



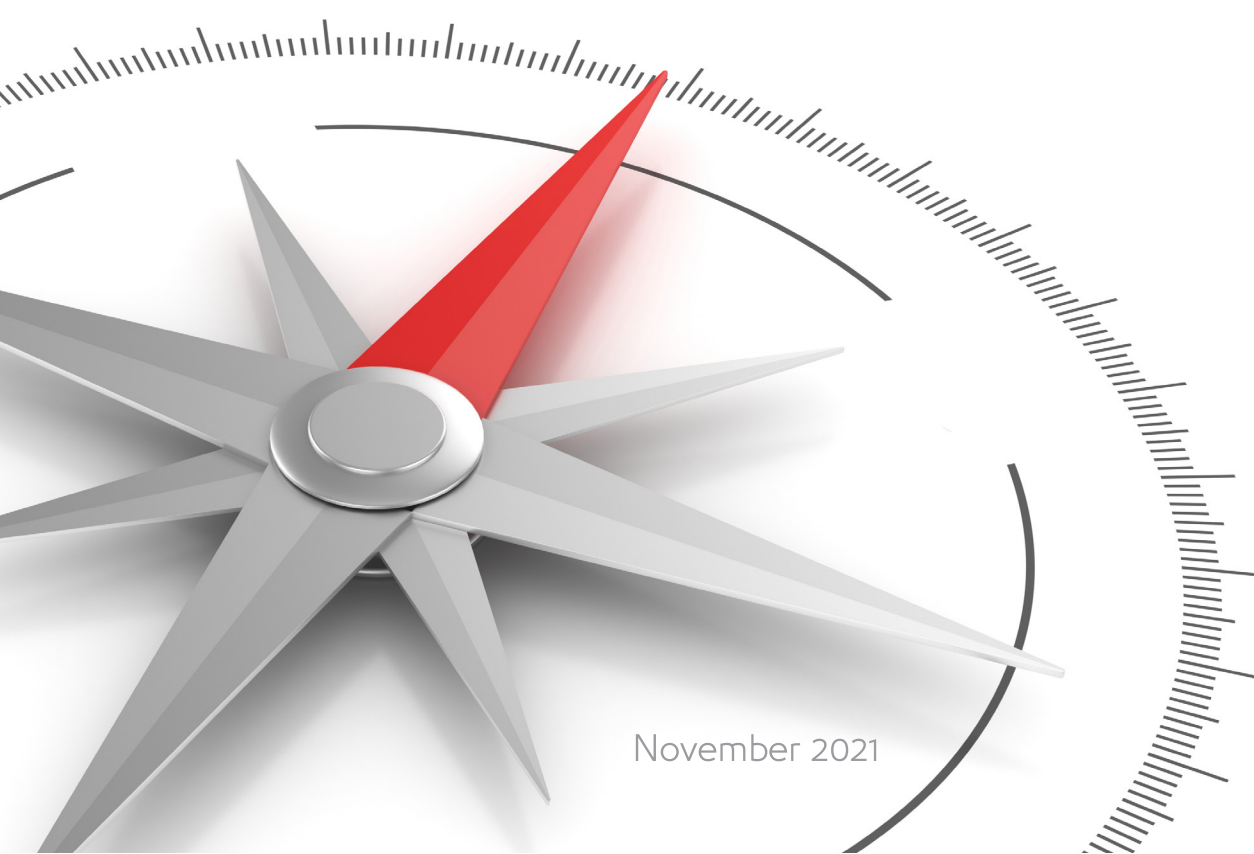
# YEMENI INDICATOR

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS ON THE CURRENT SITUATION AND THE ROLE OF THE CONFLICT PARTIES

(a survey of opinions of the citizens in the internationally recognised  
government-controlled areas)



POLLING CENTER  
مركز استطلاع



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# Introduction

The Mokha Center For Strategic Studies carried out a survey of Yemeni public opinion, in cooperation with the Polling Yemen Center (PYC) in the internationally recognised government-controlled governorates and regions during the period from August 28th to October 5th, 2021, in order to identify the citizens' impressions of the general situation in the country and their views on the role of the internal parties and external states and their impact on the current conflict.

The sample size was (500) individuals, aged 18 years and over, and they were distributed equally according to gender (250 males, 250 females). The urban internationally recognised government-controlled governorates (cities and urban centers) were selected, as this type of sample fits the study of large societies, especially social studies. The sample size was calculated at an error rate of (0.043), and the sample was distributed over (50) urban areas that included (9) governorates. They are: Taiz, Al-Dhalea, Lahj, Aden, Abyan, Shabwa, Hadramawt, Al-Mahra, and Ma'rib.

The governorates and areas that are under the control of the Houthi insurgency were excluded due to the difficulty of conducting field work as well as the impossibility of interviewing respondents or expressing their opinions freely due to security risks to the citizens themselves and

to field researchers in these areas. This poll was carried out by (20) male and female researchers through field interviews conducted individually and directly face to face with the respondents whose responses were typed electronically.

**This report is divided into six sections as follows:**

- Section one: General data of the respondents.
- Section Two: Citizens' assessment of the general situation in Yemen.
- Section Three: Causes, parties, and consequences of the current war and conflict.
- Section Four: The role of foreign countries and the degree of their influence on the current war and conflict.
- Section Five: Solutions and treatments (internal and external) to the current conflict.
- Section Six: Ways to mitigate the current humanitarian crisis.

The implementation of this survey faced some difficulties and obstacles in light of the general and security conditions in some governorates such as Aden, Marib, AlMahra, and Shabwa. Despite these difficulties, they were overcome and the survey was completed successfully.

Before reviewing the results of this survey, we would like to thank all researchers for their efforts in implementing this work on the ground. We also thank the respondents who agreed to participate in this survey.



## Methodological procedures of the study:

- ◆ The subject of the survey
- ◆ The spatial framework of the survey
- ◆ Time frame of the survey
- ◆ The population and sample of the survey
- ◆ Interview Conduct Method
- ◆ Study stages
- ◆ Quality Mechanism
- ◆ Difficulties and Obstacles



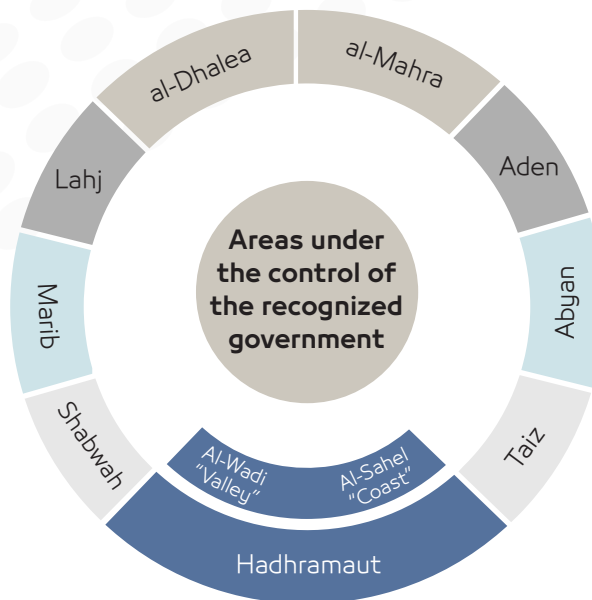


## **The subject of the survey:**

Attitudes of Yemenis in the internationally recognised government areas on the nature of the general situation in Yemen and the role and influence of internal and external parties on the current conflict.

## The spatial framework of the survey:

The exploratory study included the areas that are under the control of the internationally recognised government areas, including (9) governorates, and they were as follows:



The governorates and areas that are under the control of the Houthi insurgency were excluded due to the difficulty of conducting field work as well as the impossibility of interviewing respondents or expressing their opinions freely due to security risks to the citizens themselves and to field researchers in these areas



## **Time frame of the survey:**

The study was carried out from August 28th to October 5th, 2021. It was divided between the survey design and testing phase, the training phase and field scouts, and the data collection period of more than two weeks due to the obstacles and challenges faced by the team due to lack of security and the conflict in the survey areas. Then, the period of analysis and preparation of the report, these challenges and obstacles played a role in delaying the study.



## The population and sample of the survey:

### The population of the survey:

The population of the study consisted of the general population of the internationally recognised government-controlled areas, aged 18 years and over, and they were distributed equally with respect to gender (250 males, 250 females), as the areas were distributed in each governorate according to the sample selection mechanism.





## Sample of the survey:

The sample size was (500) individuals, aged 18 years and over, and because the study population is rather large, the geographical coverage required for the study is wide, and the financial and human capabilities of the study are limited, the selective sampling design was adopted and the urban areas in the internationally recognised government-controlled governorates (cities and urban centers) were chosen. This type of sampling suits the study of large societies, especially social studies. Besides, the main variable of the study or the indicator that will be obtained from the study on the war and conflict in Yemen is not known, and therefore, all governorates are equal in terms of the variance of the indicator to be obtained. The intent in selecting the governorates and the sample size specified by (500) is appropriate to obtain an indicator of high accuracy that can be relied upon in the analysis.

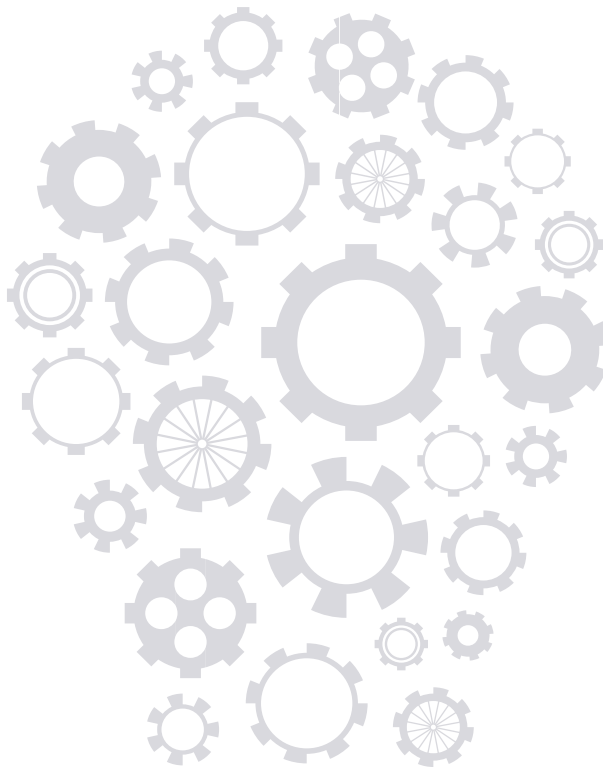
The sample size was calculated at an error rate of (0.043), and the sample was distributed over (50) urban areas that included (9) governorates: Taiz, Al-Dhalea, Lahj, Aden, Abyan, Shabwa, Hadramout, Al-Mahra, and Marib.



## Interview Conduct Method:

The study relied on the methodology of direct field interviews, which were conducted individually and face to face with the heads of families or their representatives - in the event that the head of the family was not at home when the interview was conducted - where questions were asked to the respondents directly and their answers were recorded electronically through the application **(Kobo Collect)** \*

\* KoBo Collect is an open-source Android app for collecting survey data

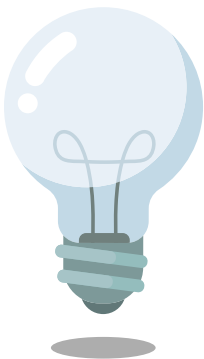




## Study stages:

### The preparation of the form

After agreeing on the project, its concept, and the objectives of it. We designed the form and presented it to an expert for arbitration, and it has been approved by a team of field workers after testing it in the field with ten form tests with both genders (men and women), and the results of the test were as follows:



- Repeating some questions that have been merged or deleted.
- Some of the questions were long and they needed to be rephrased to make it easier to understand.
- Changing some question formulas due to the words that seemed incomprehensible to the average person.
- Modification of some terminology and words.
- We noticed through the surveyed sample the difficulty of continuing with paperwork due to the sensitivity of the situation and the fear of the respondents and the refusal of many of them to conduct the interview and questioning the researchers.
- We noted the impossibility of continuing with the paper implementation for purely security reasons and the fear of confiscating the paper forms in any checkpoint or governorate, which might expose the team to accountability and the forms to be destroyed.





