



Language

, [Thomson Reuters Foundation's survey on the 10 most dangerous countries for women in 2018](#) [1], Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2018

The survey reports on the worst countries in the world for women in terms of health (e.g. maternal mortality, lack of access to health care facilities, lack of control over reproductive rights); discrimination (e.g. over land rights, job rights, property or inheritance); culture and religion (e.g. acid attacks, FGM, forced marriages); sexual violence (e.g. Rape, rape as a weapon of war, domestic rape or by a stranger); non-sexual violence (e.g. domestic violence); and human trafficking (including domestic servitude, forced labour, sexual slavery and forced marriage). The methodology is outlined and each listed country is fully described in each of the categories explored by the survey.

, [Educating Girls: The Path to Gender Equality](#) [2], Washington, D.C., Global Partnership for Education, 2019, pp. 11

Outlines the challenges faced by girls seeking an education, and provides data related to most of the African countries, alongside Afghanistan, Yemen, the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste.

Al-Sharmani, Mulki, [Feminist Activism, Women's Rights and Legal Reform](#) [3], ed. [Alpizar, Lydia](#) [4], [Duran, Anahi](#) [5], [Garrido, Anali Russo](#) [6], London, Zed Books, 2013, pp. 200

Explores both attempts at legal reform and those reforms achieved in Islamic countries (Palestine, Yemen, Iran and Egypt) and problems of implementing reform, for example the domestic violence law in Ghana.

Bigio, Jamil ; Vogelstein, Rachel, [Yemen peace efforts miss a critical factor](#) [7], Reuters, 2018

Commentary on the role that women can play in the peace talks within the context of the Yemeni conflict that erupted in 2015. It highlights the situation of women in politics prior to and after the eruption of the conflict. It also provides data elucidating gender-based violence in the country and names of coalitions established by women to tackle it.

Chaban, Stephanie, [Addressing violence against women through legislative reform in States transitioning from the Arab Spring](#) [8], In Lahai, John and Khanyisela Moyo (eds.) *Gender in Human Rights and Transitional Justice*, Cham, Switzerland, Palgrave Macmillan,

The authors examine legal reforms relating to gender and violence against women in states emerging from the Arab Spring, such as Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen. They argue that, while legal reform has been uneven, women's organizations and movements (particularly those that are feminist or feminist-oriented) are key, though not sufficient, to ensure positive legal reforms.

Middle East Institute, [Revolution and Political Transformation in the Middle East](#) [9], ed. [Middle East Institute](#), [10], Agents of Change, Vol. 1, Washington DC, Middle East Institute, 2011, pp. 45

Roberts, Adam ; Willis, Michael J. ; McCarthy, Rory ; Garton Ash, Timothy, [Civil Resistance in the Arab Spring: Triumphs and Disasters](#) [11], Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2016, pp. 360

After a general overview of politics and resistance in the region, experts on individual countries explore the immediate impact of the Arab Spring in Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrain, Libya, Yemen and Syria, and the subsequent



developments, discussing the reasons for reassertion of repression on Bahrain and later Egypt; political breakdown in Libya and civil war intensified by external interference in Yemen and Syria. There are also chapters on the monarchical response to pressure for reform in Jordan and Morocco, and why the Arab Spring did not ignite massive resistance in Palestine. Adam Roberts provides a concluding assessment of the problems of using civil resistance in the Arab Spring, the difficulties of democratization, and the lessons to be learned.

Spierings, Niels, [Democratic Disillusionment? Desire for Democracy after the Arab Spring](#) [12], International Political Science Review, 2019

This article examines the impact of the uprisings on popular attitudes, using 45 public opinion surveys across the region to test his theoretical framework of a consequence-based approach that includes the concept of deprivation. When the data are combined to provide a country by country analysis they suggest that countries like Egypt and Morocco where initial protest had rapid political results but failed in the longer term, disillusionment was highest. Conversely a lack of major protest (Algeria) or of initial reform (Yemen) maintained desire for democracy. Results for Lebanon and Tunisia showed very different responses from different groups in society: Sunnia in Lebanon and the very poor in Tunisia.

Source URL (retrieved on 21/09/2024 - 22:42):<https://civilresistance.info/bibliography/country/Yemen>

Links

[1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/thomson-reuters-foundations-survey-10-most-dangerous-countries-women-2018> [2] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/educating-girls-path-gender-equality> [3] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2013/feminist-activism-womens-rights-and-legal-reform> [4] <https://civilresistance.info/author/1886> [5] <https://civilresistance.info/author/1887> [6] <https://civilresistance.info/author/1888> [7] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/yemen-peace-efforts-miss-critical-factor> [8] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/addressing-violence-against-women-through-legislative-reform-states-transitioning> [9] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2011/revolution-and-political-transformation-middle-east> [10] <https://civilresistance.info/author/1088> [11] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2016/civil-resistance-arab-spring-triumphs-and-disasters> [12] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/democratic-disillusionment-desire-democracy-after-arab-spring>