



دار المعارف

للبحوث والإحصاء

Dar Al Maaref for Researches and Statistics

Manufacture of Security and Hope In Shabwah Governorate Community Vision





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Dar Al-ma'aref For Researches and Statistics has adopted a very significant mission to conduct and implement studies and researches that were based upon the society reality and as per the polls of citizens who are living their lives and all related aspects such as the security and social systems for the purpose of developing civic frameworks for the political and professional elites that are based upon community information and data. On this connection, this study has been conducted and performed to read the feelings and attitudes of the people regarding the security situation and its determinants and prospect of hope in order to build up a civic future in Shabwah Governorate.

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Summary of the report

Study Summary

Introduction

Shabwah Governorate is terribly affected by different tribal manifestations and phenomena such as revenge and carrying arms since long time until the creation of Shabwah Elite Forces in which such forces were firstly established in Radhoum directorate in 2017 after intensive training , coordination and organization in 2016 , afterwards these newly formed forces were spread in different areas of Shabwah Governorate including maifa'ah , Rowadha , Habban and finally Al-saeed in 2018 .

Many other regions and districts including Ateg (**The capital of the governorate**) are deemed to be outside the scope of the forces, such great events led to remarkable change of the security situations in which these areas became highly secured due to the presence of these elite forces in Shabwah Governorate as noted by many media platforms.

The objectives of the study

This study mainly aims to develop the civic frameworks of the mentality of the political and professional elites which are based on community data and information, these objectives are as follows:

1. To have an accurate assessment for the people's satisfaction towards the security situation in general and the security incidents in particular in accordance with the directorates, age group and gender.
2. Survey of citizens about the spread of harmful behaviours as per the directorates, districts, age group and gender.
3. To identify the citizen's satisfaction towards the anti-terrorism measures by age group, gender and the districts.
4. To evaluate the feeling of the people towards the issues related to tribal revenge phenomenon and the possible solutions and have a comparison in accordance with the directorates, age group and gender.





Study Methodology

This is a descriptive survey study by random sampling. The sample was statistically specified , the final sample size was 602 which were distributed as per the population weight for each targeted directorate (Ateg , Maifa'ah , Habban , Al-rowadha , Al-saeed and Radhoum) class distribution of the sample was a relative weight based upon the gender , age group and occupation from each district .

The data was collected via a questionnaire which was designed especially for this study , the questionnaire included five parts in addition to the personal information such as the age , gender , occupation and address , the opinion of the participants was measured using Likert Scale for questions which was composed of three grades (1= Disagree , 2 = neutral 3 = Agree).

The data were entered to the computer after they have been processed using the SPSS version 23.

The results

The total number of the participants from all age groups who responded and completed the questionnaires was 602 people, the age of the participants was 36 years old and the age ranged from 18 years to 83 years while the average age was 37.8 years old (12, 7 + -) the youths who are aged between 18-30 years formed a percentage of % 32.2 of the participants.

The majority of the study sample feel that the security situations are stable in general (% 71,8) whereas % 73,9 feel that the random gun-shooting phenomenon had diminished remarkably especially during the wedding ceremonies (% 65,8) the majority of them (% 70,4) confirms that the weapons carrying phenomenon have been completely disappeared . However very weak percentage of the citizens (% 8.3) in Ateg District the capital of Shabwah governorate feel safe and secured which interprets that the security situations are not stable in the areas that are not under the control of Shabwah elite forces .

Approximately %34 of the study sample feel the prevalence of drug abuse and % 33.1 feel the prevalence of drug dealers, % 39.3 feel the prevalence and spread of wines , one- third of the targeted participants were conservative as they didn't show any opinion towards these bad behavioural phenomena which makes it more clear that the information about these phenomena are still un-known .

The majority of the survey sample individuals in Habban District (% 96.7) , Radhoum District (% 99) and Al-rowdha (% 97.7) have declared that they did not experience any terrorist events during the last three months of the study , only % 15 of the survey sample individuals in Ateg District confirms the opposite which clearly indicates that the terrorist acts take place from time to time in Ateg District (The capital of the governorate) and this city lacks the elite forces of Shabwah which were newly formed in the governorate .

The majority of the participants are optimistic in which they believe that the current security situation will strongly help in solving the revenge issues (except Ateg District which registered very weak percentage reached % 11 .7) but most of the directorates have registered a positive role for the social attitudes regarding solving the social revenge issues except Habban and Ateg districts have registered very weak percentages Habban District registered % 25.6 while Ateg registered % 41.7 .





Conclusions

The majority of the study sample individuals feel that the security situations are stable in general, the arms carrying phenomenon had disappeared completely in the public places which provides more stability and civil transformation, such feeling must be reinforced for longer time until it becomes rooted in the citizen's culture, as elder people have optimistic vision stronger than the youths towards the reduction of security incidents while the females are more worried and concerned rather than the males regarding the security situations in particular the random gun shooting.

In Ateg District (the capital of the city) the people are still having pessimistic look towards many social unaccepted phenomena such as carrying weapons in the public places due to weak security situations and control, Ateg District is the only directorate in which the citizens are hopeless towards all security incidents in particular the assassinations, kidnapping of people besides the robbery of lands and public property.

The information about the spread of drugs and wines represent the top of the iceberg in which one-third of the sample people feel the spread of drug abuse phenomena, spread of wines and spread of drug dealers.

Recommendations

The continuous security strict measures that are carried out by the elite forces of Shabwah Governorate in the following districts including : Maifa'a , Radhoum , Habban and Al-rowadha and to be more reinforced in Alsaeed district , such measures must be applied in the rest of Shabwah Directorates in general , building a security system for Ateg Directorate (The capital of the governorate) . Moreover, supervising and expanding the experience of preventing the carriage of weapons in public places, main cities and the governmental corporations in all districts of the governorate including Ateg District (The capital of the governorate).

The current security measures and the acquired experiences of the elite forces of Shabwah Governorate are deemed to be creative opportunities to maintain the security and tranquillity of the citizens of Shabwah Governorate including preventing the weapons carrying which will prepare the province to have better civil life throughout the positive role in order to contain the three major challenges facing the civil society in the governorate after the security and these challenges are:

1. Revenge Issues.
2. Drugs Abuse and Wines.
3. Chewing Of Qat .



Chapter 1

Introduction





Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction

Dar Alma'aref For researches and Statistics conducts this study regarding the security situation in Shabwah Governorate (2018) in particular the coastal areas that have stability due to the presence of the elite forces of Shabwah Governorate in addition to Ateg District as the capital of the governorate.

Variable categories and sectors of citizens were given questionnaires to gain their opinions so as to form a society vision about the security in these regions and the possibility of repeating this experience by circulating this security model in case the citizens feel that there is a difference and there is a hope under processing and manufacture.

History of Shabwah Governorate

Nomenclature: The name of Shabwah was derived from an ancient archaeological city located in the far west of Hadhramout Valley on the outskirts of Mafazat Saihad . On the land of Shabwah Governorate three ancient capitals were established for the ancient Yemeni states which they still have remains standing up to now despite the process and passage of time such ancient capitals are as follows:

1. **Yahar:** is the capital city of Oasan Kingdom which is located to the east of Baihan district and to the north of Shabwah Governorate.
2. **Old Shabwah :** is the capital of the old kingdom of Hadhramout , it is located at the far west of Hadhramout Valley on the outskirts of Mafazzt Saihad in the north east of Shabwah Governorate .
3. **Tomana :** it is the capital of Gatabban Kingdom which is located in Baihan Valley in the north and west of Shabwah Governorate , on the coasts of this governorate which outlooks the Arabian sea , there was Gana Old seaport which was one of the greatest seaports of the old world , they were used to link the countries of the south eastern part of Asia and the countries of east Africa with the civilizations which were in the Mesopotamia , Syria , Egypt , Greece and Romans via the trading land convoys in which the best products were exported to these areas and countries such as frankincense and Yemeni perfumes which were used for religious ritual purposes in their temples , Al-hamadani had mentioned in his book : (As Biahn , Hadhramout and Shabwah was a city belong to Himayar and it has the mountain of salt and the second mountain for the people Of Mareb then he added : When Himyar and Madhhaj fought each other , the people of Shabwah left Shabwah and they lived and settled in Hadhramout and that's why Shibam was named after Shabwah .





The concept of Security and Stability

The security is a major issue and it is more prominent among the citizens, officials and interested people in the contemporary era as it is strongly related to the daily life of people in which security provides tranquillity, safety and stability. Security is considered one of the best graces that Allah Al-mighty gives his believers as The God Al-mighty said in his holy verse: (They must worship the God of this house (Al-ka'aba) the one who is responsible to feed them and to secure them).

Security is the responsibility of every one as Allah Al-mighty said: (Who kills someone without justification or those who practice corruption on this land as if he killed all the people, and who revives the soul is like to revive the souls of all the people) this really means that the nation must be united to fight the aggression against one person, The word security was repeated a lot currently all over the world since terrorism and violence has spread in many countries.