## The sample selection stage

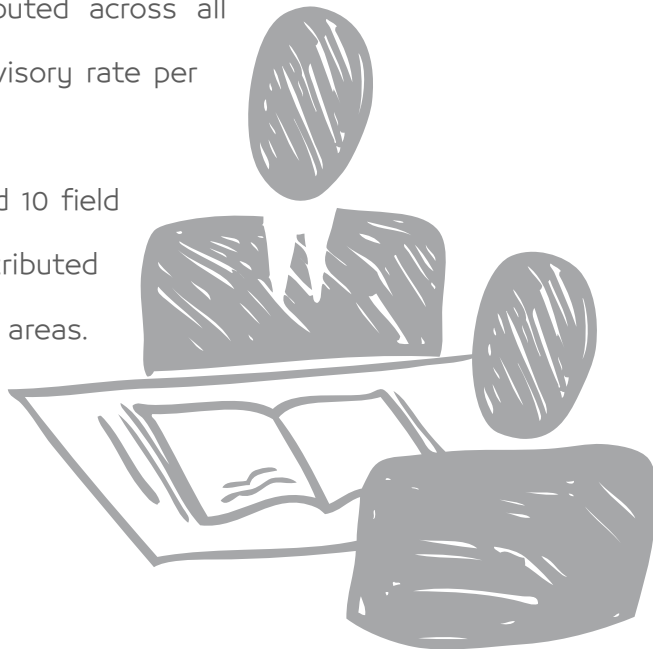
The selection of the sample respondents focused on the provinces under the internationally recognised government-controlled areas, then the areas were distributed in each province according to the sample selection mechanism, which is a mathematical equation used in the selection of the sample of the total counties and their divisions according to the population. The distribution of forms to the regions in the provinces was as follows:

Governorate	Number of areas	Number of forms	
		Male	Female
Taiz	12	60	60
Lahij	5	25	25
Hadhramout	Al-Sahel	4	20
	Al-Wadi	3	15
Al-Dhalea	4	20	20
Aden	6	30	30
Abyan	2	10	10
Shabwah	6	30	30
Al-Mahra	3	15	15
Marib	5	25	25

## The stage of training and fieldwork

The project crew was assigned and selected field groups (supervisors and researchers) who were selected from each targeted governorate and trained in survey conducting techniques and the groups were as follows:

- 10 members to manage the project and complete office work tasks (input, analysis, etc.).
- 10 supervisors distributed across all regions at one supervisory rate per region.
- 23 researchers formed 10 field groups which distributed among all the study areas.





The team was trained on the form; how to read the questions, explain the idea correctly to the respondents, and this was done despite the competence of the researchers and supervisors participating in the project due to their long experience in this field, and they were obliged to apply the electronic form, we reviewed all forms electronically and provided feedback after review.

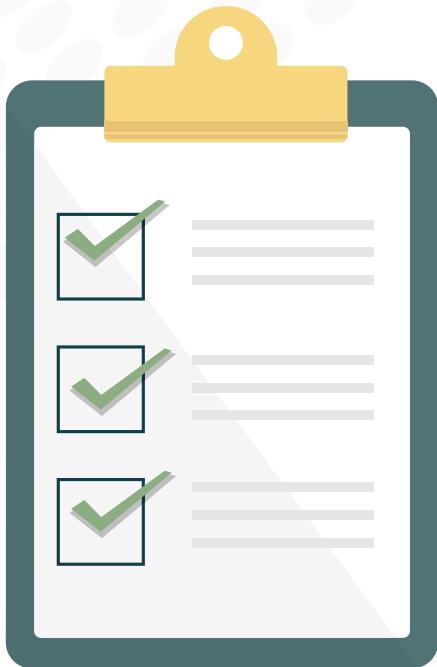


Then fieldwork teams were trained on the form, especially with regard to how to read the questions and communicate the idea correctly to the respondent, and this was done despite the efficiency of all researchers and supervisors participating in the project due to their great experience in this field, and they were obliged to apply an electronic form. We reviewed all forms electronically and provided comments after review

## The implementation phase

The forms were implemented as follows:

- The forms were numbered so that each governorate took specific numbers.
- Researchers have been numbered so that each researcher has his/her own code.
- Upon reaching the target area, the starting points were chosen so that the male researcher goes to one direction, while the female researcher goes to another, to ensure that there is no duplication of choice or repetition.

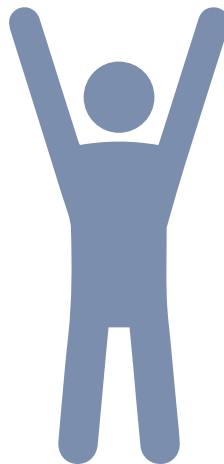


- The mechanism of choosing houses was by entering the third house.
- The interviews were conducted with the heads of families or his representative, provided that he is not less than 18 and not more than 65 years old.
- The researchers were obligated to implement the form within a specific time, so that it is not less than half an hour.



## Quality Mechanism

- Confirming the mechanism of opening and closing the form by the researcher and ensuring that the work was done at the same time.
- Ensuring that researchers save the form and complete it at home.
- Ensuring the integrity of the data and areas of the respondents by requesting the names and numbers of the respondents.
- Continuous communication with supervisors and researchers on a daily basis to ensure the arrival and start time of work.
- Monitoring the arrival of forms, reviewing them on a regular basis, and ensuring the integrity of their data.
- select random filled samples and contact them to confirm the validity of the data and the integrity of field work.
- Emphasizing on the implementation of the methodology, even if it requires a delay of the data collection for the time allocated to it.



## Difficulties and Obstacles

The implementation of this survey encountered some difficulties, including:

- Some researchers apologized for conducting interviews with respondents because they were afraid of some questions.
- The sensitivity of the security conditions in some governorates, such as Aden, in which three field teams were changed.
- Follow-up and suspension of the exploratory teams from work for short periods in Ma'rib governorate before they resume carrying out field interviews with respondents.
- Security agencies communicated and threatened the researcher in Al-Mahara Governorate.
- Some researchers in Shabwa governorate were threatened by security agencies.

Despite these difficulties, they were overcome, and the survey was completed smoothly through the team's wise and resilience handling of the fieldwork.

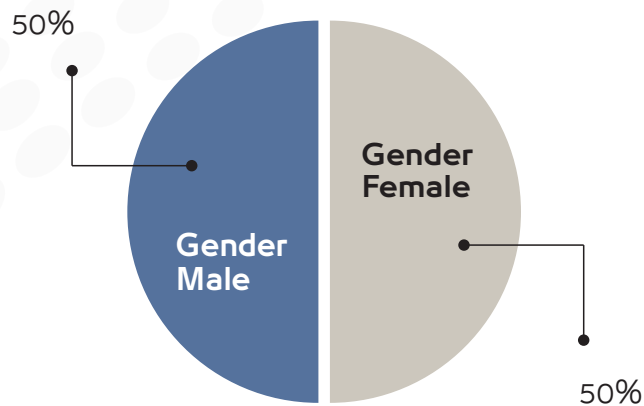


# Study summary

- ◆ First: The General Data of the Respondents
- ◆ Second: Citizens' Assessment of the General Situation
- ◆ Third: The factors and Causes of the Conflict, the Parties Involved in it and its Consequences
- ◆ Fourth: The role and Influence of States and Parties in Conflict and Peace Effort
- ◆ Fifth: Solutions and Treatments from the Respondents' Point of View
- ◆ Sixth: Respondents' Opinions on the Humanitarian Crisis and its Solutions

## First: the general data of the respondents

**Figure (1) Relative distribution of respondents according to gender**

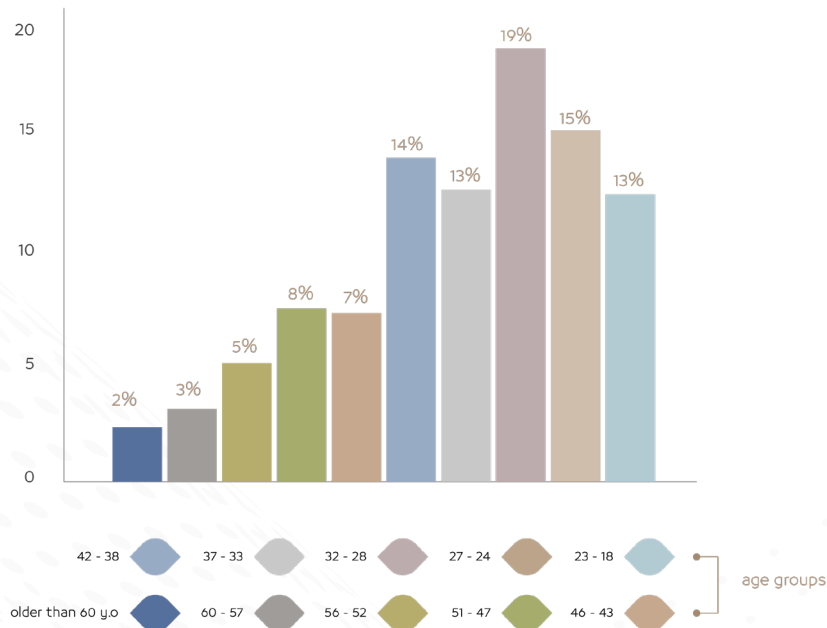


The distribution of respondents by gender indicates that they were distributed equally, 50% male and 50% female.



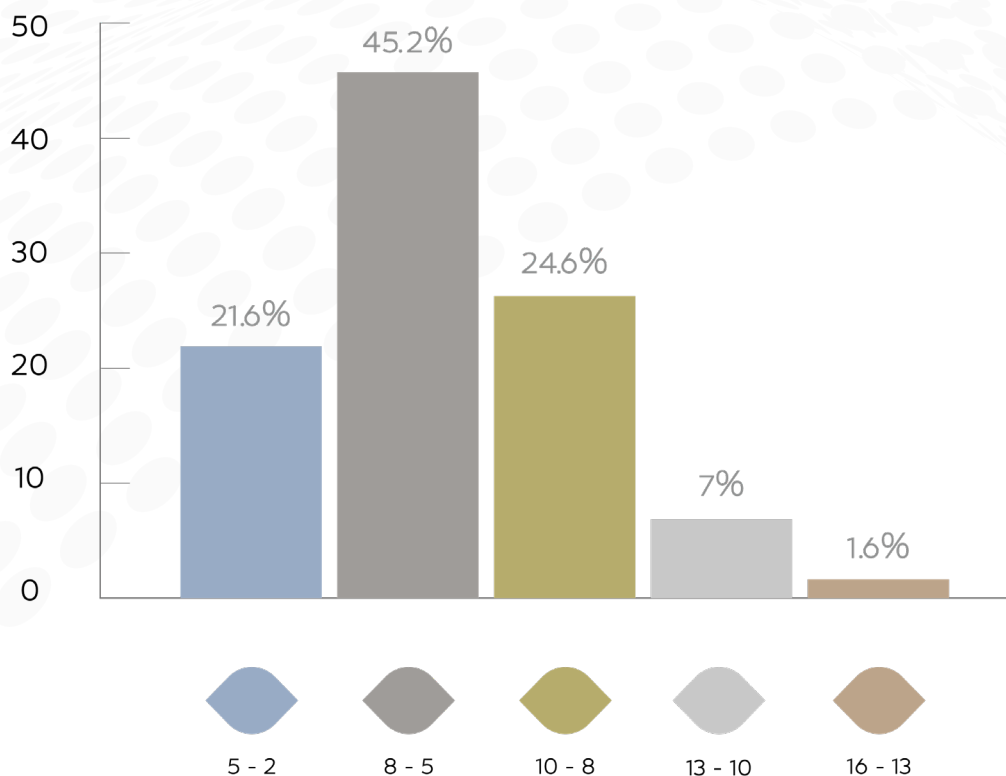


**Figure (2) The numerical and relative distribution of respondents according to age groups**



The relative distribution shows that those aged between 18-37 years represent 60%, meaning that more than half of the respondents are young people, while those whose ages ranged between 38 and 51 years represent 29%, while 10% ranged from 52 to 60 years and above.

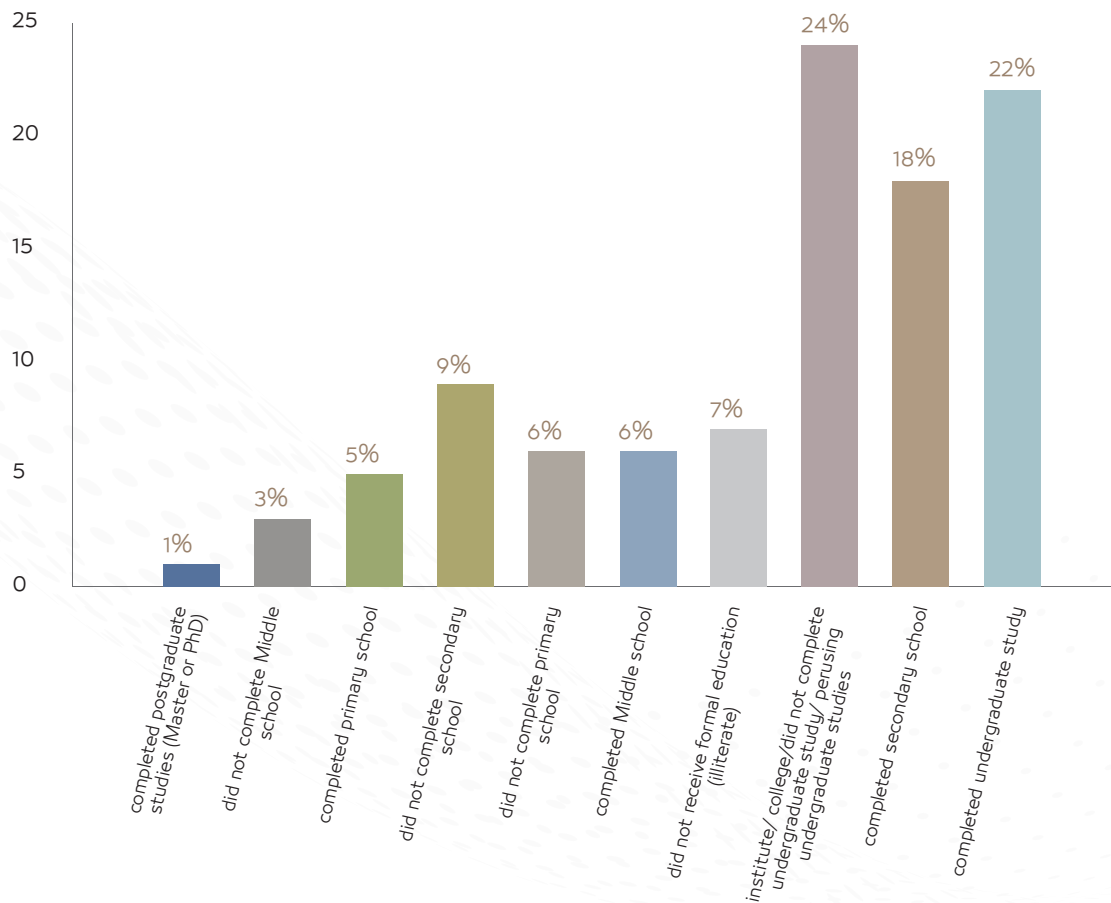
**Figure (3) Relative distribution of respondents according to the number of their family members**



The relative distribution of the respondents' family members shows that the majority of the respondents (70%) have 5-10 family members, and this is a large number and represents an economic burden on the head of the family.

