



Workshop outputs

Hadramout Stability Challenges

February 29, 2020

Globalview for Peace and Development Forum organized a workshop titled “Hadramout Stability Challenges” on February 29 2020 in the headquarters of the Foundation in Mukalla city. Several political and independent personalities from various Political Components and the main Parties in Hadramout participated in the meeting, where they shared their personal opinions and not their Component’s or their Party’s opinion in which they belong.

The participants accepted the invitation to participate in the workshop because they felt the importance of the phase and the shift that the country is having, as Hadramout is facing many challenges at various levels. These challenges are in urgent need for the people of Hadramout to unite, face them together and work for the benefit of Hadramout primarily.

These challenges are great and radical politically, economically, socially and security wise, which led to this meeting to start moving the stagnant waters and push towards activating the Hadrami Components and forces to awaken their motivation and become fully ready for the requirements of this phase. In addition, to enable Hadramout in grabbing its rights, defending its options and make its voice reach National, Regional and International levels. It is a chance that was absent in Hadramout for many decades, through which Hadramout was not able to draw its Development Project Plan, which will enable it to rise and express its identity.

The Yemeni crisis is currently going through an important phase, which shapes the future of Yemen. Various warring forces express its existence and effect on the field to be able to impose their projects and obtain the highest profits in the negotiation phase, which will start soon. We find Hadramout and its people, who face various challenges, in the middle of this battle and competition. Challenges like, their weak affect and representation in circles that shape the future, Lawlessness in the Valley in light of the escalating dangers on Hadramout due to the military advancement of the Houthis in Al-Jouf and the sharp crisis in the service sector such as lack of Electricity.

The crucial factor in weakening the position and effect of Hadramout is the absence of the effective reference in light of the multiple projects and political components in it and the weakness in coordination among them. This warns of agreements and preparations that do not agree with the ambitions and aspirations of Hadramout in participating and leading the coming phase (**Hadramout leads and is not lead**) unless its voice is present and united strongly to serve it (**Hadramout First**). This is what the workshop is seeking to discuss and develop a mechanism that respectfully allows political diversity in Hadramout, at the same time, work on activating cooperation to make the vision of Hadramout and its political, economic and security rights in lead of the agendas in the various political components.



The Main Challenges of Hadramout

It became clear through the continuous discussions among the participants that they all are in realization of the size of challenges, dangers and rapid changes of events on the national political, economic and security level that oppose Hadramout and threatens its existence, unity and stability. The participants of the workshop concluded the main challenges that face Hadramout in the mean time in three main challenges:

The First Challenge:

Power centers conflict in Yemen warns of agreements and preparations that do not agree with the ambitions and aspirations of Hadramout because of the weight and weak effect of Hadramout on the events and paths that form the future of Yemen. It is proven from experience that forming the future and forcing options is for the strongest on the field and not the most civilized. Although Hadramout has huge wealth and potential, it was cast aside from forming the future during all the historic turns the recent peace rounds due to lack of an effective reference. This may lead Hadramout to pay a great price, unless this challenge is overcome and all Hadrami civilian, tribal and military forces are united and working towards forming a strong and effective Hadrami reference (Authority).

The Second Challenge:

What the Valley and Desert of Hadramout is exposed to in the areas of lawlessness, vast population (civilian and military) migration from various neighboring governorates, military expeditions on the outskirts of Hadramout, the control of the Houthis over large parts of Al-Jouf and many other puts it in a high risk circle and under the ambition of picking it out of Hadramout. It is certain that the second military zone will not be able to face this challenge alone with its simple capabilities unless the Hadrami society is compact with all layers and the Hadrami tribes in the front to secure Hadramout in the Coast, the Valley and the Desert.

The Third Challenge:

While Hadramout pumps its Oil wealth and resources, the Local Authority is unable to provide the basic needs from services, electricity being in the lead. Oil is exported for the Yemeni Government while the generators of the Governorate stop because of the unavailable Oil Derivatives. It is also unable to provide salaries and operating budgets of the executive offices to provide the services, which raises severe criticism from citizens towards the performance of the Local Authority. It also pushes the Local Authority to extend its control over all Governorate resources and manage it effectively and with transparency.