Security is the ability of the government to maintain its safety and to protect its culture assets in order to confront the internal and external challenges.

Stability is the result of security and instability is the comprehensive chaos and disorders.

Revenge Issues and lawlessness before 2015 in Shabwah Governorate

Shabwah Governorate has been clearly affected by some tribal unaccepted phenomena such as the tribal revenge and carrying weapons in the streets and public places. Almost every day comes with new story of bloodshed, violence or armed conflicts among the people of the same governorate, Shabwah Governorate became famous of revenge problems and the this ghost extended to other cities including Ateg the capital city not just in the rural areas, Ateg District became a theatre for many murders and assassinations and the citizens complain from the weakness of the security measures against these harmful community phenomena.

A report received by Al-omana newspaper issued from the emergency department of Ateg Hospital of the first six months in 2013, this reports shows the number of casualties cases which reached 4300 cases and the cases that underwent surgery reached 262 cases , 51 cases were due to gun shot as a result of revenge issues , such revenge conflicts take place from time to time in Habban District .





Refugees issues in Shabwah Governorate (Additional problems)

Yemen has seen huge flows of refugees from the African Horn during the last ten years and many refugees are still flowing towards the Yemeni Coasts as well as another major problem has been shown up which is the people who displaced from other governorates which is an immense social and security burden upon the governorates that they go and displace to including Shabwah Governorate.

The coastal region in Radhoum Directorate is considered the marine gate of Shabwah Governorate which suffers frequently from the daily flow of Somali refugees as well as the African illegal immigrants and it is deemed to have the most important road which is the international coastal road which connects Aden district with other governorates including Abyan, Shabwah , Hadhramout , Al-mahara and Oman.

Smuggling the illegal immigrants of the African nationalities became a major problem in the last period prior to the presence and spread of the security forces, as hundreds of African youths of different African nationalities who reach on daily basis Shabwah Governorate as bridge to other governorates and districts, thus such smuggling is carried out by local mafia that assist those illegal immigrants to reach the coastal area of Shabwah Governorate.

The latest statistics from the Humanitarian Affairs Coordination office in Yemen (OCHA) dated May 13th , 2018 indicate that there are at least 1542 displaced families which is equivalent % 10 of the total number of the displaced families in Yemen .

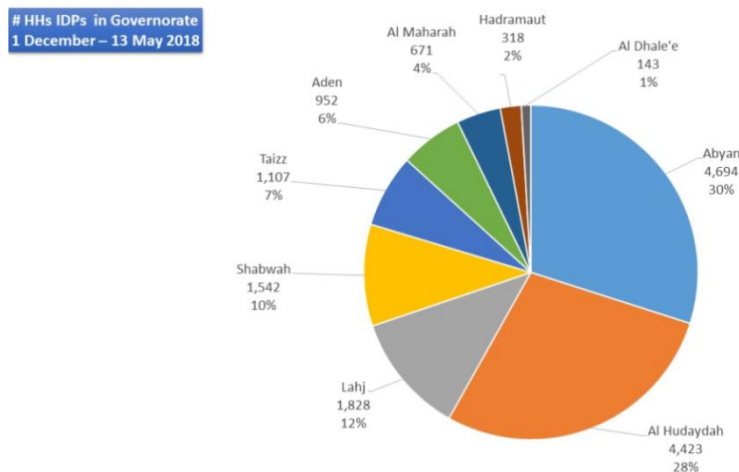


Figure 1: Shows the percentages and number of the displaced families in accordance with the governorates that they sought refuge dated May 13th , 2018.





Terrorism in Shabwah Governorate before the presence and Spread of Shabwah Elite Forces

Just until recently the coastal line of Radhoum Directorate in Shabwah Governorate was suffering from unstable security situation due to the absence of the government and its military and security institutions just after the collapse of the two military brigades (The maritime infantry Brigade and The mountainous Infantry Brigade) which were both responsible for the security of the Gas installations and facilities at Belhaf Region in Shabwah Governorate.

The above-mentioned region had different crimes and incidents including the road robbers and gangs who rob the people's property who use the public road by force, they also disable the people's work and steal their property such crimes and illegal acts jeopardized the security in that region and destroyed its reputation.

Due to the obvious absence of the government which resulted in loose security , this consequently led to creation of people's committees to act the role of the absent security in order to protect the citizens as well as to protect the gas facilities at Balhaf region which included vital facilities , tanks , the National Gas Liquefaction Plant and the gas exportation seaport , the people's committees were able to provide better security and protection in Balhaf region to protect this great economical location and they could achieved the security in the overall region.



After the liberation of Mukalla city and other cities in Hahdramout Governorate from the grip and occupation of Al-Qaeda terrorist organization by the Hadhrami elite forces who really achieved a great victory against terrorism in the end of April 2016 and since thousands of such terrorists who were dwelling in Mukalla district left the city and fled to Shabwah Governorate and Abyan in the west part of Mukalla city , the military leadership in Hadhramout governorate was still concerned about the possibility of Al-Qaead terrorist groups to attack the city again by implementing terrorist operations and attacks in which they are good at .

=And by such terrorist attacks the threat and fear will both remain existing , consequently the local military leadership together with the Arab Coalition forces represented by the UAE have both thought seriously and came to a great decision which is to secure the western part of Hadhramout Governorate via the implementation of many measures most notably the formation of a very strong military force in the coastal area of Shabwah Governorate which has a junction with the coastal part of Hadhramout Governorate from the west direction.

(Figure 2): [Balhaf Seaport](#)





Establishment of Shabwah elite military Forces

The establishment and formation of Shabwah elite military forces is deemed to be a very great step towards the international strategies of anti-terrorism and the great efforts that have been exerted by the Arab Coalition under the leadership of both the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates especially after the exception of Qatar state ,which was accused as a main supporter of terrorism and her military participation was stopped in the military operations of the determination storm which was led by the Arab Coalition .

In the beginning more than 2000 soldiers from different directorates of Shabwah Governorate from(Radhoum , Azzan , Habban and Maifa'a) in Shabwah Governorate , they all quickly and immediately responded to the call for securing the oil facilities in the region as well as they were asked to manage the security situation in which they received great support from the Arab Coalition forces leadership in which they supervised the training operations of these forces moreover they were enhanced with military equipment plus air force and the necessary logistics in order to enable this force to carry out their missions in the specified geographical areas in order to create a sustainable security stability and social stability by establishing numerous security plans as well as to support society efforts that aim to fight the extremist terrorism and to get rid of the revenge phenomenon , furthermore to secure the gas and oil transport pipes in the governorate .

A generous support was provided by the united Arab Emirates to shabwah elite forces as they received proper military training in different intensive courses at the beginning of 2016 so as to draw the security plans for Shabwah governorate people who have pushed their kids and youths to fight beside the coalition against the terrorism to fight for their honor and their land . They were agreed and united to save the land from the aggressors.

In the beginning of 2017 , Shabwah elite forces started their job at Balhaf region Hub to start their first experiences to support safety and security for the land and for the people , Rodhoum district people continued their struggle and courage to protect the oil and gas facilities in the middle east , afterwards another batch of the elite forces from Shabwah Governorate had graduated and they sent to Azzan Hub to carry out their noble mission in providing stability and security starting from Maifa'a in the south to Azzan , Alrowdha and Habban in the north , Shabwh Elite forces went to Alalam and hurad Hubs in order to secure Al-abar gateway in which thieves and bad people practice the most ugly actions including robbing the passengers and steal their expensive and precious belongings , they were sent in order to establish the bases of security and safety in the capital city of the governorate (Ateg) and in all areas of the governorate , other batches of soldiers were graduated who received intensive military training for a short and certain period , the last group of soldiers were graduated to establish the security in Alsaeed Hub and by this last group of newly graduated soldiers the security ring of Shabwah elite forces has been completed .

Alsaeed Directorate is considered the last directorate taken by Shabwah elite forces before the implementation of this study as they entered the directorate of Alsaeed in February 26th ,2018.





Chapter 2

The Significance of the Study and Its Objectives





Chapter 2: The Significance of the Study and Its Objectives

The significance of the study

When Shabwah elite forces were established in which they started in Radhoum Directorate in 2017 after an integrated coordination , organization and intensive training since 2016 , then they the elite forces spread in other four regions including : Maifa'a , Al-rodhah , Habban and Al-saeed in 2018 , other districts including Ateg district the capital of the governorate are all still out the control of Shabwah elite forces , the importance of this study is that it is deemed the first study which documents in a scientific manner the opinions and viewpoints of the citizens about the security situation and its determinants of the unaccepted and harmful behaviours , terrorism issues and tribal revenge in the districts that are managed by Shabwah elite forces in comparison with Ateg District .

