governorate representative representing them , and there are general managers and their number is (5157) general manager grade and there is no one to represent .them

### **2:Political Rights**

- Bridging trust between citizens and the state by respecting the law and Human Rights.
- Creating legal conditions and controls for arrests, especially the arrest of politicians, human rights defenders and journalists.
- The state must be a civil one, free from tribal, partisan, sectarian and racist control.
- The Yemeni constitution guarantees the right of political asylum to escape injustice and he has the right to survive on his own and not be held accountable and compensated for torture and cruel treatment degrading his dignity and humanity.



- The right of political affiliation and constitutional pluralism.
- Equitable distribution of urban projects and Prophet greetings among the provinces.

### **3: Social Rights**

- Provide social security for the unemployed and The unable to work.
- Stop liquidation practices against marginalized groups.
- The sufficiency of the Yemeni citizen who is unable to work (marginalized groups).
- Solving the problem of cleaners and their salary adjustments.
- Labor protection by activating the wage law, which provides for giving the worker a wage commensurate with the amount of currency.
- Attention to the family because it is the foundation of society.
- The right to create labor waste for all professions and trades in a way that guarantees the rights of every individual.

### **4: educational, cultural and intellectual rights**

- Compulsory and free education at all academic and university levels.
- Work on a mechanism to eliminate illiteracy and educate marginalized adults.
- The spread of scientific research centers in order to achieve the desired development in all fields.
- Support scientific research financially and morally.
- Fight against racial discrimination at all stages of Education.
- The outputs of education must meet the requirements of the labor market.
- Attention to the educational staff through training, qualification and improvement of the material situation.
- Fairness in the distribution of scholarships according to the criterion of excellence only.
- Providing educational aids in educational facilities and developing educational approaches according to international standards that ensure excellent educational outcomes and provide them to be accessible to all students.
- Spreading awareness of private and public rights in order to preserve them.



- Establishing intellectual and cultural forums for creative and talented intellectuals and raising the level of intellectual, scientific and cultural awareness through the establishment of scientific research centers to achieve the desired development in all fields and the state guarantees freedom of thought and opinion.
- Protecting the opinion, expression and criticism of literary and the rights of journalists and creators and providing the necessary legal guarantees for professional practice.
- Conducting awareness programs accompanying the curriculum to take into account the psychological aspects and protect students from the dangers of faith dropout.

### Third: poverty and unemployment among the marginalized in Yemen.

Statistics show a rise in the ratio of the rate of increase of the population which has doubled over the past two decades ( 11 million people ) in 1994 to ( 21 million people ) of 2004 and the high unemployment rate ( 9% ) in 1998 to ( 16% ) in 2004 according to the survey budget for the year 2007 , the imbalance in population growth and the rate of economic growth , where the first (0,3%) , while the second (2%) , The valley of the exponential growth of the numbers of residents to the breadth of the size of the labor force if it's reached the preparation of individuals in different age groups that will be the total lab our force age ( 15 to 64 years ) ( 10769567 ) , (51%), non-customer users of the total lab our force 15 years and according to the labour force survey for the year 2004 amounted 32,9 nearly two-thirds of the labor force outside of the operating circuit , and with the increased work force at an annual rate of ( rising force, the actual work of ( 38,5% ) To ( 3.3 ) 4,3), the rate of jobs that the job market was only (39,2%) and thus the unemployment rate to annual (2,6%) is considered Young in the age group 15/24 year , they are most affected by unemployment has reached the unemployment rate among the class what helps (18%) in official reports and beyond ( 28,3%) according to the assessment report: poverty in Yemen, involving the government of Yemen, represented in the Central Bureau of Statistics to the gap of UNICEF and the World Bank ( Poverty Assessment report in Yemen, 2007 )

And the European Union paper , issued in 2007 , refers to the growing poverty in Yemen due to the decline in the GDP rate from ( 4.6% ) in 2001 to (2%) in 2004 and the resulting more unemployment , thus pushing other numbers of the population towards the abyss of poverty , where the report showed that (25%) of the population live on the equivalent of (1 dollar ) per day (40%) of the population live on two U.S. dollars a day, bringing the number of poor this is not enough for an individual to spend to get the . necessities of life for lunch without talking about health, education and clothing

The social analysis report prepared by the World Bank in 2006 was based on a number of indicators of poverty in Yemen, the first of which is that half of the population falls below the poverty line, (46%) of children under the age of five suffer from low weight, and the number of deaths among children under .five reached 94 thousand