Suggestions to Face the Challenges

Following the discussion and analyzing causes of challenges and their impact on Hadramout, the participants have arrived to the undermentioned suggestions:

To Face the Political Challenges:

1. Inviting all Hadrami forces to stand together and unite the voice of Hadramout towards its rights and benefits, overlook differences and conflict. It is a historic phase, which is very sensitive and a chance that will not be repeated to force the options of Hadramout.
2. Considering the outputs of Al-Gamei (Inclusive Hadramout Conference) as a vision of Hadramout at the minimum that most people of Hadramout internally and externally. It is owned by all people of Hadramout and the quickness in finishing the construction of the support is the guarantor of defending the vision of Hadramout and work towards achieving it.
3. After the unification of the vision among the people of Hadramout, all Political Components and Parties in Hadramout must follow the path of the Southern Transitional Council in adapting “The Vision of Hadramout” clearly as an independent territory that is self governed in its private projects and programs. Also making the vision and rights of Hadramout the priority in its various activities.
4. All Political Components in Hadramout must respect and accept the Political diversity in the Governorate, which should be exploited as a strength for Hadramout and not as a weakness. They must work and coordinate the efforts towards serving Hadramout first in all Political Components.
5. Swiftness in forming the Hadrami reference or form a council for coordinating the Hadrami Political Powers as an initial step that will work on coordinating the efforts to face the challenges facing Hadramout and push to reach the rights and aspirations of the Hadrami people to a future that they participate in forming, building and representing with their capacity.
6. Inviting all Civil Society, Political and Tribal Components to move and face the imminent dangers in the Valley and Desert of Hadramout and agreement on going around the Local Authority to defend Hadramout with all means and ways.
7. The Allied Forces and the World Community must appreciate the peacefulness and civilization of Hadramout that enabled it to become an example on the level of the country. They must also understand this civil urbanization of Hadrami society correctly and deal with it together with the rights and aspirations of the Hadrami people and preserve the continuity of these positive behaviors by enabling it to fairly participate in the coming rounds of the Political Consultations. The understanding that rights do not come unless with power and the language of weapons must not be sanctified.



To Face the Security Challenges:

1. Unifying of the Security System in the Coast and the Valley under one leadership and providing support, necessary financial resources to raise the capabilities and potential of security in the Valley and the Dessert.
2. Raising the military and security capabilities and equipment to face terrorism and the various threats that face the Governorate.
3. Higher acceptance rate of Hadrami individuals and leaders in the First Military Zone and tribute their leaders to qualified Hadrami competencies.
4. Unifying Hadramout in one Military Zone.
5. Allocating chances to qualify the military and security Hadrami cadres internally and externally.
6. Activating monitoring and accountability on the individuals of the military and security bodies together with holding the corrupted accountable for their actions.
7. Reviewing the procedure of acceptance in the Military College to not be restricted for certain groups.
8. Activating the role of Societal Security and coordination with the Hadrami tribes in preserving general security and defending Hadramout.

To Face Economic Challenges:

1. Preparing a developmental strategy or at least an annual developmental plan, in which priorities and projects are defined.
2. Publishing data, development statistics and periodic reports to the executive offices to know the extent of achievements.
3. Activating the central monitoring bodies, Financial Accountability and emphasizing on the Societal Participation to activate the Institutional Performance and emphasize on integrity in the various governmental administrations.
4. The just distribution of the Governorate resources among the Directorates according to clear specific criteria.
5. Improve the work environment and investment in the Governorate, treating all causes that lead to abandonment of private investment in Hadramout and creating a close partnership with the private sector to support its role in investing into services.
6. Activating the role of the productive sectors like Fisheries, Manufacturing, Mining, Agriculture and look for funding to support the activities of the productive sectors.
7. Open Al-Ryan Airport and linking it with external airports.

Participants of the Workshop

	Name
1	Eng. Badr Mohamed Basalma
2	Dr. Jamal Abubakar Abbad
3	Mr. Jumaan Saeed Ben Saad
4	Colonel/ Sulaiman Saleh Ben Ghanem
5	Mr. Tariq Salim Al-Akbari
6	Mr. Aref Ben Ali Jabir
7	Dr. Abdulqader Mohamed Ba-Yazeed
8	Mr. Mohsen Salim Nusair
9	Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Ba-Latif
10	Mr. Mohamed Abdullah Al-Hamid
11	Mr. Hisham Mohsen Ba-Humaid