Justifications of the study

As a result of these security incidents, a remarkable change has been shown in the security situation for the interest of the districts in which Shabwah elite forces were spread in as reported by many media institutions but not yet taught scientifically.

The problem of the study

The problem of the study after many inquires and questions included as follows:

1. How do the people of Shabwah governorate feel towards the security after the establishment of Shabwah elite forces?
2. Did the current security measures create any difference which makes a hope to have achieve development and stability in the nearby future?
3. Is there any clear reduction in the terrorist incidents , crimes , wrong behaviours , revenge issues after the foundation of these elite forces in Shabwah Governorate in the targeted districts in this study in the viewpoint of the citizens? .
4. Are the citizens satisfied about the role of the security forces, police stations, the local authority and the social figures to maintain the social class?





General Objective

To establish civic frameworks in the mentality of the political and vocational elites that are based upon community information by reading the feelings of the people about the security, its determinants and to have a hope for building a civic future in Shabwah Governorate.

Specific Objectives

To answer the problem of the study throughout the general objective, specific objectives were identified for this study on the level of the targeted districts in Shabwah Governorate includes:

1. Assessment of citizen's satisfaction towards the security situation in general and the security incidents in particular in accordance with the districts, age group and gender.
2. Finding out the opinions of the citizens about the spread of the wrong behaviours in accordance with the districts, age group and gender.
3. To identify the satisfaction of the citizens towards the measures practiced for anti-terrorism in accordance with the districts, age group and gender.
4. To evaluate the feeling of the citizens towards the tribal revenge issues and the possible solutions and to be compared in accordance with districts, age group and gender.





Chapter 3

Research methodology





Chapter 3: Research methodology

Place Boundaries of the study

This study was conducted in six districts in Shabwah Governorate included: (Azzan , Maifa'a, Radhoum , Habban , Al-rowda and Alsaeed in addition to Ateg district which is the capital of the governorate , the first mentioned districts are the districts in which they are controlled by Shabwah elite forces in which they carry out security measures in order to normalize the civilian life and to anti-terrorism whereas Ateg the capital city of the governorate is considered out of the control of Shabwah elite forces .

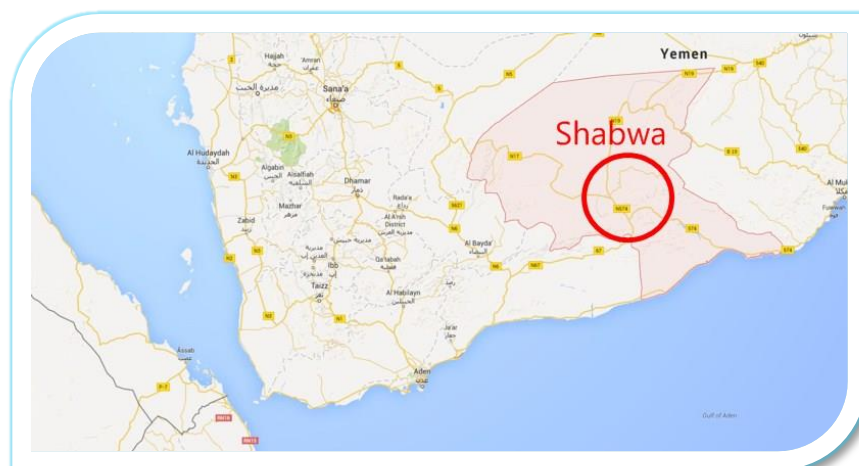
Geography of Shabwah Governorate

Shabwah Governorate is located to the east of Sana'a city (The capital Of Yemen) and it is approximately 474 kilometres away from Sana'a , it is bounded by Hadhramout Governorate from the east , the Arabian sea in the south , parts of Mareb Governorate, Abyan and Albaidha in the west and parts of Hadhramout Governorate , Mareb Governorate and Ruba Alkhali Desert.

Shabwah Governorate includes variable terrain lands such like the mountains , plains and deserts that extend in the north towards Ruba Al-khali desert and wide coasts on the Arabian Sea , the climate is desert climate which is hot in summer and moderate in winter and cold at night , the rains fall in spring and summer , in accordance with the latest census in 2004 the population of Shabwah Governorate was 470,440 people and the population grows annually at a rate of % 2.4 in 2014 the population density reached 619 000 people which represents % 2.4 of the population of the republic of Yemen , Shabwah Governorate consists of 17 districts and Ateg is deemed the centre of the governorate , the most important districts include : Baihan , Habban and Azzan.

Agriculture , Bee hiving , fishing and fish canning are the major activities of the population , the agricultural crops forms % 1.9 of the total crops in the republic of Yemen mainly the fruits and vegetables . Maifa'ah historical city is one of the most attractive features of the governorate , the governorate has extensive exploration works for oil via some global companies , there are many oil fields and some minerals including the zinc , silver , lead , saltpetre , glass sand and silica.

Figure 3 : The location of Shabwah Governorate in the map of Yemen



Shabwah is the governorate and Ateg District is its administrative centre , it is famous for its fertile valleys for agriculture such as Wadi Jordan in the eastern directorate , Wadi Ain and Wadi Baihan in the northern directorate , Wadi Mafa'ah in the southern directorate , Wadi Markha , Wadi abdan and Wadi Yashbam in the intermediate directorate .

The most famous mountains and plains in Shabwah Governorate include Alkor mountains range which separates Shabwah Governorate from Hadhramout governorate, Al-shorura Hell, its surface is flat , most of the eastern regions of the governorate are made up of hells , and wide valleys . The northern part of the governorate is considered a part of Ruba al-khali desert, on the southern outskirts of this great desert many kingdoms were established which had great civilizations including ((Aosan , Hadhramout and Gataban).

Figure 4 : Beer Ali Harbour which was named in the history as Gana Harbour





Duration of the study

The study was carried out during April 2018.

Study methodology

This is a descriptive survey study via the random sample, the sample was specified statistically with % 50 of agree, % 10 of disagree and %95 confidence, all the six districts in which the total of the sample was 567 and %5 was added to avoid non-response, thus the final sample size was 602 people which were distributed as per the population weight as follows:

- Ateg District: 120 individuals.
- Azzan District: 120 individuals.
- Habban District: 90 individuals.
- Radhoum 90 individuals.
- Alsaeed District 90 individuals.
- Al-rowadha district: 90 individuals.

The class distribution of the sample as a relative weight based on the age, gender and occupation in each directorate, for example the males forms %60 in any class in each directorate while the females represent % 40, Youths of 18 years -30 years form % 30 , the age group between (31 - 44) years form %40 , old people of (45 - 60) years form %25 , elderly and retired people form %5.

The professional categories formed of the students , workers , directors , employees , political elite leaders , civilians society , retired , housewives as per the age groups , taking into account that the targeted people in this study are of 18 years and above. (Annex 1).

The data was collected via a questionnaire which was designed for this study ,this questionnaire consisted of 5 questions in addition to the personal information such as the age , gender , occupation and address , the first part consisted of five questions which is meant to measure the opinions of the citizens regarding the security situations in general while the second part was about the occurrence of the security incidents which was consisted of seven questions , the third part consisted of five questions , the fourth part consisted of only three questions about anti-terrorism and the final part about the tribal revenge issues which is consisted of five questions.

The opinions of the citizens were measured using Likert scale which based on three grades (Agree =3 , Disagree = 1, neutral = 2) (Annex 2).

Six data collectors were trained (Annex 3) with six assistants to collect the data in the six targeted directorates in this study, data was entered to the computer after processing using SPSS version.

Regarding the statistical analysis many tools were used for the descriptive statistics such as the means, standard deviation and ratios while K test was used as a tool for the computational statistics between the related variables and independent variables, the confidence ratio was identified for the statistical indication at the level 0.05.





Chapter 4

The results of the study





Chapter 4: The results of the study

4-1: Demographic and Social Characteristics for the study sample

The total participants are 602 people of all the age groups who responded and completed the questionnaires from the specified six targeted directorates in this study: Ateg (120 individuals)

Habban (90 individuals) , Radhoum (96 individuals) Al-rowdha (88 individuals).

Alsaeed (90 individuals) all those have participated in this study .

The median age of the participants was 36 years old and the age range was between 18 years to 83 years , the mean age (37,8 years) (12,7 + -) , the youths in the ages range between 18 -30 years represented %32,2 of the participants , The individuals with university qualifications represented a percentage of % 47 while the illiterate ones represented % 8 , the governmental employees represented about % 39 , people with private business represented % 31 , students represented % 16 , housewives represented % 9,5 (**Table 1**) . It is noted that 33 out of 53 of illiterate women (% 62) were housewives. (**Table 1**)Total number of the sample (602).