### - poverty and unemployment in Taiz governorate





Analysis Tazi ranks first in terms of population, as its percentage of population (12.2%) of the total Republic of Yemen and also ranks first in total poverty at the governorate level according to the family budget survey 2005-2006 (242,262) and the poverty rate reached (14.41%)

From the above, we can draw a number of social phenomena that are an actual result of the growing phenomenon of discrimination, poverty and unemployment, including the high dropout rate from education, the spread of diseases, the high divorce rate, malnutrition, rising crime, the spread of terrorism and the culture of violence, as well as the imbalance between the two inputs and outputs of education, the inability of labor markets to absorb graduates in light of a clear weakness in the process of investment in productive projects, and the decline in the average per capita income and the leading family dependency ratio. The absence of the role of social welfare and social security institutions, and the poor distribution of development projects at the sectoral and geographical levels have greatly compounded the existence of the demographic difference between rural and urban. In order to alleviate the phenomenon of unemployment and combat poverty, the community partnership, poverty and unemployment team has come up with visions and proposals, which we summarize in the following.

## Visions and proposals

### 1- First in the field of legislative policy

- 1- Developing the investment law to include some of its texts and provisions in explicit texts that provide investors and employees with decent and rewarding access to their rights.
- 2- Monitoring the level of implementation of the investment law and the extent to which it covers issues affecting the phenomenon of racial discrimination.
- 3- Periodic review of the investment law and other relevant laws in force that provide a supportive enabling environment to face the phenomenon of racial discrimination and unemployment among young people.
- 4- Activating the laws related to the Prevention of the phenomenon of begging and the phenomenon of child labor.

### 2- Secondly, in the economic sphere

The Republic of Yemen reaffirmed its commitment to the provisions and articles of the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights and ratified it on 16-11-1986. The political and economic developments in Yemen at the beginning of the nineties and until today have contributed greatly to the assimilation of the requirements of fulfilling international obligations towards many international charters and covenants aimed at protecting human rights, including civil and political rights, as well as



economic, social and cultural rights, in addition to the rights of women and children, the declaration against racial discrimination, the right to work and other international principles and conventions.

From this point of view, the Republic of Yemen has been and will continue to be the first within the framework of the Arab and international group in ratifying international covenants and covenants aimed at preserving human dignity, freedom and rights.

Although these rights have received less attention than those paid to civil rights and politics, more serious attention is now devoted to ensuring that people are protected as full persons based on a perspective that allows them to simultaneously realize rights, freedoms and social justice.

The Yemeni society is characterized by a traditional tribal agricultural society that lived in periods that lived in the periods before the Yemeni revolution, conditions that were excessive in their ugliness and inhumanity, and severe backwardness was the hallmark of all aspects of the life of the Yemeni society. Over the past three decades, Yemeni society has witnessed significant transformations at the economic, social, cultural, demographic and political levels that have been achieved within the framework of development efforts. The reunification of Yemen on May 22, 1990, opened up wider horizons for further transformations, especially with the adoption of democracy and the encroachment of politics as the basis of the political system in the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen, thereby expanding the participation base for backward sectors, categories and segments of society, in particular the marginalized group, which endured the greatest suffering and manifestations of backwardness and deprivation in the past.

Based on the provisions of the Constitution in Article IX that " the economic policy of the state shall be based on scientific planning, in order to ensure the optimal utilization of all resources and the development and development of the capabilities of all sectors in various fields of economic and social development and within the framework of the general plan of the state to serve the public interest and the national economy," the Yemeni government has been preparing medium-term development plans and programs since the establishment of the Blessed unity in May 1990. This was reinforced in the preparation of comprehensive and sectoral long-term strategic visions to represent a guide of action for state institutions at the central and local levels and at the level of economic and social sectors in partnership with the private sector, civil society institutions and donors in the implementation of policies and programs aimed at achieving the desired goals to improve the standard of living of the Yemeni citizen in the economic, social, political and cultural aspects of his life.

In light of this, the interest in integrating marginalized groups in society into development in Yemen takes an appropriate place in development plans, programs and strategies

- 1- Direct the government's general policies to urge the relevant government institutions to prepare plans, programs and socio-economic projects to reduce unemployment among marginalized youth.
- 2- Opening the way for local, national, Arab and international entities to invest in promising sectors to ensure the absorption of unemployment among young people of both types, which in turn will lead to the opening of large and diverse job opportunities in the labor market.