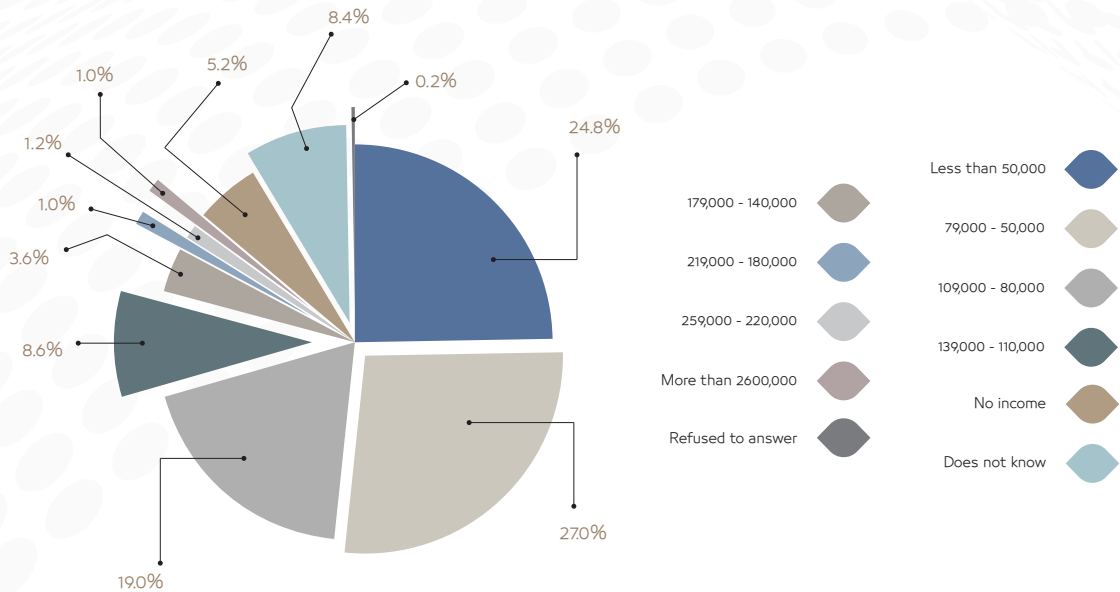


**Figure (4) Relative distribution of respondents according to educational level**



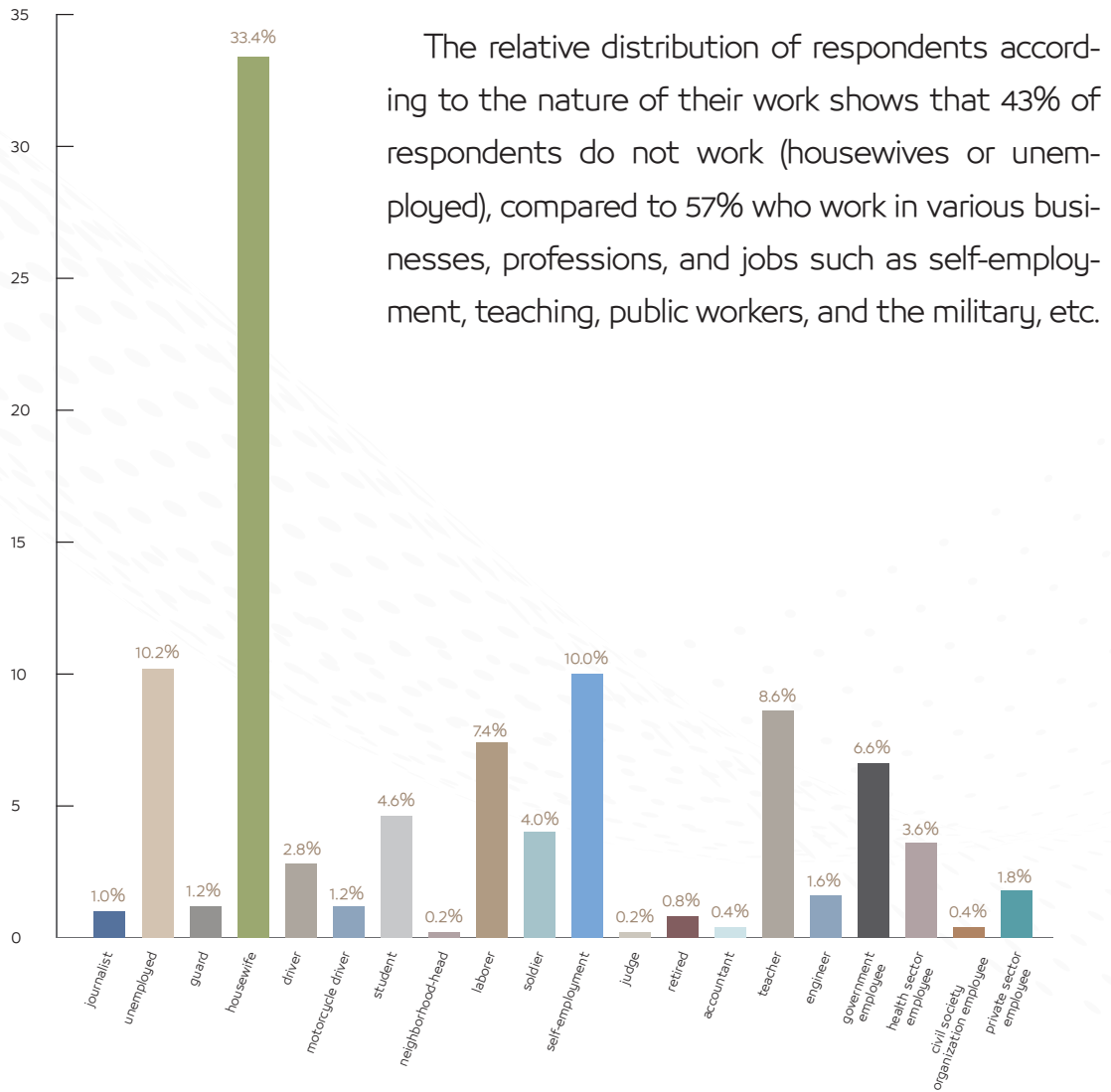
The relative distribution of respondents according to educational level shows that the majority of respondents 80% have a good level of education (high school and above).

**Figure (5) Relative distribution of the monthly income categories of the respondent's family**

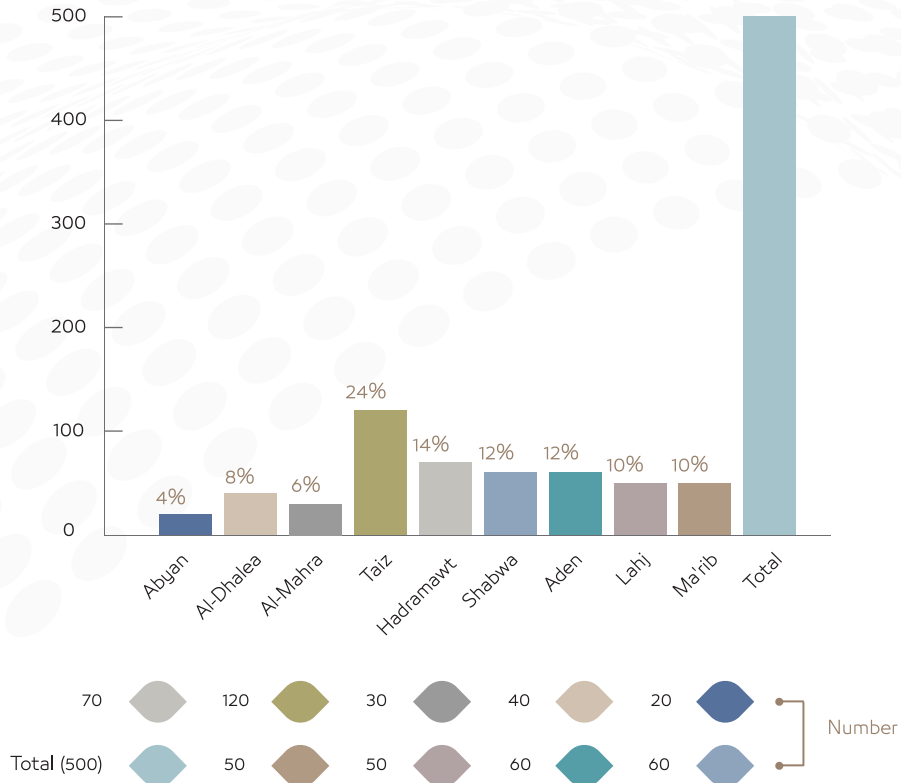


The relative distribution of the monthly income categories of the respondents' families shows that the family monthly income of 71% of the respondents does not exceed (110 thousand Yemeni riyals), which is equivalent to about \$100 when the survey was conducted. This result indicates the low income of most respondents' families.

**Figure (6) Relative distribution of respondents according to the field of work**



**Figure (7) The numerical and relative distribution of respondents according to governorate**



The geographical distribution of respondents in urban centers in the internationally recognised government-controlled governorates and areas shows that 24% live in Taiz governorate, 14% in Hadramawt governorate (the valley and the coast), 12% in Aden governorate, 12% in Shabwa governorate, 10% in Marib governorate, 10% in Lahj governorate, 8% in Al-Dhalea governorate, 6% in Al-Mahra governorate, and 4% in Abyen governorate.



## **Second: Assessment of the general situation**

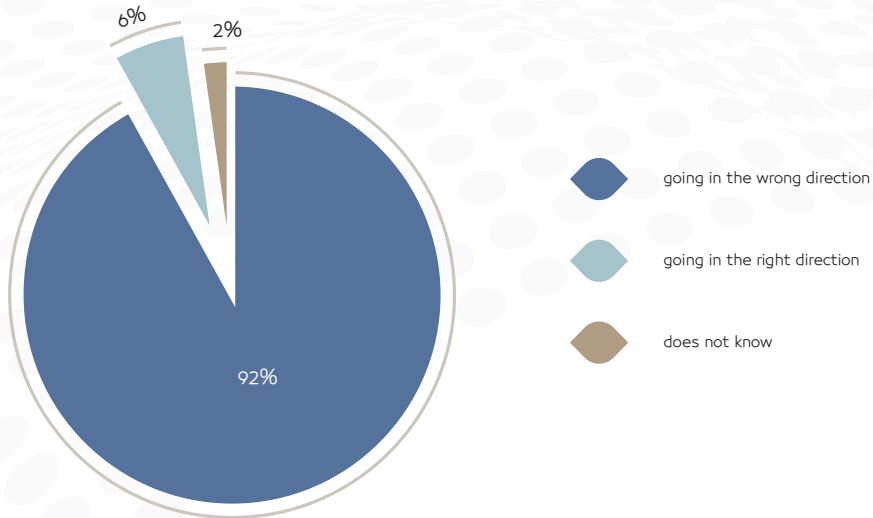
The study showed that 64% of the respondents have an interest (to a great extent and to a moderate degree) in political affairs, and in what is happening in Yemen, and that 34% are interested in a low degree.

The study also showed that 92% of the respondents assess the progress of situation in Yemen as going in the “wrong direction”, and that the vast majority (92%) evaluated the general situation in Yemen as bad (63% very bad, 29% bad), while only 8% viewed the general situation as good.