Table 1 : [The social characteristics of the participants in this study \(Shabwah Governorate 2018 \)](#)

The demographic and Social Characteristics		Number	%
Age group	٢٠-١٧years	١٩٤	%٣٢.٢
	٤٤-٣١years	٢٣٥	%٣٩
	٦٠-٤٥years	١٤٤	%٢٣.٩
	Above 60 years	٢٩	%٤.٨
The gender	Males	٣٦٢	%٦٠.١
	Females	٢٤٠	%٣٩.٩
The district/ The directorate	Ateg	١٢٠	%٢٠
	Azzan	١١٨	%١٩.٥
	Habban	٩٠	%١٥
	Radhoum	٩٦	%١٥.٩
	Al-rowdha	٨٨	%١٤.٦
	Alsaeed	٩٠	%١٥
Educational Level	Illiterate	٥٣	%٨.٨
	Pre-university education	٢٦٤	%٤٣.٩
	University education	٢٨٥	%٤٧.٣
Occupation	Student	٩٨	%١٦.٣
	Governmental employee	٢٣٩	%٣٩.٧
	Private Business	١٩١	%٣١.٧
	Housewife	٥٩	%٩.٨
	Unemployed	١٥	%٢.٥





Chapter 4: The results of the study

4-2: The overall security Situation

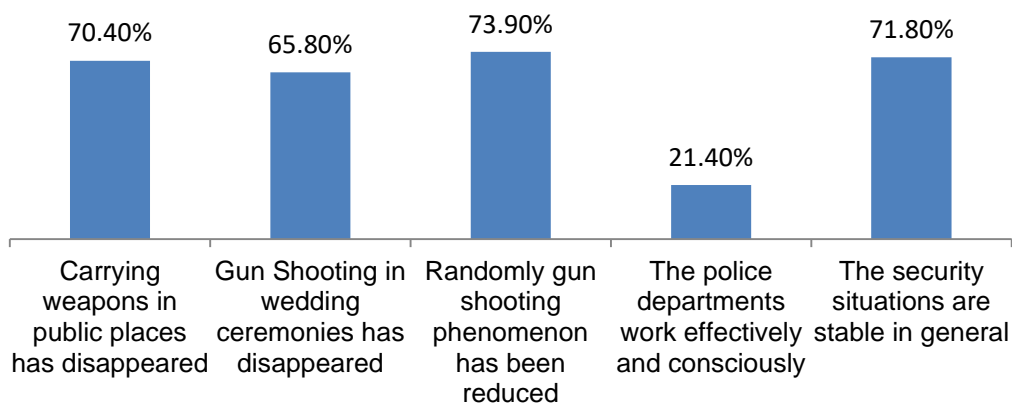
4-2-1: The satisfaction of the citizens towards the security situation in general

The majority of the study sample feel that the security situations are stable in general about % 71,8, as% 73,9 feel that the random shooting phenomenon became minimal and it reduced remarkably especially during the wedding ceremonies about (% 65,8) and the majority %70,4 confirm that the social phenomenon of carrying weapons in the public places has disappeared which gives hope for stability and civil transformation and this feeling must enhanced for longer times until it become rooted in the citizen's culture , in particular very small percentage of the participants in the study about (%21,4) feel that the police departments work effectively and properly and on continuous basis whereas %61,3 don't agree and they feel that the ineffectiveness and discontinuity of the police stations work that belong to the ministry of interior will definitely disrupt the security system.(Table 2 ,Figure 5).

Table 2: The opinions of the participants in the study sample regarding the security situations in general, Shabwah 2018.

Question – Phrase	Agree		Not Specified		Disagree	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
The security situations are stable in general	٤٣٢	%٧١.٨	٥٤	%٩	١١٦	١٩.٢ %
The police departments work effectively and consciously	١٢٩	%٢١.٤	١٠٤	١٧.٣ %	٣٦٩	٦١.٣ %
Randomly gun shooting phenomenon has been reduced	٤٤٥	%٧٣.٩	٦٦	%١١	٩١	١٥.١ %
Gun Shooting in wedding ceremonies has disappeared	٣٩٦	%٦٥.٨	٩٦	١٥.٩ %	١١٠	١٨.٣ %
Carrying weapons in public places has disappeared	٤٢٤	%٧٠.٤	٢٨	%٤.٧	١٥٠	٢٤.٩ %

Figure 5 : the satisfaction of the citizens regarding the security situation in general in the targeted districts – Shabwah 2018 .





4-2-2: The satisfaction of the citizens in accordance with the districts

It is noted that there is difference on the level of districts as regards their evaluation for the security situation (Table 3) in which the four districts (Habban , Azzan , Radhoum and Al-rowdha) their people feel that the security situations are stable in general (%90-% 99) while very small percentage of the citizens (% 8,3) in Ateg district who feel that they have better and stable security situations which consequently explains the non-stability status of the security situations in the regions that are out of control of Shabwah elite forces , in which the people in these four districts feel different regarding the stability of the security situation . But in Alsaeed district as it newly has Shabwah elite forces, thus the people feel satisfied towards the security situations about %62 (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Shows the satisfaction of the citizens towards the security situation as per the districts.

Question – Phrase	The districts					
	Alsaeed	Al-rowdha	Radhoum	Mafa'ah	Ateg	Habban
The security situations are stable in general	62.2%	90.9%	99.0%	89%	8.3%	95.6%
The police departments work effectively and consciously	40%	43.2%	99.0%	36.4%	7.5%	3.3%
Randomly gun shooting phenomenon has been reduced	65.6%	97.7%	97.4%	93.2%	20.8%	78.9%
Gun Shooting in wedding ceremonies has disappeared	50%	98.9%	94.8%	89.0%	16.7%	53.3%
Carrying weapons in public places has disappeared	46.7%	96.6%	99.0%	91.5%	4.2%	98.9%





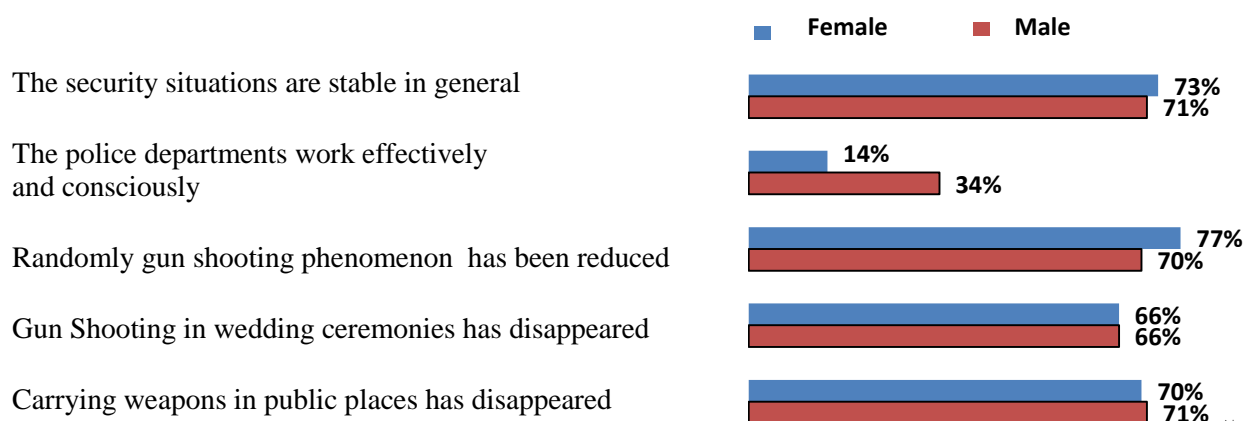
4-2-3: The satisfaction of the citizens about the security situation as per the age group and gender

In general there is a remarkable satisfaction that there is improved security situations as per the opinions of all age groups (%70-%73) in which carrying weapons phenomenon in the public places has disappeared which is noted by all age groups with satisfaction (%66-%76) , there is a reduction in random gun shooting phenomenon with a percentage (%71-% 76) during the wedding ceremony (%60-%76) , the citizens ate satisfied towards the continuity of the work of the police departments in which is the least percentage of satisfaction ranged between %14 for elder people and % 25 for youths . Regarding the gender , females feel more fear than the males in which %70 of females feel that gun shooting phenomenon randomly in the public places is not existing anymore in comparison with %77 of males of a statistical indication (B = 0,04) Moreover females have confidence regarding the regularity and effectiveness of the police departments work about %34 whereas males % 14 with a statistical indication (B less than 0,001) (**Figure 6**) .