- 3- Employing local and national investments to pay a small part of their financial potential and profits to face the effects and problems caused by unemployment.
- 4- Revealing the structural imbalances left by macroeconomic, microeconomic and financial policies that are a factor in increasing unemployment rates.
- 5- Discuss supporting opportunities to improve financial reform policies in the competent government agencies to enable them to contribute to addressing the structural structural imbalances of unemployment and the resulting effects
- 6- Providing and improving infrastructure services as they form the basis and are supported by local, Arab and local international investment institutions that help in the near and long term to improve the investment environment in productive and investment institutions for their contribution to providing job opportunities among young people and alleviating the phenomenon of poverty among this marginalized group, which rises whenever their periods of unemployment tremble.
- 7- Addressing the existing structural imbalances in the economic aspect that led to the reduction of job opportunities and unemployment by reviewing the priorities of the economic and Social Development Plan and paying more attention to human resources development policies, plans and programs.
- 8- Providing equal development programs through the formulation of policies necessary to ensure the equitable distribution of services, including employment opportunities for young people from rural to urban, which in turn generates more social and economic problems.

### Third, in the social sphere

- 1) Improve the mechanism of work of government labor offices and private employment offices and provide them with all facilities and technical capabilities to enable them to carry out their tasks, roles and responsibilities in addressing the phenomenon of racial discrimination and unemployment among young people.
- 2) finding decent job opportunities for young people from Al-Jasin to enable them to improve their life .and living conditions
- 3) provide consulting and technical services to Labor bureaus and employment offices to help them carry out their responsibilities to strengthen the government's efforts to combat poverty unemployment.
- 4) urging non-governmental bodies, institutions and organizations to implement social programs and projects that will contribute to the fight against unemployment.
- 5) improving the outputs of university education and technical education to make them meet the needs of the labor market, considering that these outputs represent a political tributary of the tributaries that .will contribute to alleviating the phenomenon of unemployment
- 6) strengthening the areas of cooperation and social dialogue between the three parties of production, the government, employers and workers to improve the working environment, alleviate the problems of



underemployment, seasonal employment and other forms of employment, which are also a source of spawning the phenomenon and increase its rates.

7) implementation of policies and programs of the social situation of the two worlds exposed to arbitrary dismissal and the two worlds exposed to occupational disability.

8) developing social protection systems for the unemployed within the framework of the social safety net program, the hope Bank, the public works project, the Social Fund for development, the Social Welfare Fund, the national program for productive families and other institutional mechanisms operating in this field.

9) to develop a system of unemployment insurance for the unemployed to provide all appropriate ways to help them cope with the effects of prolonged unemployment.

#### **4- Fourth, in the area of institutional and capacity-building.**

1) developing the institutional structures of government institutions and government organizations aimed at addressing unemployment and making them more responsive to meet the invasions of unemployed and job seekers of both types.

2) building the capacities of the two worlds in productive and investment institutions to help them generate good opportunities for young people of both types.

3) providing financial and technical support to productive and investment institutions to enable them to prepare integrated programs to build their staff to mitigate this phenomenon.

4) using some successful national, Arab and international experiences that have provided opportunities, options and alternatives for the employment of unemployed youth.

5) identifying and identifying priorities related to the development of institutional structures and capacity-building for specialized government agencies and providing all the necessary capabilities to them: to help them formulate institutional support programs and capacity-building programs that enable their employment in favor of improving the investment environment and directing them optimally to enhance the government's efforts in mitigating this phenomenon and its repercussions.

6) the trend towards expanding the knowledge, technical and qualification horizons of students in educational institutions and working to increase investment in various economic fields to expand employment opportunities with it.

7) work to promote investment by encouraging it by providing all the necessary conditions for its establishment by providing the legal, security and administrative environment and providing all elements of the infrastructure environment.

8) attention to the countryside and rural development, as the equal development between urban and rural areas leads to the displacement of many from rural areas and the subsequent congestion of cities and the rise of unemployment in them.



- 9) employers in the state should oblige foreign companies to hire Yemenis and not to bring foreign labor except in the few and rare cases where Yemenis do not have high technical and technical expertise and knowledge.
- 10) encouraging national capital to invest in projects that require significant labor.
- 11) to provide education and training for unemployed university graduates with computer skills, (١١) administrative, accounting, marketing and service work through the establishment of various training and qualification courses.
- 12) work on the preparation of a general strategy to combat unemployment in which decision-making .centers participate with specialized academic institutions>
- 13) work on restructuring education programs in line with the requirements of the labor market through the establishment of an employment council that includes the main government agencies, the ministries of education, the Ministry of Labor and the General Federation of Chambers of Commerce.
- 14) work on the preparation of short -, medium-and long-term practical programs to combat unemployment among marginalized youth.