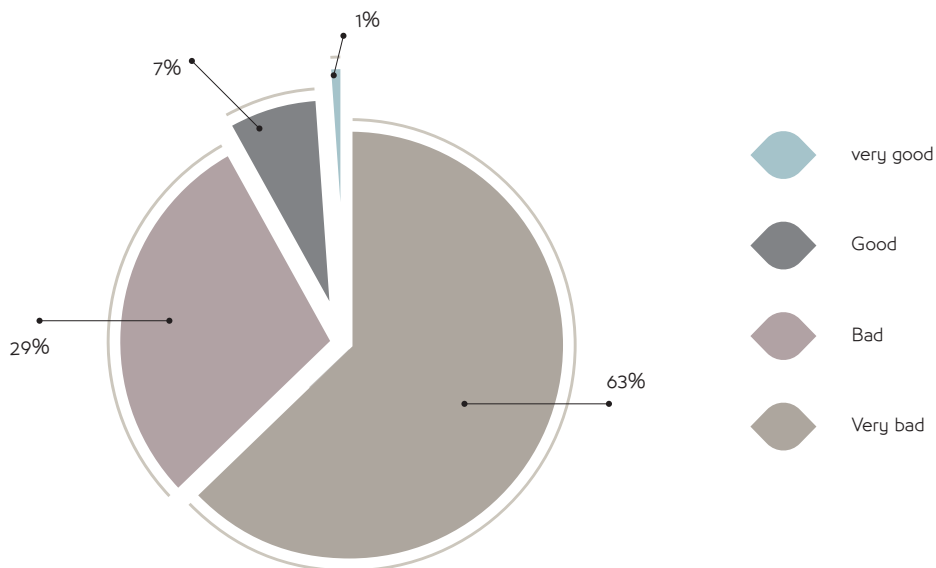
The respondents considered that the most important problem that Yemen is facing at the present time is the armed conflict that has been going on for more than six years, and that the second most important problem that Yemen is facing at the present time is the high prices of goods and the high cost of living.

Examples of the graphs of the results of the respondents’ opinions on the assessment of general conditions are given in the following:

**Figure (8) The respondents' assessment of the situation in Yemen**



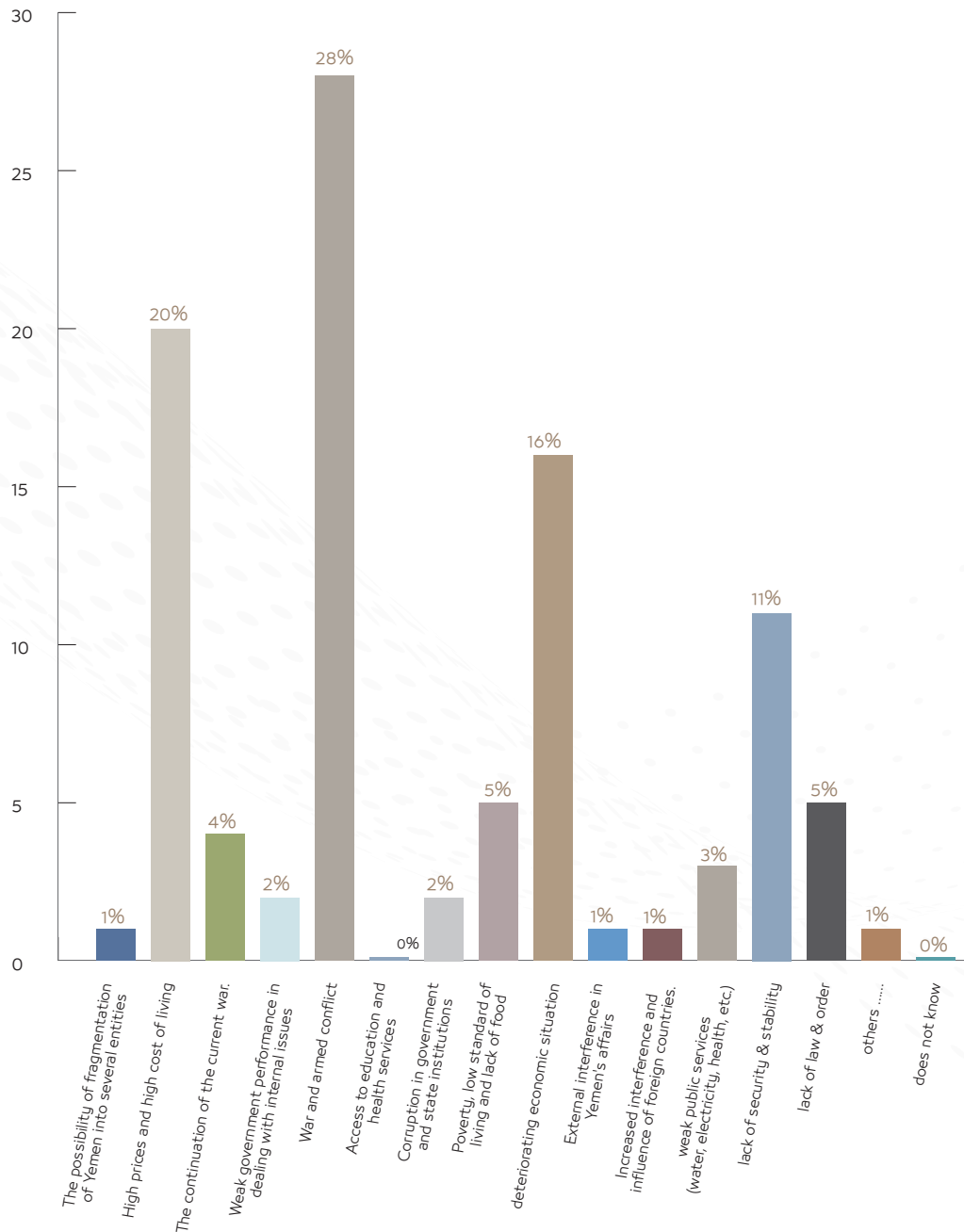
**Figure (9) Respondents' assessment of the general situation in the country**







**Figure (10) The first most important problem facing Yemen at the present time**



### Third:

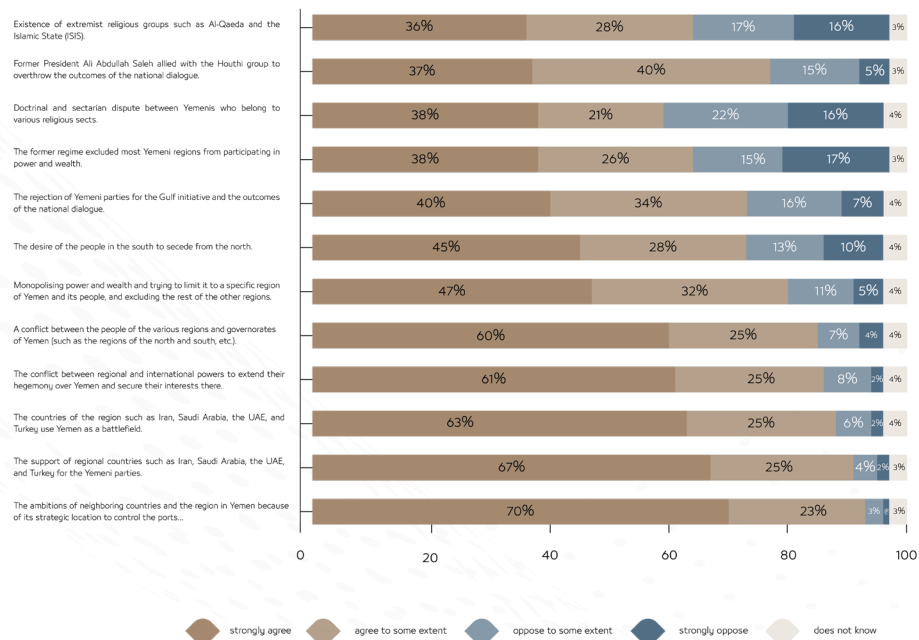
## The causes of the conflict and the influence of the parties involved in it

72% of the respondents believe that the factors of the conflict in Yemen, which has been going on for six years, are of two types: internal factors and causes (related to the Yemenis themselves and the differences among them), and external factors (related to the foreign policies of countries towards Yemen). The following causes of the conflict have the highest percentage of approval (Strongly agree, somewhat agree):

- The ambitions of neighboring countries and the region in Yemen because of its strategic geographical location 93%.
- The support of the countries of the region (such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, etc.) for the internal parties and forces and using them as tools for proxy war 92%.
- The countries of the region (such as: Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, etc.) use Yemen as an arena in their inter-regional conflict to control the region 89%.
- The conflict between regional and international powers to extend their hegemony over Yemen, and to secure and protect their interests there 86%.
- The conflict between the people of the different regions and governorates of Yemen 85%.
- Monopolising power and wealth and trying to limit it to a specific region of Yemen and its people, and excluding the rest of the other regions 79%.



## Figure (11) Causes of the current conflict in Yemen



The study indicated that the respondents believe that the following matters have contributed to the current conflict in Yemen:

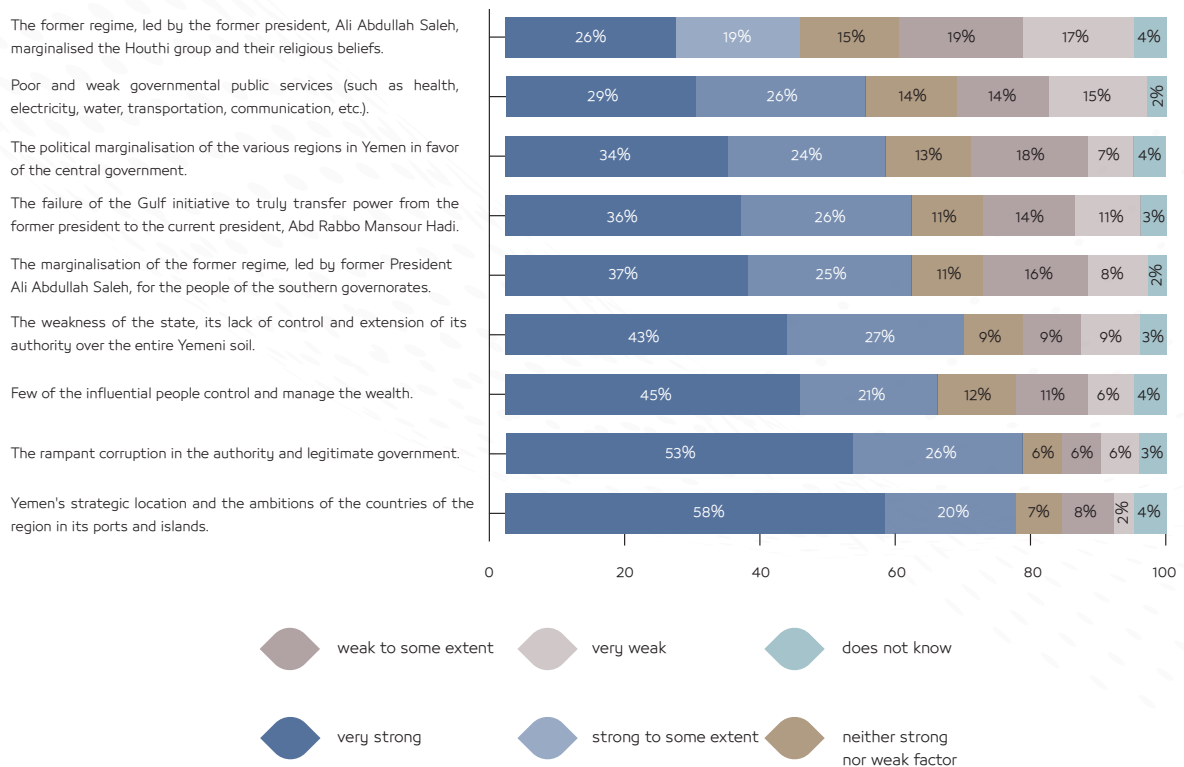
- The rampant corruption in the authority and legitimate government 79%.
- Yemen's strategic location and the ambitions of the countries of the region in its ports and islands 78% (very strong, and strong to some extent).
- The weakness of the Yemeni state, its lack of control and extension of its authority over the entire Yemeni soil 70%.
- Few of the influential people control and manage the wealth 66%.

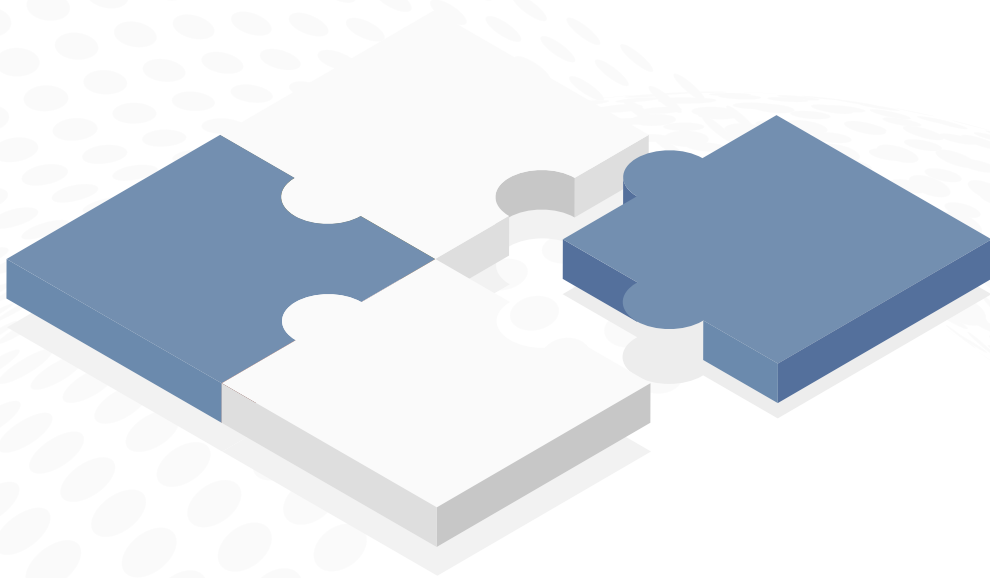


Other factors ranked lower in the evaluation, including:

- The former regime, led by the former president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, marginalised the Houthi group and their religious beliefs by 38%.
- Poor and weak governmental public services (health, electricity, water, transportation, communication, etc.) 29%.