Table 6: The satisfaction of the citizens for the security situation in general as per the age group

Question – Phrase	Age groups			
	(18 -30)Years	(31 - 44)Years	(45 – 60) Years	Above 60 years
The security situations are stable in general	%٧٠	%٧٣	%٧٢	%٧٦
The police departments work effectively and consciously	%٢٥	%٢٠	%٢١	%١٤
Randomly gun shooting phenomenon has been reduced	%٧١	%٧٦	%٧٥	%٧٢
Gun Shooting in wedding ceremonies has disappeared	%٦٠	%٦٩	%٦٨	%٧٦
Carrying weapons in public places has disappeared	%٦٦	%٧٤	%٧١	%٧٦

Figure 6 : Satisfaction of the citizens about the security situation as per the gender





Summary of the results regarding the security situation

1. The majority of the study sample feel that the security situations are stable in general % 71,8 and carrying weapons phenomenon in public places had disappeared which will provide the hope for stability and civic transformation and such feeling must be enhanced for longer time until it becomes rooted in the civilian people's culture .
2. The only negativity is the non-continuity and ineffectiveness of the police departments which has been recorded with % 62.
3. At the level of the directorates , in all districts the citizens have recorded high satisfaction feeling regarding the security situation which has exceeded %70 except Ateg district where the citizens feel that the security situations are weak and not stable as the satisfaction percentage was % 20,3 and the least percentage of satisfaction was in Ateg District (% 4.2) regarding the spread of weapons carriage in public places in which many citizens feel that this phenomenon is still going on and has spread over the district .
4. There is no difference in the citizen's feeling towards the security situations due to the variable of age but the female's percentage regarding the disappearance of the random gun shooting was % 70 less with statistical indication rather than the males % 77 , the females are satisfied about work of the police which is % 35 and the males % 14.





4-3: The security incidents after the spread of Shabwah elite forces

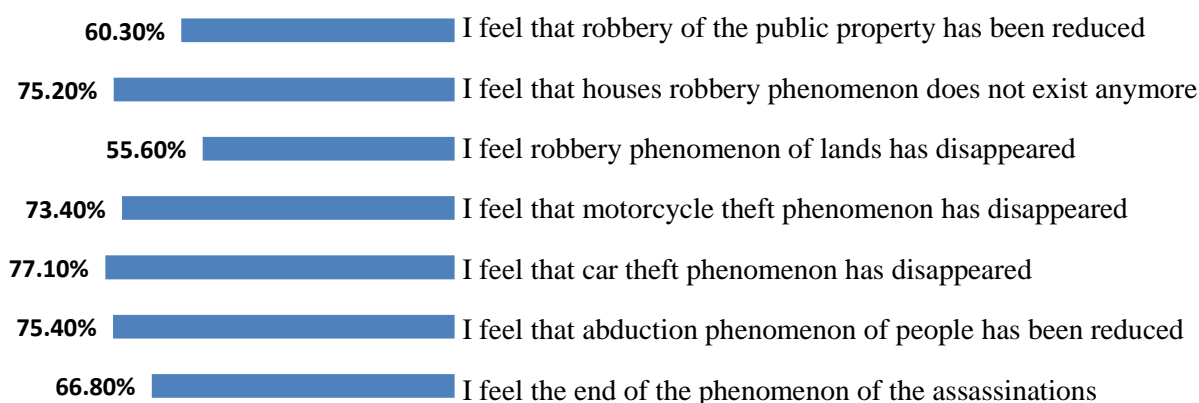
4-3-1: The security incidents

Despite the history of the tribal conflicts and the assault on the public property , property of the citizens and the lands in Shabwah Governorate but the results of this study revealed that Shabwah elite forces had made a difference in the feeling of the citizens and they were given a hope in particular the feeling the study sample regarding the reduction of car thefts incidents (% 77,1) , reduction in individual's abduction incidents (%75 ,4) and house robberies became less common phenomenon (% 75,25) , the disappearance of motorcycles theft phenomenon (%73,4) the citizens are satisfied regarding the assassinations incidents (% 66, 8) but the citizens are still not satisfied about the robbery of public property phenomenon (%60,3) as well as robbery of lands (%55,6). (Table 5, Figure 7).

Table 5: The opinions of the study sample regarding the reduction of security incidents in Shabwah Governorate, April 2018

Question – Phrase	Agree		Not Specified		Disagree	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
I feel the end of the phenomenon of the assassinations	٤٠٢	%٦٦,٨	٩٥	%١٥,٨	١٠٥	%١٧,٤
I feel that abduction phenomenon of people has been reduced	٤٥٤	%٧٥,٤	٩٨	%١٦,٢	٥٠	%٨,٣
I feel that car theft phenomenon has disappeared	٤٦٤	%٧٧,١	٧٣	%١٢,١	٦٥	%١٠,٨
I feel that motorcycle theft phenomenon has disappeared	٤٤٢	%٧٣,٤	٨٦	%١٤,٣	٧٤	%١٢,٣
I feel robbery phenomenon of lands has disappeared	٣٣٥	%٥٥,٦	١٣٩	%٢٣,١	١٢٨	%٢١,٣
I feel that houses robbery phenomenon is not existing anymore	٤٥٣	%٧٥,٢	٩٠	%١٥	٥٩	%٩,٨
I feel that robbery of the public property has been reduced	٣٦٣	%٦٠,٣	١٢٩	%٢١,٤	١١٠	%١٨,٣

Figure 7 : The opinion of the study sample regarding the reduction of the security incidents in Shabwah April 2018





4-3-2: The feeling of the citizens regarding the reduction of the security incidents as per the districts

Except Ateg district citizens they showed their satisfaction towards the security measures that are carried out by Shabwah elite forces in the following districts: Azzan , Radhoum , Al-rowdha Habban and somehow in Alsaeed .The highest percentage of satisfaction was seen in Habban district regarding the disappearance of people's abduction and theft of cars (%98) , end of assassination phenomenon (%95) as well as Radhoum district where all the citizens didn't notice any occurrence of assassinations or car thefts incidents or even motorcycles . The least percentage of satisfaction in these districts was regarding the robbery of lands in which only % 48,9 of the citizens who feel that this phenomenon has been ended as well as the robbery on the citizen's houses. But in Ateg district (The capital of the governorate) it seems that its security situation is so bad in which only %19,25 of the citizens who feel assassination phenomenon has been ended, %22,5 of the citizens who feel that car theft phenomenon has disappeared , %10,8 of the citizens who feel that robbery phenomenon of the lands has disappeared but the majority of the study sample still believe that this phenomenon is existing which it disturbs the social welfare in the district.

Table 6: shows the opinions of the study sample regarding the security incidents as per the districts

Question – Phrase	The districts					
	Alsaeed	Al-rowdha	Radhoum	Mafa'ah	Ateg	Habban
I feel the end of the phenomenon of the assassinations	56.7%	87.5%	100.0%	58.5%	19.2%	95.6%
I feel that abduction phenomenon of people has been reduced	72.2%	95.5%	100.0%	66.1%	35%	98.9%
I feel that car theft phenomenon has disappeared	73.3%	100%	100.0%	83.1%	22.5%	98.9%
I feel that motorcycle theft phenomenon has disappeared	61.1%	100%	100.0%	72.9%	24.2%	97.8%
I feel robbery phenomenon of lands has disappeared	48.9%	63.6%	96.9%	57.6%	10.8%	67.8%
I feel that houses robbery phenomenon is not existing anymore	70%	78.4%	100.0%	84.7	35.8%	97.8%
I feel that robbery of the public property has been reduced	48.9%	79.5%	99.0%	66.1%	18.3%	60.0%





4-3-3: The feeling of the citizens towards the reduction of the security incidents as per the age group and Gender

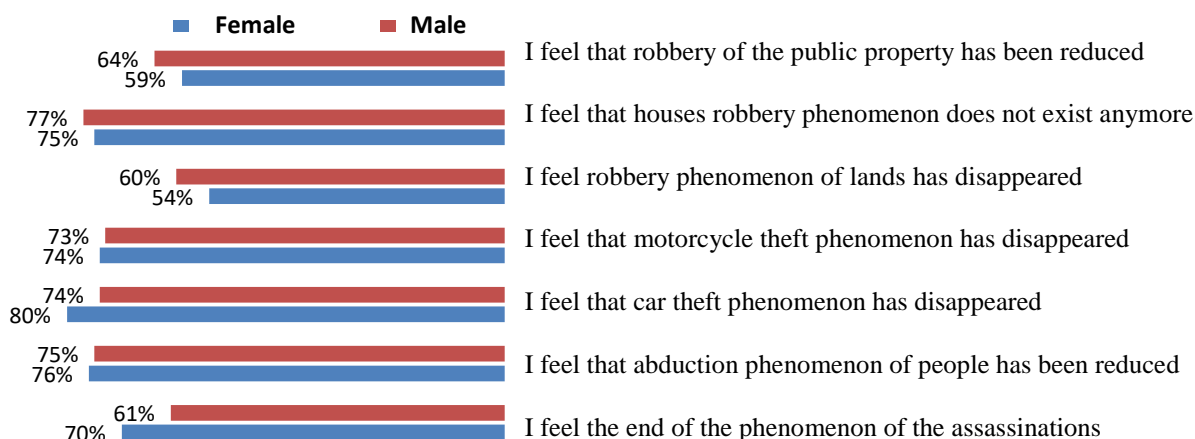
All age groups had recorded optimistic anticipations in terms of the reduction of the security incidents the older people and who are above 45 years old were more optimist rather than the youths (18-30 years) , The biggest percentage regarding the feeling of the reduction of the individual's abduction was % 90 which was recorded by the elderly who are above 65 years old , the least percentage (%52) was recorded by the youths (18-30 years old) in terms of their anticipations for the end of the robbery of the public property (**Table 7**).