#### **5 - in the field of surveys and socio-economic studies.**

- 1) conducting analytical and diagnostic studies on the phenomenon of unemployment and its causes and highlighting the factors surrounding it and taking the necessary measures to address the upcoming discrimination.
- 2) carrying out social studies that give a greater diagnosis of the problem in its social and economic dimensions to shed light on the roots of the phenomenon and the effects of extreme discrimination for this category and its repercussions to enable the formulation of public and sectoral policies based on indicators that enable this category to obtain justice and derived economic legislation.
- 3) preparing comprehensive national surveys on the phenomenon of unemployment to be the basis on which the government rests in drawing up policies and preparing plans, programs and economic development projects.
- 4) providing financial and technical support to research and statistical institutions to enable them to carry out surveys and social studies concerned with the implementation of such scientific activities and with scientific and methodological standards to enable them to publish these surveys and studies and guide them in the formulation of development plans in implementation of public trends and policies in addressing this phenomenon.
- 5) develop plans to replace expatriate workers in productive and investment institutions that attract expatriate workers within the framework of a national program.
- 6) the implementation of socio-economic studies that contribute to revealing the hidden aspects that will generate more extremism, terrorism, crime and violence affecting the environment of the cultural, value





and moral system and are one of the reasons for the failure to achieve the elements of security and social stability.

## Visions and proposals for projects that reduce the problems of poverty and unemployment

To meet the challenges faced by the people of the governorate, represented by the problems of poverty and unemployment, it proposes to implement a number of development projects after conducting the necessary studies to contribute to reducing those problems and preparing rehabilitation and training programs that help young people find job opportunities that ensure them to live with dignity and enrich the visions and proposals of the following projects

1- The establishment of residential cities for low-income people and their sale by convenient installments within the framework of the principle of sustainable development and to achieve the following goals.

- 1) contribute to solving the unemployment problem by providing job opportunities for a sizable segment of skilled workers in the field of construction and exploiting the wasted labor force.
- 2) to lift people with limited income and preserve this class from falling into the swamp of extreme poverty and improve their living conditions by providing adequate housing for family members of this class.
- 3) contribute to solving the housing crisis and reduce the rise in rents for residential houses.
- 4) limit the insane rise of land prices.
- 5) reduction of illegal practices practiced by the land mafia.
- 6) preserving the family, which is considered the nucleus of society, from family disintegration and creating psychological, social and living stability for it.
- 7) contribute to the organization of society and the optimal exploitation of residential land through the vertical urban expansion.

### 2- A proposal to establish a training center on marine fishing and aims.

- 1) contribute to solving the problem of unemployment, providing job opportunities for productive craftsmen and working to combat poverty.
- 2) contribute to reducing the rise in fish prices within the economic supply and demand base.



- 3) encouraging migration from civilian to coastal areas and reviving them.
- 4) benefit from the large coastal strip of the Republic of Yemen and the maritime space of the Republic.

**3- A proposal to qualify and train the outputs of university, technical and technical education with a one-year Diploma in the field of English and computer language.**

**4 - The proposal to reopen the vocational training centers previously supervised by the roads department for training in driving heavy transport, driving mechanical equipment and other technical works.**

**5- The establishment of a project for leather industries in addition to small projects for leather products within the anti-poverty projects aimed at:**

- 1) the optimal exploitation of leather by establishing tanneries so that the leather is tanned, processed and dyed so that it is ready to be converted into clothing and other supplies.
- 2) the establishment of a factory or factories for the production of slippers and other supplies that are swept by shoes and bags.
- 3) encouraging craft associations and development associations to establish training centers for the production of leather products.
- 4) encouraging young people from Al-jisain to enroll in these courses and granting them soft loans without interest with the availability of equipment and industrial supplies they need.