**Figure (12) Factors that contributed to the current conflict in Yemen**



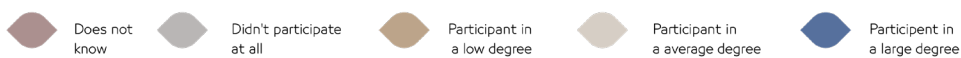
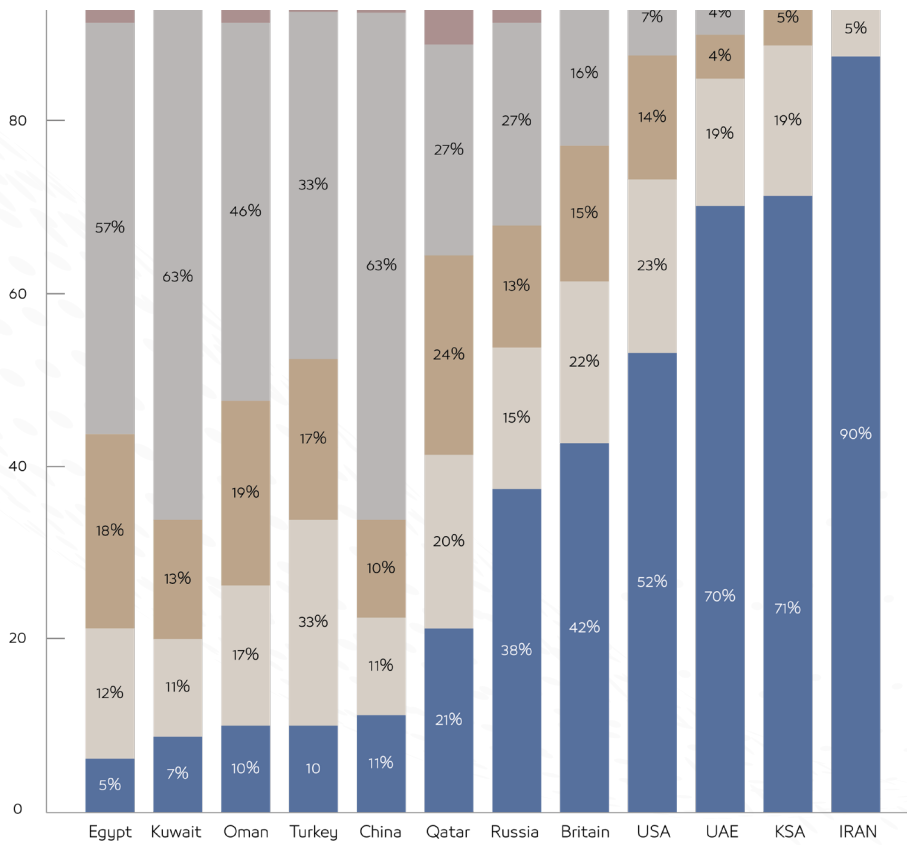


### **The regional parties that played role in the current conflict:**

The study showed the opinion of the respondents towards the regional and international role in supporting one or more of the internal parties involved in the current conflict. It indicated that 95% of the respondents saw that Iran is the country most involved in supporting one or more parties (to a large extent and to a moderate degree), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 90%, the UAE 89%, the United States of America 75%, and United Kingdom (Britain) 64%. It also showed that the least participating countries in supporting one or more parties of the internal conflict, according to the respondents, are Egypt 17%, Kuwait 18%, China 22%, and Oman 27%.



**Figure (13) The role of some regional and international countries in supporting the parties in the conflict**



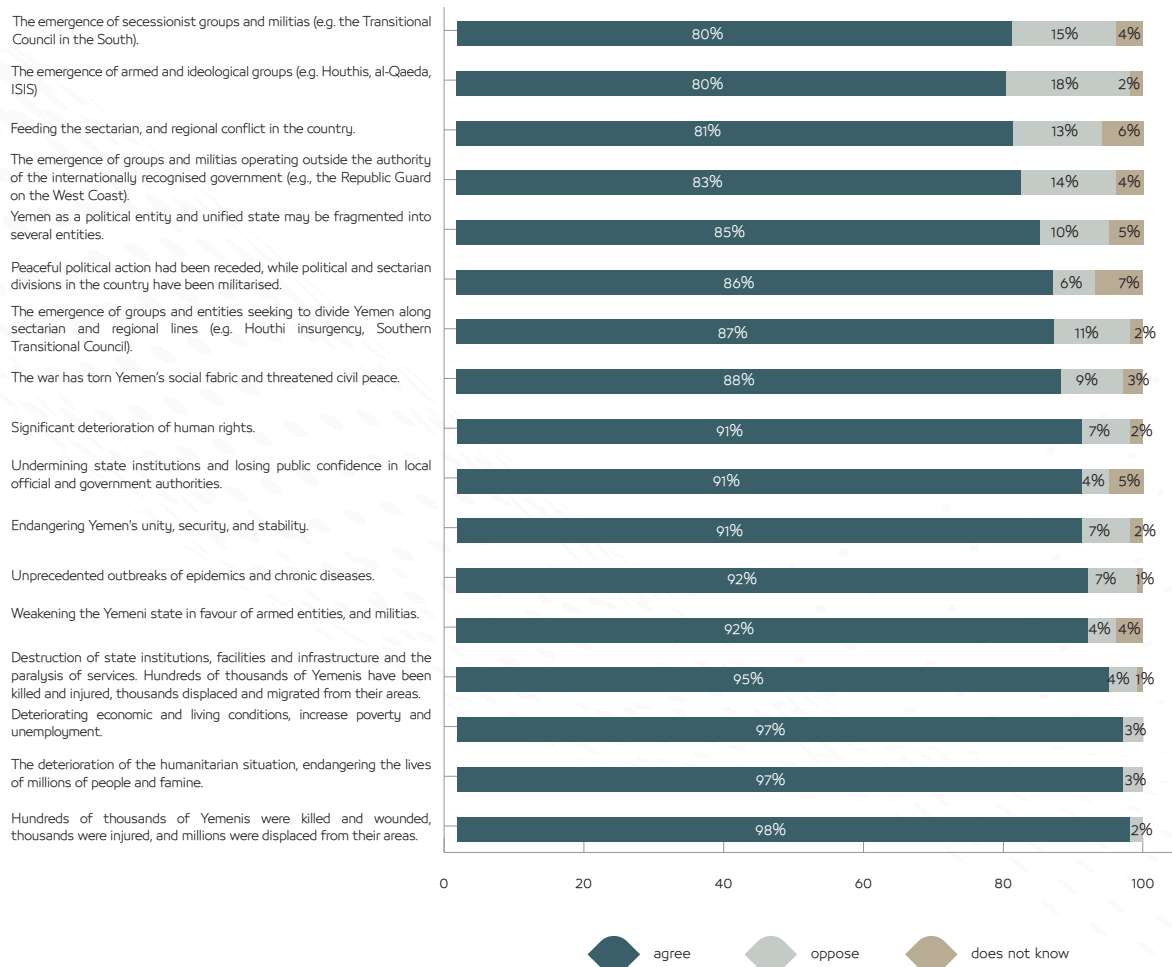
Regarding the effects of the current conflict in Yemen, the study showed that the most prominent effects that respondents emphasized are:

- Killing and wounding hundreds of thousands of Yemenis, and displacing millions of the population. 98% (strongly agree, agree).
- The deterioration of the humanitarian situation, with millions of people at risk of starvation, 97%.
- The deterioration of living conditions and an increase in the rate of poverty and unemployment by 97%.
- Destruction of state institutions, vital facilities, and infrastructure 95%.
- Weakening the Yemeni state in favor of armed militia groups and entities 92%.
- Endangering the unity, security, and stability of Yemen 91%.
- Undermining state institutions and losing people's trust in official government authorities 91%.
- The deterioration of human rights 91%.





**Figure (14) impacts of the current war and conflict in Yemen**



## **Fourth:** **The role and influence of foreign countries in the current conflict**

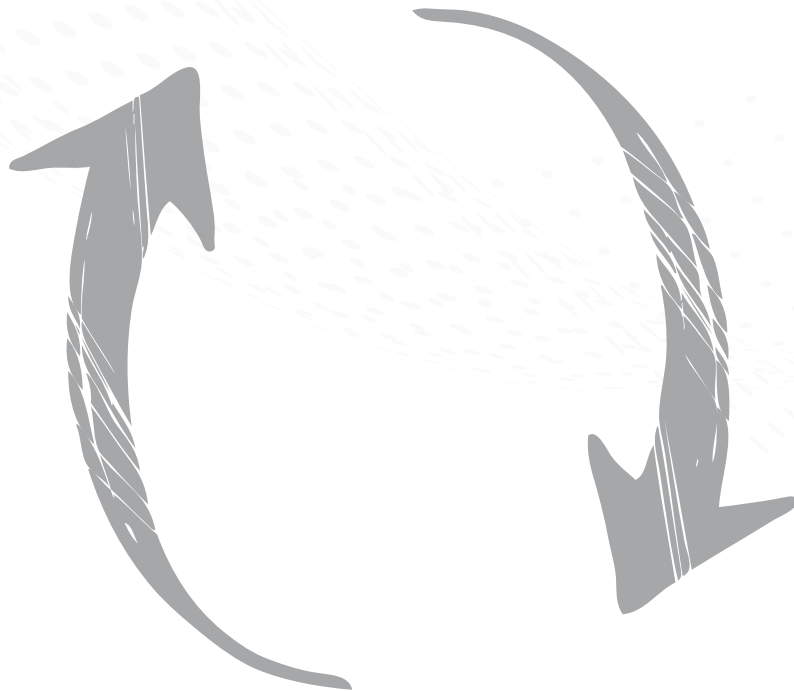
The role and influence of foreign countries in the current conflict (51%) of the respondents believe that foreign countries are interested (interested, and interested to some extent) in the conflict happening in Yemen, while (44%) believe that they are not. (64%) of the respondents believe that Yemen's geographical and strategic location on the international shipping routes is the most important reason, followed by the presence of the interests of these countries as they are impacted by what happens in Yemen with (56%) in the second place.

Also (92%) of the respondents consider that foreign countries played a major role in the conflict in Yemen during the past six years through their influence on the internal forces.

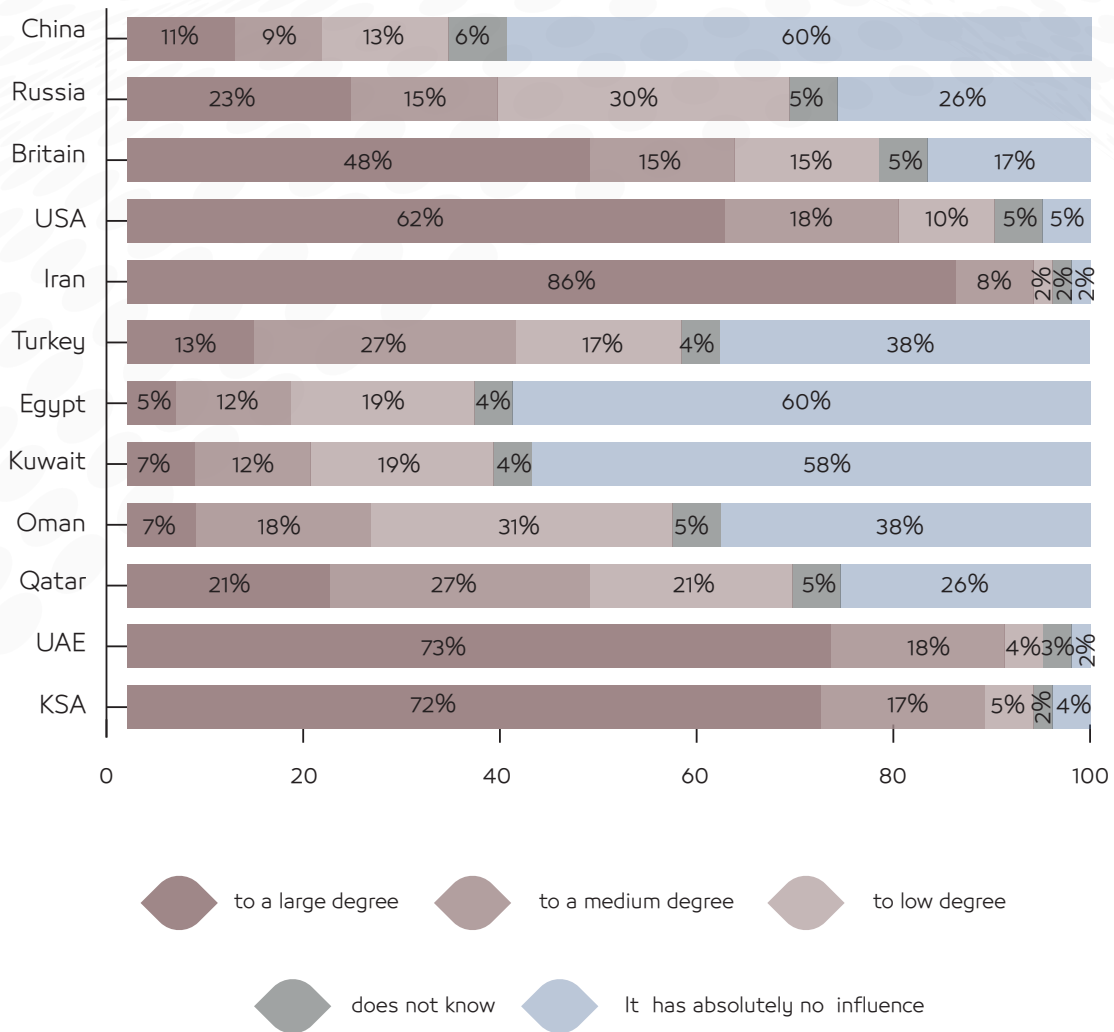


The respondents believe that the most influential foreign countries in the current conflict in Yemen are:

- Iran, which ranked first with 94% (it has a high degree of influence, and a moderate degree of influence).
- The UAE ranked second with 91%.
- Saudi Arabia ranked third with 89%.
- The United States of America ranked fourth with 78%.
- The United Kingdom (Britain) ranked fifth: 63%.