Regarding the differences in the feelings of the people for the end of the assassinations phenomenon for the security incidents as per the gender, there are no differences of statistical significance due to gender variable except the feeling of the end of the assassination phenomenon in which % 70 of males feel that this phenomenon has been ended while %62 of only females have the same feeling and it is deemed a difference of statistical significance. (**Figure 8**).

Table 7: *The feeling and Opinion of the citizens regarding the security incidents as per the age groups:*

Question – Phrase	Age groups			
	(18 -30) Years	(31 - 44) Years	(45 – 60) Years	Above 60 years
I feel the end of the phenomenon of the assassinations	%٦٣	%٧٠	%٦٣	%٨٦
I feel that abduction phenomenon of people has been reduced	%٧٠	%٨٢	%٦٩	%٩٠
I feel that car theft phenomenon has disappeared	%٧٥	%٨٠	%٧٨	%٧٩
I feel that motorcycle theft phenomenon has disappeared	%٦٩	%٧٥	%٧٧	%٧٦
I feel robbery phenomenon of lands has disappeared	%٥٢	%٥٤	%٦٥	%٥٩
I feel that houses robbery phenomenon is not existing anymore	%٦٨	%٧٨	%٨٤	%٧٦
I feel that robbery of the public property has been reduced	%٦١	%٦١	%٦٠	%٦٢

Figure 8: *The opinions of the citizens regarding the reduction of security incidents as per the gender*





Summary of the results of the security incidents

1. The most security incidents which the citizens think and feel that they are ended is the individual's abduction phenomenon, the theft phenomenon of the motorcycles and cars and %66 as regards the assassination phenomenon.
2. The security incidents that citizens think and feel that they constitute a concern and they think that they still exist is the robbery of the lands and public property.
3. Ateg district is the only district in which the citizens look to pessimistically towards all the security incidents in particular the assassinations, abduction of people as well as the robbery of lands and public of property.
4. Old people have better optimistic feeling than the youths regarding the reduction in the security incidents.
5. There are differences of statistical significance between the feeling of the females regarding the reduction in assassination phenomenon (%61) while (%70) of males have better optimistic feeling more than the females.





Chapter 4: The results of the study

4-4: Harmful and inappropriate behaviors

4-4-1: The viewpoints of the study sample individuals regarding the prevalence of the Harmful and inappropriate behaviour

The wrong and bad behaviours in terms the security and health of the society is a social and behavioral determinant necessary for the development of any society and to control such behaviours falls in the concept of comprehensive security such wrong habits and behaviours including the prevalence of drug abuse , drinking wine and Qat chewing.

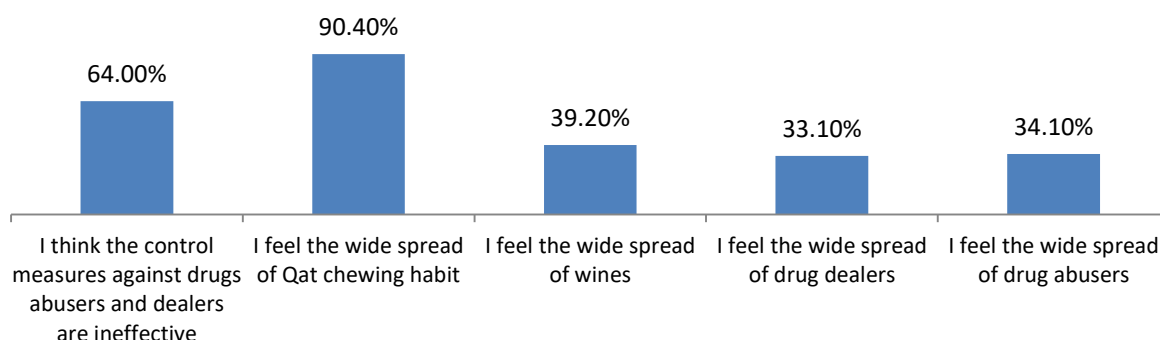
In accordance with the results of this study, % 43,1 of the study sample think and feel the prevalence of drug abuse , % 33.1 who feel the prevalence of the drug dealers , % 39.3 who feel the prevalence of drinking wine habit while one third of the targeted participants in this study are conservative and they didn't show any opinion regarding the wrong and bad behavioural phenomena which indicates that many information about these phenomena are still not apparent.

In the same context the majority % 64 feel that the measures set for drugs control are not effective while the bad behaviours and habits that are deemed the most prevalent behaviours is Qat chewing (%90,4) which suggests that chewing Qat became a social tradition which can never be denied (**Table 8**).

Table 8: The feeling of the individuals of the study sample regarding the prevalence of the bad behaviours:

Question – Phrase	Agree		Not Specified		Disagree	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
I feel the wide spread of drug abusers	٢٠٥	%٣٤,١	٢٢٥	%٣٧,٣	١٧٢	%٢٨,٦
I feel the wide spread of drug dealers	١٩٧	%٣٣,١	٢٣٧	%٣٩,٤	١٦٨	%٢٧,٥
I feel the wide spread of wines	٢٣٦	%٣٩,٢	١٨٩	%٣١,٤	١٧٧	%٢٩,٧
I feel the wide spread of Qat chewing habit	٥٤٤	%٩٠,٤	٤٣	%٧,١	١٥	%٢,٥
I think the control measures against drugs abusers and dealers are ineffective	٣٨٥	%٦٤	١٢٩	%٢١,٤	٨٨	%١٤,٦

Figure 9 : The feeling of the study sample regarding the prevalence of the Harmful and inappropriate Behaviour in Shabwah Governorate





4-4-2: Viewpoints of the study sample regarding the harmful and inappropriate behaviour in accordance with the districts

Habban district has recorded the least percentage of the anticipations of this study regarding the prevalence of drug dealers and abusers (% 10) and wines (% 12,2) , the large expected percentage for the prevalence of drugs has been recorded in Maifa'ah district (Azzan) with a percentage of % 56,8 while in Radhoum directorate and Ateg Directorate the highest percentage was recorded regarding the prevalence of wines (in Radhoum Directorate % 81) (In Ateg Directorate % 55) .All the directorates have recorded high percentages regarding the feeling of the citizens towards the ineffective control measures against the drug abusers and dealers in particular in Radhoum Directorate (% 100) and Al-rowdha District (% 78,4).

The above-mentioned results are deemed to be a warning sign that such percentages are the top of the iceberg but perhaps the vast majority were greater numbers because one third of the study sample were conservative and they did not show any viewpoints regarding the wrong and bad behaviours in particular the drugs and wines. Regarding Qat chewing, this habit has recorded high percentages as clarified below:

In Ateg Directorate % 88,3 and % 100 in Radhoum except Al-saeed directorate in which it has recorded a percentage of (% 67,8) . (Table9).

Table 9: [Feeling of the study sample regarding the Harmful and inappropriate behaviour in accordance with the districts](#)

Question – Phrase	The districts					
	Alsaeed	Al-rowdha	Radhoum	Mafa'ah	Ateg	Habban
I feel the wide spread of drug abusers.	17.8%	42.0%	39.6%	56.8%	31.7%	10.0%
I feel the wide spread of drug dealers.	23.3%	34.1%	31.3%	54.2%	32.5%	10.0%
I feel the wide spread of wines.	10.0%	31.8%	81.3%	37.3%	55%	12.2%
I feel the wide spread of Qat chewing habit.	67.8%	97.7%	100.0%	92.4%	88.3%	95.8%
I think the control measures against drugs abusers and dealers are ineffective.	36.7%	78.4%	100.0%	65.3%	53.8%	74.4%





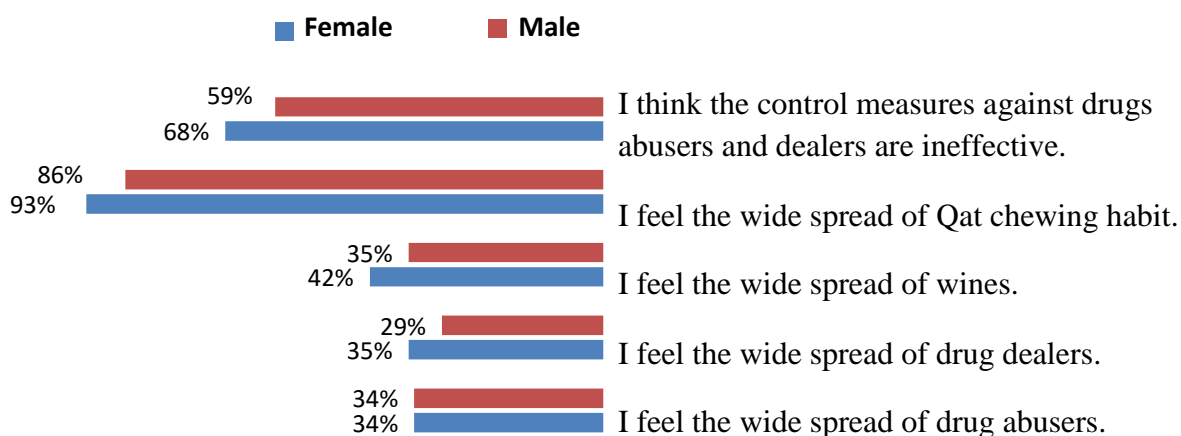
4-4-3: The views of the study sample on the prevalence of harmful behaviors by age group and sex