**6 - It is proposed to establish a textile factory and ready-made clothing factories to accommodate young men and women from Al-jisain.**

All these projects aim to contribute to solving the problems of unemployment, combating poverty and

**Providing opportunities for young people to get jobs**

**Special institutions for marginalized groups**

**.The causes of stumbling and the necessary measures to promote them**



### 1- the reasons for the failure of private institutions for marginalized groups.

- The centralization of the fund and the lack of clarity of its future vision (education health – integration – specialized centers – media ..... Etc.)
- Randomness in the current functioning of the fund, which does not meet the needs and requirements of the marginalized, as well as future ambitions to improve their various social conditions.
- The lack of a clear action plan for the fund's work with the institutions concerned, as well as the lack of clarity about the future vision of the mechanism of dealing between the fund and those institutions.
- The widespread corruption in the fund and the presence of people above the law, which led to the transformation of the fund, federations and institutions into passive recipients of funding.
- The negative role played by the Ministry of Social Affairs and labor and its branches in delaying and offsetting the disbursement of dues for institutions of marginalized groups.
- Inequality in the operating expenses of enterprises, as well as the scarcity of financial resources allocated to each enterprise, which are hardly enough to meet its basic needs.
- Lack of cooperation between the fund and bodies working in the field of marginalized people locally, regionally and internationally.
- The lack of a well-thought-out plan to rehabilitate the marginalized, raise society's awareness of the problem, its size, dimensions, legacy and methods of addressing it, and prepare families and worlds with the marginalized in dealing with the disabled and integrating them socially and permanently in order to achieve equality and full participation for them in various aspects of social.

### Second: - the reasons for non-integration into society

- The unavailability of scientifically qualified and finished persons or with experience in the field of social work in how to deal with the different types of marginalized people, as well as qualification and training in socially, educationally, professionally and psychologically backward areas.
- Lack of effective coordination between the fund and public and private universities to develop specialized departments in the field of social service and care for the marginalized.
- The unavailability of recreational, service and educational institutions that meet their needs, develop their abilities and help them integrate into society.
- Failure to raise and consolidate community awareness of the phenomenon of marginalization, both at the family level and society as a whole, to respect the marginalized, preserve their dignity and obtain their rights guaranteed to them by law.



- The lack of information, technological means, mobility devices and other tools that facilitate the movement and performance of people with disabilities and challenge marginalized groups of any kind.

### **Third: - the future vision for the advancement of private institutions for marginalized groups**

- Activating the fund for marginalized groups to serve the cause of the marginalized, and preparing a vision and a future work mechanism to ensure the provision of real and sustainable services to the marginalized.
- Creating a future vision for the fund that takes into account the concept of sustainability, providing real and activating the roles of the fund in aspects (inclusion – health education – establishment of specialized centers – awareness – Media – building dirt).
- Create a clear vision of the type of relationship between the fund and the associations in a way that ensures the self-reliance of these associations independently and ensures sustainability so that the fund does not turn into a victim financing machine indefinitely.
- Activating the laws for the marginalized and establishing legal controls to deter those who refuse to deal with them.
- The search for new resources to finance the fund for the marginalized, because the Old resources are no longer sufficient to provide services, because the number of disabled Baz died continues.
- The development of laws for marginalized groups obliges the concerned authorities that develop designs and maps for the establishment of official or public buildings and the construction of roads to provide the necessary needs and equipment and remove barriers that hinder the movement of the marginalized and provide guidance means to facilitate their movement and ensure their safety.
- Obligating the fund and associations to train and rehabilitate marginalized people who do not hold scientific degrees by holding training courses and qualifying them in rehabilitation and training programs commensurate with their mental abilities.
- Conducting a comprehensive inventory to identify the real number of marginalized groups in Taiz, the quality of marginalization for Al-Jassin, and indicate the reasons for marginalization if it is inherited and due to an accident.
- Allocating financial support to meet the marginalized people's personal and family needs
- Granting special seats for the marginalized in both the House of Representatives and the local council.
- Effective coordination between the fund and public and private universities to develop departments in the field of social service and care for the marginalized.



- The availability of recreational, service and educational institutions that meet their needs, develop their abilities and help them integrate into society.

## A success story in Morocco

All indicators and statistics related to women devote an inferior position to her. Illiteracy among women in Morocco is 67%, including 80% in rural areas, the poverty rate among women reaches 52.4% in urban areas and 50% in rural areas, and the unemployment rate among women is 24.2%. This situation has prompted women's bodies and political institutions to work to improve the status of women and demand their inclusion in development

Although the women's movement in Morocco began since the fifties, its activity at that time was aimed at resisting the occupation and French colonization and demanding independence. The women's movement took shape in the eighties and emerged more in the nineties and raised its demands to improve the status of women. With the democratization, the issue of women and democracy was raised on the basis that if democracy does not result in institutions that represent the nation in all its categories, it is a truncated democracy