**Figure (15) The influence of foreign countries in the current conflict**



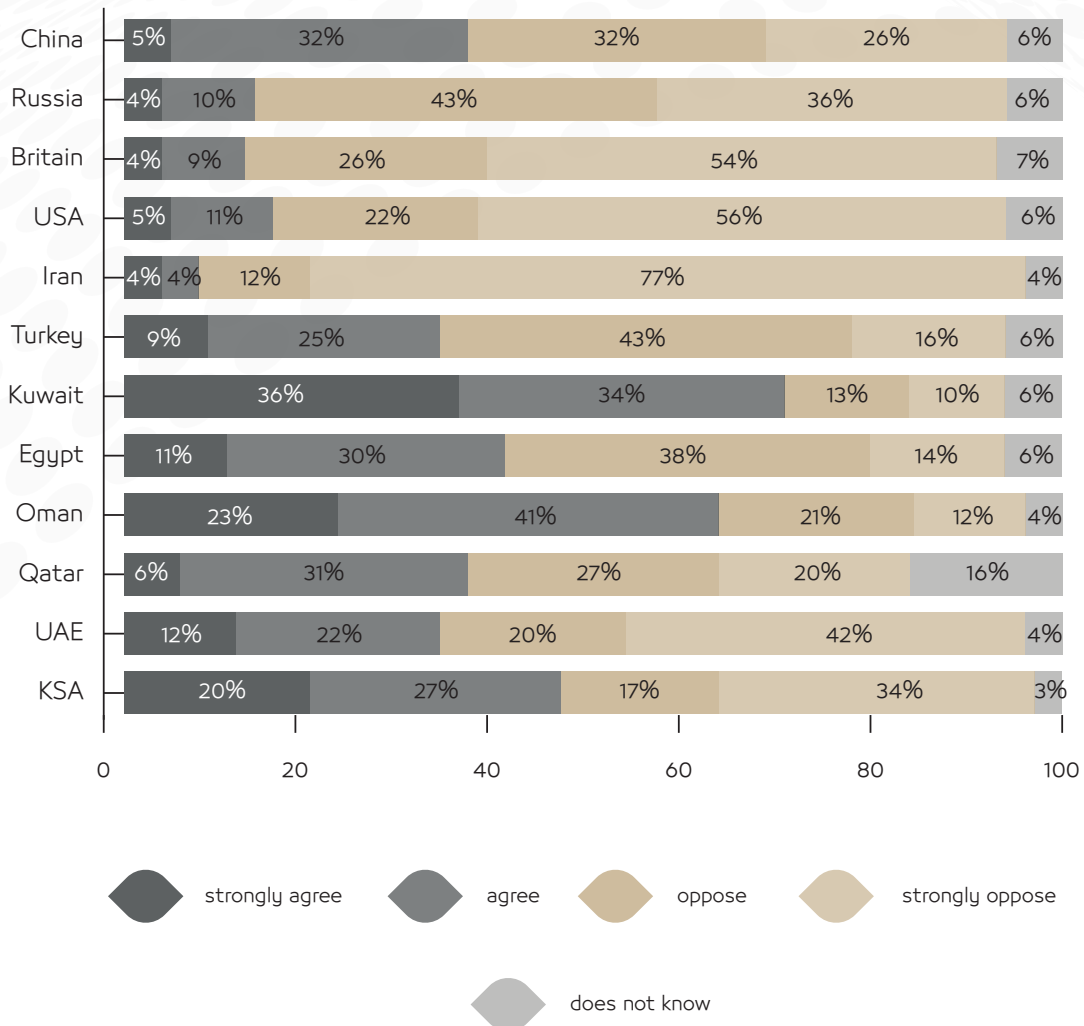


The study indicates that the majority of the respondents 90% agree (strongly agree, or agree) that the foreign policies of countries towards Yemen, during the past six years, have contributed prolonging the current conflict.

Respondents' opinions show that Saudi Arabia is the most influential regional country on one or more of the parties of the current conflict in Yemen (it has influence to a large degree and to a medium degree) 90%, followed directly by Iran with almost the same effect 89%, then the UAE 88 %, and then Qatar 54%.

Regarding the role of some regional and international countries in making real efforts to help Yemen to end the conflict and overcome the crisis, the State of Kuwait ranked first with 70% (strongly agree, and agree). The Sultanate of Oman came in second place with 64%. On the other hand, the respondents (strongly oppose, and oppose) opposed the opinion that Iran is making real efforts to help the Yemenis to end the conflict and overcome the crisis with 89%, the United Kingdom (Britain) 80%, and the United States 78%.

**Figure (16) The role of foreign countries in ending the current conflict**



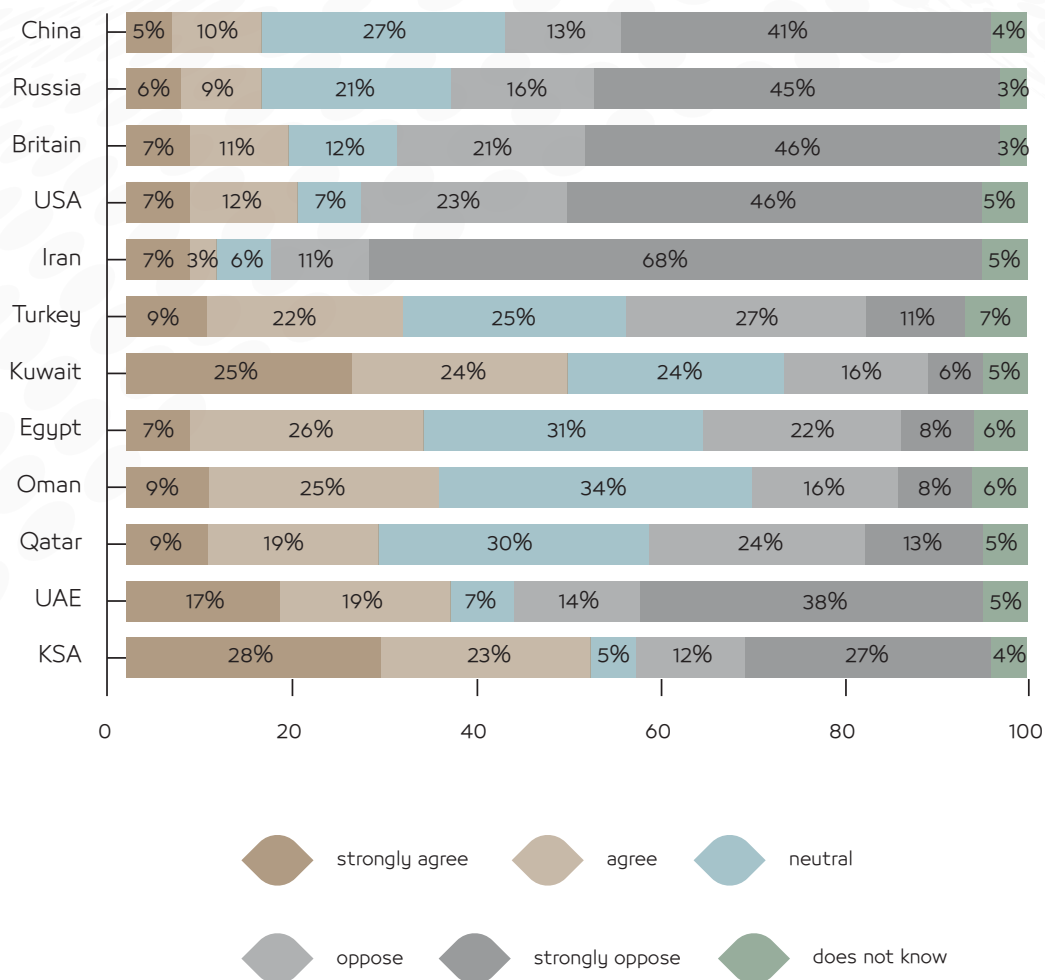


The opinion of the respondents concerning the foreign policies of some countries towards Yemen and the current conflict was that Kuwait is good with 59% (very good, and good). On the other hand, the policies of the rest of the countries are bad, especially Iran with 73%. According to respondents, China's policy was more neutral with 55% (neither good nor bad).

As for the extent to which the respondents agree or oppose that the reason for the increased interference and influence of foreign countries in the current conflict in Yemen is the complicity of some internal forces and parties with these countries, the majority of the respondents 87% agree (strongly agree, and agree).

As for the extent to which foreign countries support the legitimate government's efforts to extend its control over the entire Yemeni soil and build state institutions, nearly half of the respondents, 51%, believe that Saudi Arabia supports the government's efforts, while (strongly oppose, and oppose) 79% of the respondents opposed with reference to Iran, the United States of America 69%, Britain 67%, and Russia 61%.

**Figure (17) Support of foreign countries to internationally recognised government and building state**







Concerning the negative aspects of the interference of foreign countries in the current conflict in Yemen, the most prominent of these aspects, according to the respondents, are:

- The displacement of a large number of Yemeni citizens from their areas and homelessness, 94% (strongly agree, and agree).
- Deterioration of economic conditions, 93%.
- The continuation of the war in Yemen, 93%.
- The emergence of groups and militias disputing the state's authority, 93%.
- Killing and wounding thousands of citizens, 92%.
- The deterioration of human rights, 91%.
- The humanitarian situation has deteriorated significantly, 91%.
- The infrastructure was destroyed; 90%.
- Social and political instability, 89%.

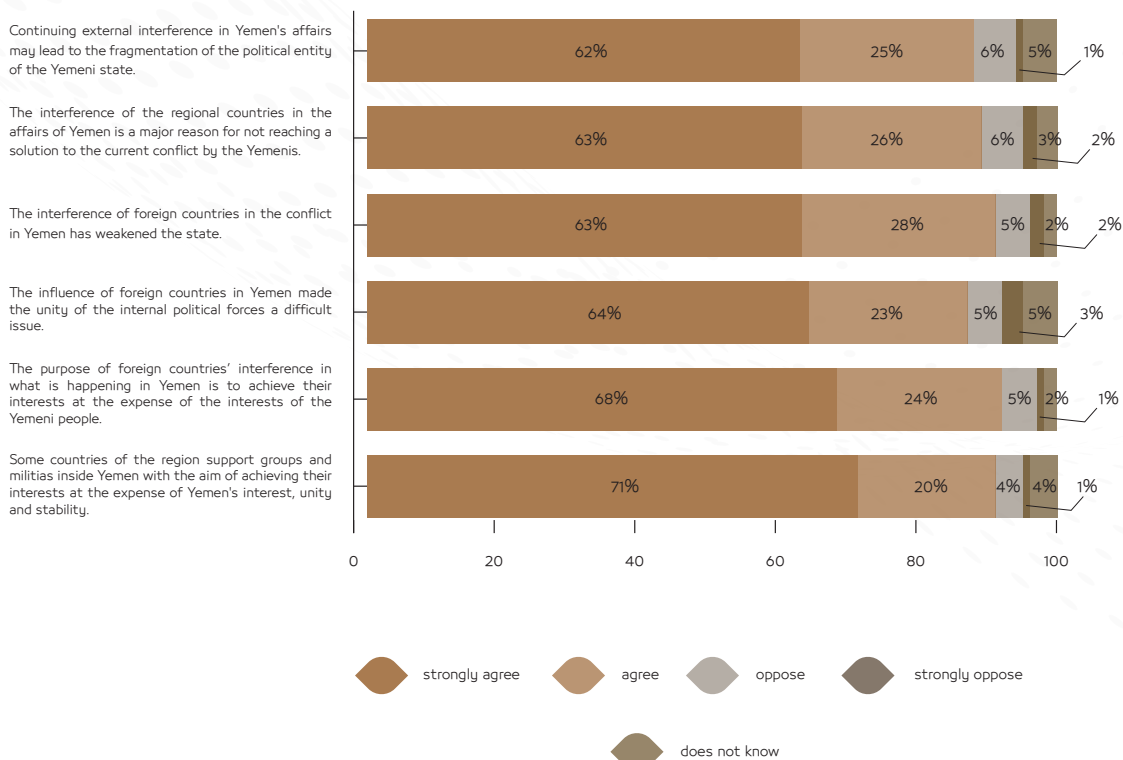
Regarding the evaluation of the purpose of the intervention of foreign countries in the current conflict, the respondents' opinion indicates that the main purpose of the intervention of these countries is to achieve the interests of these countries at the expense of the interests of the Yemeni people 92% (strongly agree, and agree). Besides, the results of this intervention led to the weakening of the Yemeni state (91%), and the support of some countries to the armed groups inside Yemen with the aim of achieving their interests at the expense of Yemen's interests, unity and stability 90%, the Yemenis not reaching a solution to this conflict (89%), and to making the unity of the internal political forces a difficult issue (87%).