About one-third of all sample respondents of all age groups confirm the prevalence of drug abuse and abuse. About 42% of young people and 31-44 year olds feel alcohol prevalence in the target districts compared with 21% for older persons. Almost two-thirds of the sample age group feel ineffective control measures against drug control, with the exception of the elderly, only 45% do not feel the seriousness of these measures. All age groups confirm the widespread prevalence of qat chewing. (Table10). The same distribution applies to differences according to sex, except for qat chewing phenomenon, where the difference is statistically significant between the females' estimates of prevalence of this phenomenon (86%) and males (93%).

Table 10: Views of the sample study on the prevalence of harmful behaviors by age group

Question – Phrase	Age groups			
	(18 -30) Years	(31 - 44) Years	(45 – 60) Years	Above 60 years
I feel the wide spread of drug abusers.	%٣٤	%٣٧	%٢٨	%٣٨
I feel the wide spread of drug dealers.	%٣٣	%٣٩	%٢٤	%١٤
I feel the wide spread of wines.	%٤٢	%٤٣	%٣٤	%٢١
I feel the wide spread of Qat chewing habit.	%٩١	%٩٤	%٨٤	%٩٣
I think the control measures against drugs abusers and dealers are ineffective.	%٦٤	%٦٦	%٦٧	%٤٥

Figure 10: Views of the study sample on the prevalence of the harmful behaviors by age group and gender





The Summary of results regarding the harmful and inappropriate behaviour

1. Information on the spread of drugs and alcohol such as the top of the iceberg, where one-third of the study sample feel widespread drug abusers and drug dealers as well as the spread of alcohol, and about one-third of the study sample are conservative as they didn't show any views, while two thirds see the effectiveness of the current anti-drug measures.
2. Habban Directorate recorded the lowest percentage of the sample of the study on the prevalence of drug abusers and drug dealers, while the highest expected percentage of the spread of drugs was recorded in the Directorate of Maifa'a (Ezzan) and the prevalence of alcohol in both Radom and Ataq districts.
3. The phenomenon of chewing qat is widespread and has become part of the psychological and social structure of the citizen in Shabwa especially males.





Chapter 4: The results of the study

4-5: Anti-terrorism

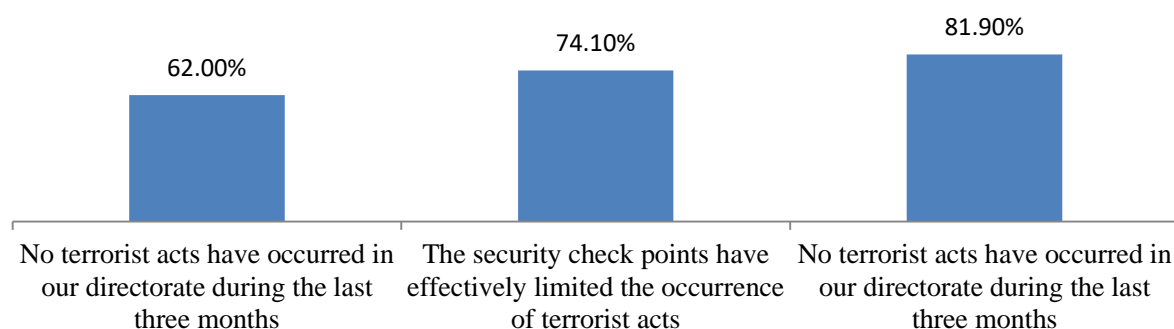
4-5-1: The views of the study sample on the anti-terrorism measures

Citizens are satisfied with the role of security in the reduction of terrorist acts, especially after the efforts of the Shabwah elite forces to combat terrorism, which is expressed by the majority of the sample of the study sample (81.9%) and the security points deployed among the directorates have a positive role in reducing terrorist acts (74.1%), which requires constant vigilance and not relying on the reassuring results, because 29.6% still do not agree that there were no terrorist acts during the three months preceding this study. This is due to the different anti-terrorism measures between the target districts Especially the directorate of Ataq , the capital of the governorate. (Table 11, Figure11).

Table 11: The views of the study sample on the anti-terrorism measures, Shabwah governorate April2018.

Question – Phrase	Agree		Not Specified		Disagree	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No terrorist acts have occurred in our directorate during the last three months	373	62.00%	51	8.4%	178	29.6%
The security check points have effectively limited the occurrence of terrorist acts	446	74.1%	68	11.3%	88	14.6%
Citizens are satisfied about the effective role of the security authorities in anti-terrorism	493	81.9%	49	8.1%	60	10%

Figure 11 : The Views of the study sample on the anti-terrorism measures in Shabwah Governorate April 2018.





5-4-2: Views of the study sample regarding the anti-terrorism measures as per the districts

The views of the study sample were different regarding the terrorist acts that took place during the last three months prior to this study and the role of the security in limiting its occurrence, while the majority of the study sample in Habban district (% 96.7) , Radhoum (% 99) and Alrowadha %97,7 , they all confirm that no terrorist acts have occurred during the last three months prior to this study as % 15 only of the study sample in Ateg district confirm the same context which indicates that terrorist acts are still taking place from time to time in Ateg district (The provincial capital) as it is not under the control of Shabwah elite forces but in Al-saeed district %62.2 of the study sample declared that no terrorist acts have occurred while the majority of the study sample in Habban , Maifa'a , Radhoum and Al-rowadha have praised the security check points and their effective role in limiting the occurrence of the terrorist acts but the majority of Ateg district citizens have different viewpoints as just % 30,8 who believes that .

Consequently the citizens are satisfied towards the effective role of the security authorities in anti-terrorism measures in all directorates except Ateg district in which only %37,5 of the citizens are satisfied. **(Table 12).**

Table 12: [The views of the study sample regarding the anti-terrorist measures in accordance with the directorates](#)

Question – Phrase	The districts					
	Alsaeed	Al-rowdha	Radhoum	Mafa'ah	Ateg	Habban
No terrorist acts have occurred in our directorate during the last three months	62.2%	97.7%	99.0%	26.3%	15.0%	96.7%
The security check points have effectively limited the occurrence of terrorist acts	65.6%	97.7%	99.0%	68.6%	30.8%	97.8%
Citizens are satisfied about the effective role of the security authorities in anti-terrorism	76.7%	98.9%	99.0%	93.2%	37.5%	96.7%





4-5-3: The Views of the study sample on Anti-terrorism measures as per the age group and gender

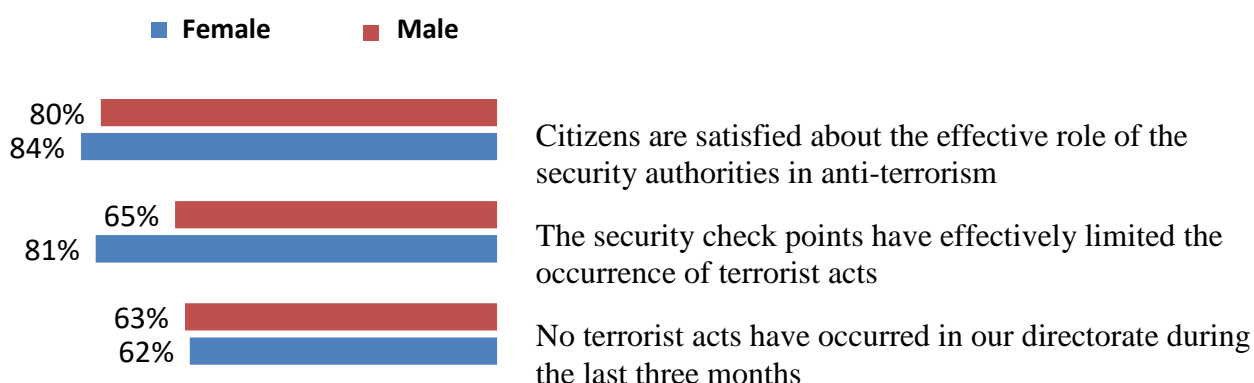
Two thirds of the study sample of all age groups confirms that no terrorist acts took place during the last three months prior to this study due to the vigilant care of the security checkpoints and their effective role in limiting the occurrence of terrorist acts, individuals who are 45 years or above are more optimist than the youths. (Table 13).