## An atmosphere created to improve the status of women:

With the receipt of the rotation government of the government led by Abdul Rahman Al-Yousfi, leader of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces party, who attached importance to the issue of women and his government resulted in legislative and legal reforms. He also presented a draft plan for the integration of women in development, a comprehensive plan aimed at improving the status of women at the levels, but the reactions of some undemocratic forces approved the project, but this did not prevent a national consensus on the need to integrate women in development

The work of the rotation government was characterized by some positives, represented by the appointment of four women as ministers during the last period of the reign of the late King Hassan II, but the number was later reduced to two. The first Ministry of human rights was established in the Arab countries and two women were appointed to the Advisory Council for Human Rights. An increase in the proportion of women in the judiciary, nine of whom have reached the position of President of a court, in addition to the first female academic of the kingdom of Morocco, which includes the number of intellectuals, and the appointment of a special adviser to King Mohammed VI. The efforts of civil associations were framed by the issuance of the law on the establishment of associations on November .15, 1998, ten months after the arrival of the rotation government to power





### Plans for the work of women's bodies:

Public women's associations and those interested in women's rights have scrambled to adopt measures and plans to demand that the percentage of women candidates be raised to a minimum of 20%. Memoranda were submitted to the policy bodies in order to emphasize the need for women's participation in legislative institutions as a condition for the democratic transition, in addition to studying the experiences of successful countries in this regard.

Discussions were held on the quota system, which provides for the allocation of a percentage of parliamentary seats to women as a phased measure. In order to encourage women to enter politics and develop their abilities, A "Center for the formation of women leaders" was formed and activities promoting new concepts (quota, equity, gender, citizenship) were carried out. The results of these steps were the formation of a coordination committee of women of 9 parties from different directions, which formed a pressure group to demand an increase in the percentage of women's political participation. As a result of several meetings between political actors since June 2002, a national list was adopted by the parties, subject to voting, and it was agreed to allocate a list for women only.

### Elections of September 27, 2002

The government rejects the requirement of political and women's events to allocate a percentage for women, but it was reduced to 10% instead of 20%. there was a wide controversy about this allocation between supporters and opponents of those who want the allocation right and what objects to its unconstitutionality and contrary to the principle of justice and equal opportunities, so the coordination committee formed of women of 9 parties and associations worked in cooperation with party leaders to ensure the nomination of women on party lists in light of the adoption of the voting system by regulations. During the preparation of the electoral law, the parties defended the allocation of the national list only to women, which was called the "Charter of Honor between the parties", that is, the parties committed to nominate only women through their national lists.

There were 697 women nominated by the parties on the national lists, and 47 women were included on the local lists.

In the elections, two nomination patterns were adopted by local lists in 91 districts with 295 complexes at a rate of 3-5 seats per department or by a national list with 30 complexes. The law unified the voting card that includes the party lists and the symbol of each party to enable the voter, especially illiterate, to identify the party for which he votes. The voter shall mark two elections together, one on the local candidate field and the other on the National candidate field.

The method of voting by the list was adopted as a new method of elections, where individual voting was the one used in the elections preceding the September 2002 elections. The ballot method is characterized by the fact that it reduces the individual trait, where the image of the party appears instead of the image of the individual, and it is the most appropriate method for the possibility of women's representation in legislative bodies.

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الجمهورية اليمنية  
وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل  
الاتحاد الوطني  
لتنمية الفئات الأشد فقرا  
محافظة تعز

The elections witnessed a qualitative leap in women's representation, as Moroccan women won 35 of the seats in the 325-member parliament. 30 women entered the House of Representatives through the National List and five Hebrew women entered the local lists, the percentage of women's representation increased from 0.6% to 10.8% to rank Morocco 69th from 121st, and Morocco leads the Arab countries in terms of women's representation in the legislative authority.

### The quota within Moroccan political parties

That is why there must be a natural percentage of the number of women within the elected party bodies 50%, but the highest percentage is 20% allocated by the Socialist Union of Popular Forces party to activists in the Central Committee, the Independence Party also allocated 20% a women's quota for members of the committee and the National Rally for the free party allocated 25% demanding a women's quota system needs a lobby or lobby groups working to convince the authorities and party leaders to allocate a specific percentage of representation for women in all bodies and decision-making positions through and plans

However, the implementation of the quota system and the allocation of a percentage of representation of women in legislative bodies is only a phased procedure

The advancement of women in the future is still governed by the consecration of a political culture that accepts women to take leadership positions in the bodies and institutions of society, the "women's portal

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