The study showed that the continuation of interference in the current conflict and Yemeni affairs may lead to the fragmentation of the Yemeni political entity of the Yemeni state 87%. Therefore, the respondents believe that ending the conflict between all the parties involved in the conflict is the first issue that must be focused on, and work to be accomplished, followed immediately in terms of importance by the issue of improving the economic and living situation of citizens.

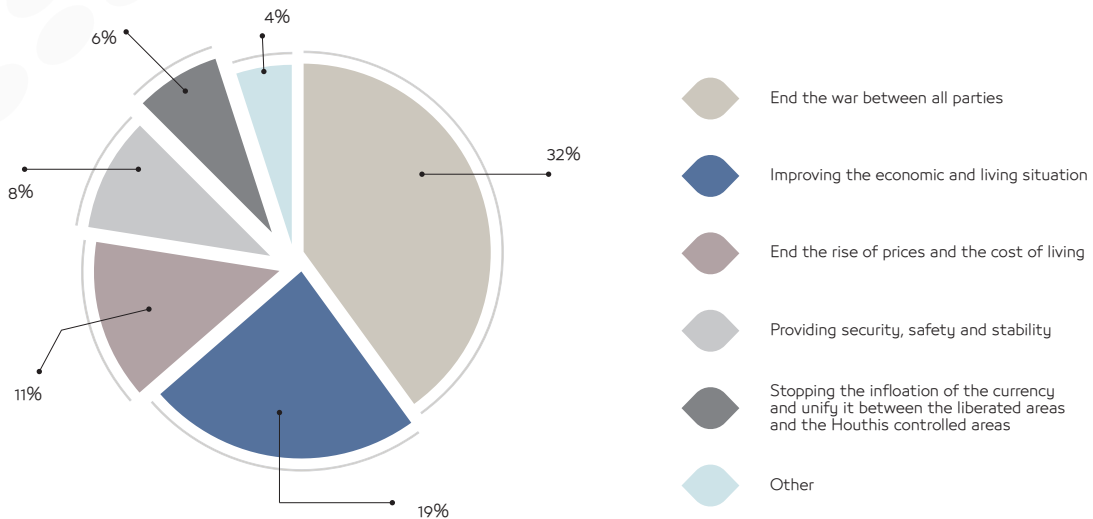
**Figure (18) Assessing the results of foreign countries' intervention in the current conflict**



## Fifth: Conflict solutions and remedies

“Ending the war and armed conflict between all parties involved “is the first issue to focus on and work to accomplish, followed by “the importance of improving the economic and living situation of citizens”, respondents’ opinion.

**Figure (19) The issue to focus on at the moment**





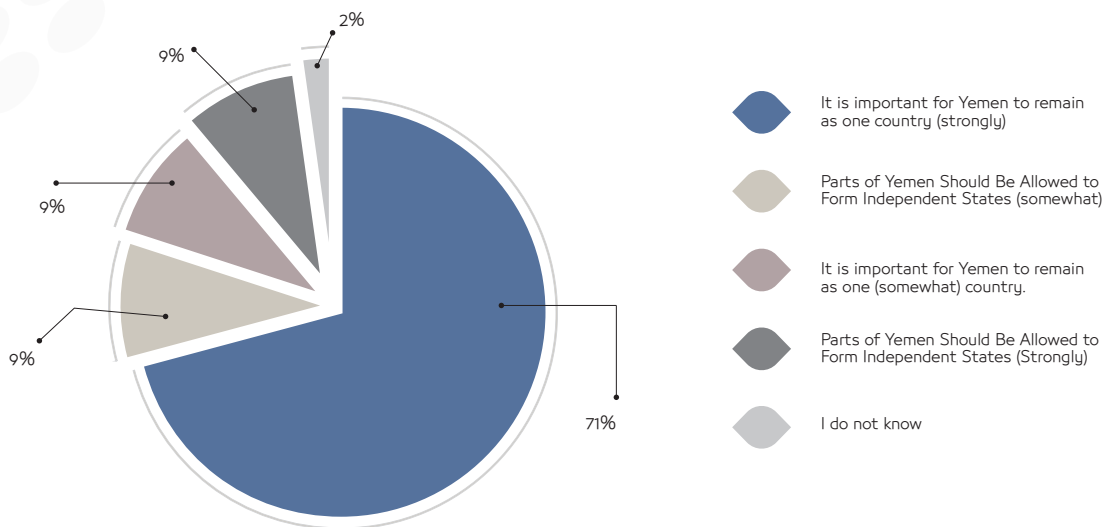
As procedures that must be taken to overcome the current conflict in Yemen are:

- Immediate ceasefire across Yemen 98%.
- Reforming the infrastructure and state institutions and working towards a stable economy 96%.
- Withdrawing militias and armed groups from cities, and releasing political prisoners, as steps that pave the way for consultations between the various parties (96%).
- Conducting consultations in Yemen to reach a political settlement and achieve national reconciliation 95%.
- Formation of a presidential council and a government of national competencies to manage the affairs of the country 87%.
- Engagement of all conflicting parties in serious peace consultations without any external interference 85%.

### The respondents' opinion on the unification of the state:

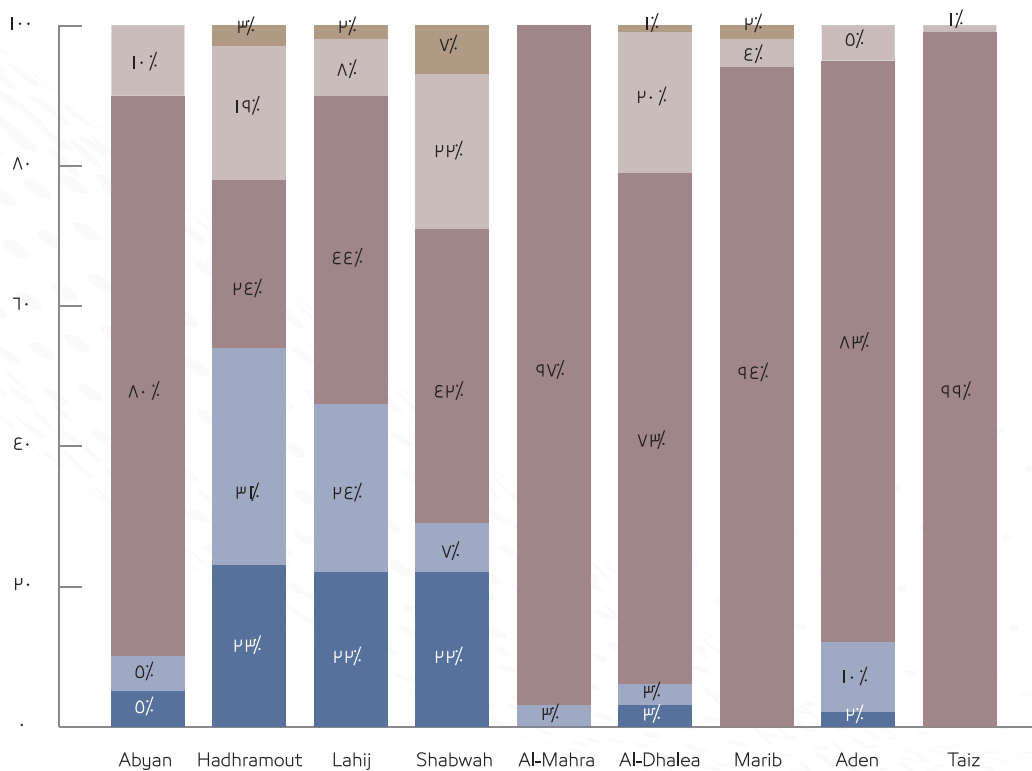
Respondents' opinion on whether "Yemen's survival as a unified state is important", or "parts of it should be allowed to have its own independent states if its citizens choose to secede", indicate that 80% believe that Yemen's survival as a unified state (Yemen remaining one state, remaining as one state to some extent) is important, indicating that the majority of citizens in internationally recognised government-controlled areas believes Yemen remains as unified state.

**Figure (20) Respondents' opinion of Yemen remaining a unified state**





**Figure (21) Respondents' opinion on Yemen's survival as a unified state by provinces**



Parts of Yemen must be allowed to form independent states (strongly)



Parts of Yemen should be allowed to form independent states (somewhat)



Doesn't know



It is important that Yemen remain as unified country (strongly)



It is important for Yemen to remain as unified country (somewhat)

80% of the respondents consider that the survival of Yemen (a unified states, one state to some extent) is important. This result indicates that many citizens in the internationally recognised government-controlled areas are with Yemen remaining a unified state. The highest support for the option of Yemen remaining a unified state was in Taiz Governorate with 100% (Yemen remains strongly united and somewhat unified), followed by Marib Governorate 98%, then Al Mahra Governorate 97%, then Al Dhale Governorate 93%, then Abyan Governorate 90%, then Aden Governorate 88%, then Shabwa 64%, then Lahj 52%, and finally Hadramout Governorate, which came as the lowest percentage of support for Yemen to remain a unified state with 43%.

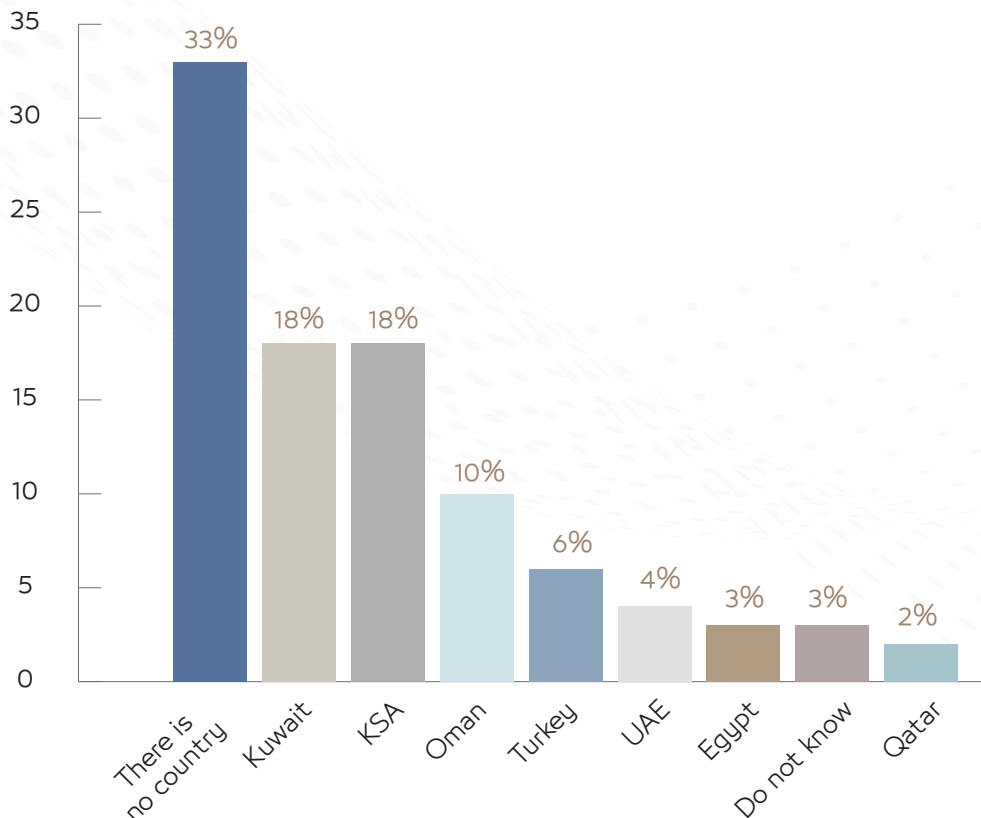
Regarding the Yemeni forces, groups and parties that seek more than others to find a solution to end the current conflict in Yemen, the study indicates that the respondents' opinion is that there are no Yemeni forces or groups seeking to find a solution to the conflict 52%. However, 15% of the respondents believe that the legitimate government seeks more than others to end the current conflict, the "Southern Transitional Council" 10%, the "Yemeni Congregation reform party (ISLAH)" 8%, and the "General People's Congress party" 5%.





33% of the respondents believe that there is no foreign country working to stop the current conflict in Yemen, while others believe that the State of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are working more than others to stop the conflict (18% for each of them), and 10% believe that the Sultanate of Oman is working in order to stop the conflict more than others.

**Figure (22) Foreign countries working to resolve conflict in Yemen**



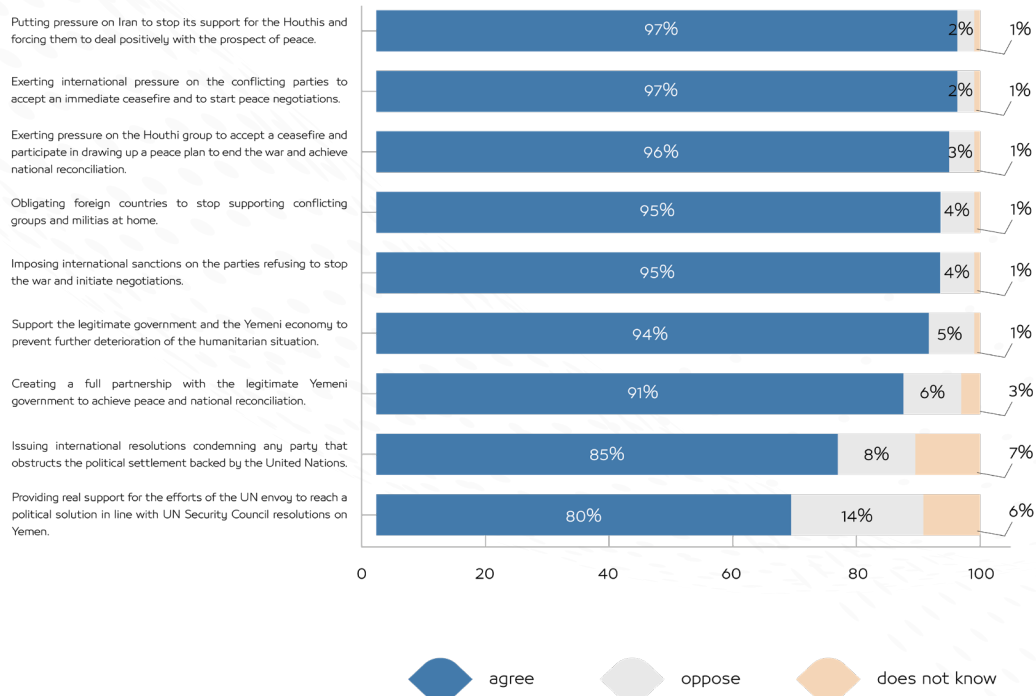


Regarding the foreign countries' role they can play to stop the current conflict in Yemen, respondents saw the following:

- Pressure must be brought on Iran to stop its support for the Houthi group and to interact positively with peace opportunities: 97%.
- Pressure must be brought on the conflict parties to accept an immediate ceasefire and to initiate peace negotiations: 97%.
- Exerting pressure on the Houthi group to accept a ceasefire, end the war, and achieve national reconciliation: 96%.
- Obligating foreign countries to stop their support for conflicting groups and militias at home: 96%.
- Imposing international sanctions on the parties refusing to stop the war and enter peace negotiations: 95%.



**Figure (23) The role foregin countries must play to end the current war and conflict**

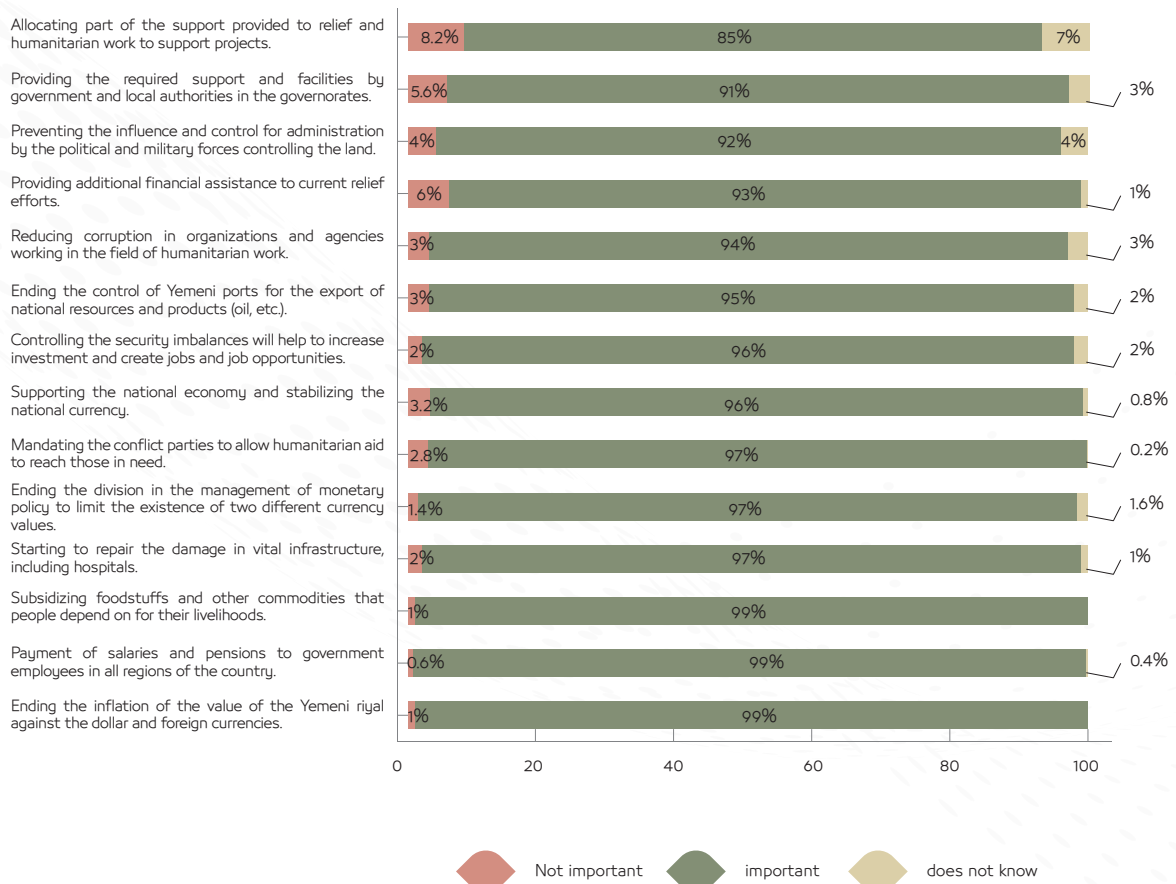


## Sixth: Reducing the humanitarian crisis

The study showed that measures to reduce the catastrophic economic repercussions of the war, which affected the majority of the citizens, and resulted in extremely difficult living conditions, became the most important urgent demanding issues for citizens at this stage, respondents felt the need:

- Stopping the inflation of the value of the national currency against foreign currencies 99%.
- Paying salaries and pensions to government employees, in all regions of the country, and disbursing them regularly 99%.
- Subsidizing foodstuffs and other commodities that people depend on for their livelihood at this stage 99%.
- Begin repairing damages to vital infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and major supply routes to commercial markets.
- Ending the division in the management of monetary policy to limit the existence of two different values of the national currency in the areas of control of the legitimacy and the areas of control of the Houthi group.
- Mandating the conflict parties to allow humanitarian aid to reach those in need in all regions of the country without any restrictions, 97%, in addition to some other measures that received a high approval rate.

**Figure (24) Actions and steps required to alleviate the current humanitarian crisis**



Regarding the countries that provide aid to Yemen to alleviate the current humanitarian crisis, the respondents' opinions showed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait ranked first with 83% (providing aid, and providing assistance to some extent), for each of them, followed by the UAE 74%, then Qatar, 66%, then the Oman 65%, and Iran came last with 3%.

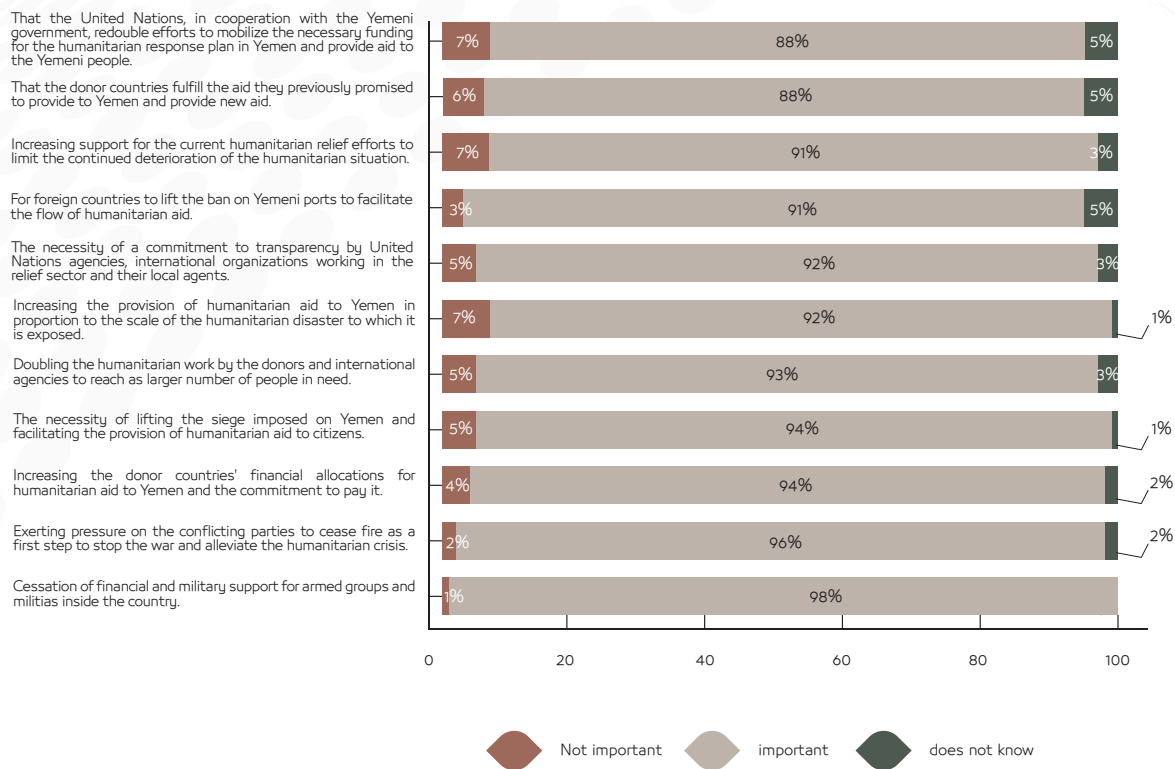


The respondents' opinion indicates that the most important measures and steps that foreign countries and parties can take to alleviate the current humanitarian crisis, according to the results of the study, are:

- Ceasing financial and military support for armed groups and militias at home, 98%.
- Exerting pressure on the conflicting parties for an immediate ceasefire as a first step to stop the war once and for all, 96%.
- Increasing financial allocations for humanitarian aid by the countries and donors, 94%.
- The necessity of lifting the siege imposed on Yemen and facilitating the provision of humanitarian aid, 94%.
- Doubling the Donors and international agencies for their humanitarian work to reach the largest number of people in need, 93%.

Respondents' opinions show that drying up the sources of fuel for the current conflict by ending financial and military support for the conflicting parties and exerting pressure on them to accept an immediate ceasefire, represents the first step on the way to alleviating the current humanitarian crisis facing the country.

**Figure (25) Remedies that can be done to alleviate the current humanitarian crisis**







# Mokha Center For Strategic Studies



## About us

We are an independent research institution concerned with studying Yemeni affairs and the regional and international influences on it. Through interpreting history, analyzing the present, and predicting the future, in the aim of positive participating for better future of Yemen.



## Vision:

To become the primary source for Yemeni affairs, locally and internationally.



## Mission:

We seek to provide predictions and solutions that support decision-makers and opinion leaders on Yemen's political, economic, and social issues, through the implementation of highly professional and credible studies by an outstanding team of experts and researchers.



## Values:

- Credibility and Professionalism.
- Responsibility.
- Continuous growth.
- Collaboration and Partnership.



## Strategic Objectives:

- Influencing the decision on Yemeni affairs by providing insights and advice to decision-makers.
- Contribute in raising political and democratic awareness.
- Promoting the values of peace and coexistence among Yemenis.
- Draw-up visions and perceptions of Yemen's modern future.
- Encourage and support research initiatives to raise strategic awareness.



## Interests:

- Security and Strategic Studies.
- Political and Economic Studies.
- Field Surveys and Public Opinion Polls.
- Cultural and Social Studies.



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