Regarding the differences by gender , despite two thirds of the study sample of both sexes have confirmed that the citizens are more satisfied for the effective role of the security in anti-terrorism , during the last three months prior to the survey , no terrorist acts have been recorded but %65 of females feel that the security checkpoints have limited the occurrence of any terrorist act in comparison with the majority of the males %85 which is statistically significant (less than 0,001) (Figure 12).

Table 13: this table shows the views of the study sample regarding the anti-terrorism measures as per the age group

Question – Phrase	Age groups			
	(18 -30) Years	(31 - 44) Years	(45 – 60) Years	Above 60 years
No terrorist acts have occurred in our directorate during the last three months	%٦٣	%٦١	%٦٠	%٧٢
The security check points have effectively limited the occurrence of terrorist acts	%٧٣	%٧٦	%٨١	%٨٣
Citizens are satisfied about the effective role of the security authorities in anti-terrorism	%٧٩	%٨٥	%٨١	%٨٣

Figure 12 :Views of the study sample on Anti-terrorism measures as per the age group and gender





Summary of the results for Anti-terrorism

1. The citizens feel satisfied towards the effective role of the security in limiting the terrorist acts as well as the security check points that are spread in and between the governorates have positive role in limiting the occurrence of terrorist acts but %29,6 of the citizens don't agree as they don't believe at all that no terrorist acts took place in the last three months prior to this study , this is due to the different measures practised for anti-terrorism among the target directorates and districts in particular Ateg Governorate (The provincial Capital) .
2. Ateg and Maifa'ah (Azzan) are both have the largest cities in the governorate in which the study sample in these cities have declared that the terrorist acts are still taking place from time to time.
3. Elder people more optimist than youths in which they believe that the security authorities are capable to confront any terrorist act whereas the females are more concerned and frightened more than the males as they believe that terrorist acts may take place any time .





4-6: Issues of tribal revenge

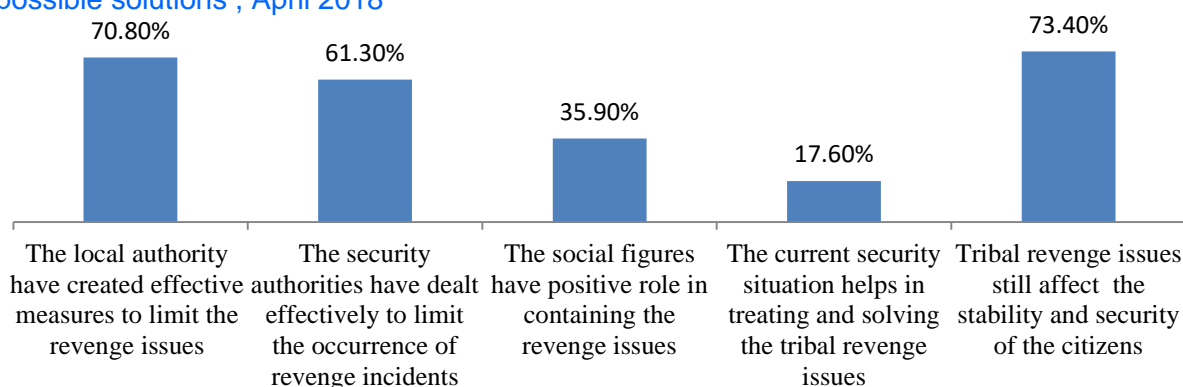
4-6-1: The views of the study sample regarding the tribal revenge issues and the possible solutions

The tribal revenge issues are deemed to be big and terrible social and security problems in Shabwah Governorate as it is rooted in the governorates for long years and such issues have negative impact on the development of the civic culture and the tribal revenge issues are one of the greatest challenges facing the society in Shabwah Governorate in which the majority of the study %73,4 have expressed that tribal revenge issues negatively affect the stability and security of the citizens especially with the presence of a weak local authority that can't deal with such social issues (% 17,6), the limited experiences of the newly formed security authorities in handling such tribal issues (% 35,9) but the citizens are so hopeful as the current security helps in treating such serious issues regarding tribal revenge as many of the study sample have expressed (%70,8), the positive role and the great experience of the social figures to contain the revenge issues (%61,3) and such are deemed to be a community opportunities and communication channels provided by the society to make use of them (**Table 14, figure 13**).

Table 14 : The feeling of the study sample individuals regarding the tribal revenge issues in Shabwah Governorate 2018 :

Question – Phrase	Agree		Not Specified		Disagree	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tribal revenge issues still affect the security and stability of the citizens	٤٤٢	%٧٣.٤	٨٧	١٤.٥ %	٧٣	12.1%
The local authority have adopted effective measures to limit revenge issues	١٠٦	%١٧.٦	١٤٨	٢٤.٦ %	٣٤٨	57.8%
The security authorities dealt effectively to limit the revenge incidents	٢١٦	%٣٥.٩	١٤٥	٢٤.١ %	٢٤١	40%
The social figures have positive role to contain the revenge issues	٣٦٩	%٦١.٣	١٢٨	٢١.٣ %	١٠٥	17.4%
The current security situation helps in treating the revenge issues	٤٢٦	%٧٠.٨	٦٠	%٩.٤	١١٩	19,8%

Figure 13 :The views of the study sample individuals about the tribal revenge issues and the possible solutions , April 2018





4-6-2: The views of the study sample individuals on the tribal revenge issues and the possible solutions as per the directorates

Despite the security stability in most directorates is still under study except Ateg District , in Radhoum Directorate the tribal revenge issues have declined (%36,5 of the study sample) as well as all the directorates have recorded the weakness of the local authority role plus the security authorities in dealing with the revenge issues but they confirmed that the current security situation helps in treating and handling such issues except Ateg District where the citizens agree on that by only % 11,7) while most of the directorates expressed the positive role of the social figures in handling the social revenge issues except Habban and Ateg directorates which have weak percentages(%25,6 and %41,7 respectively).(**Table 15**)

Table 15: [The views of the study sample individuals on the tribal revenge issues and the possible solutions and treatments as per the directorates.](#)

Question – Phrase	The districts					
	Alsaeed	Al-rowdha	Radhoum	Mafa'ah	Ateg	Habban
Tribal revenge issues still affect the security and stability of the citizens	68.9%	68.2%	36.5%	83.9%	88.3%	88.8%
The local authority have adopted effective measures to limit revenge issues	36.7%	17%	5.2%	28.8%	11.7%	5.6%
The security authorities dealt effectively to limit the revenge incidents	45.6%	50%	53.1%	46.6%	7.5%	17.8%
The social figures have positive role to contain the revenge issues	57.8%	95.5%	89.6%	62.7%	41.7%	25.6%
The current security situation helps in treating the revenge issues	64.4%	96.6%	100%	81.4%	11.7%	85.6%





4-6-3: The views of the study sample individuals on the tribal revenge issues and the possible solutions as per the age group and gender

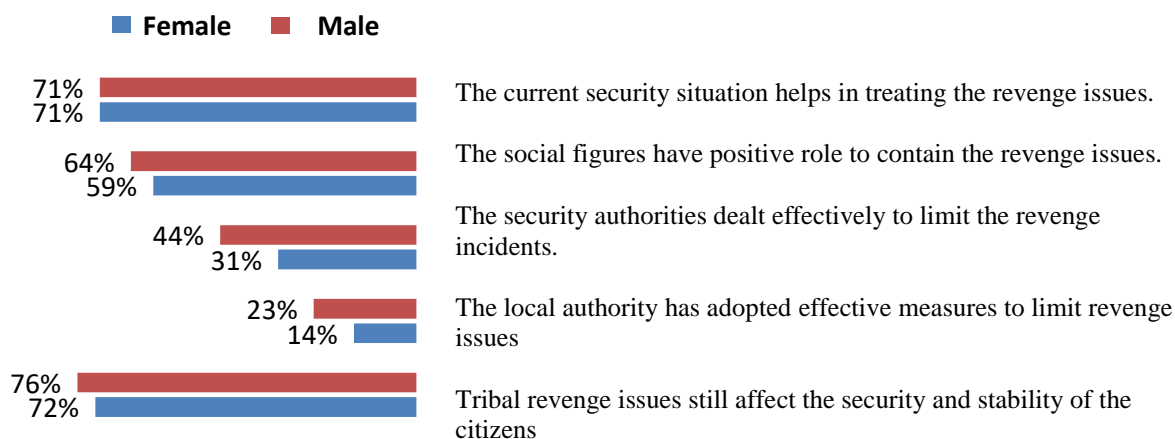
The youths (18 – 30 years) are the most age groups that expressed their concern and worry towards the revenge issues and they considered it as a main factor in affecting the security situation and stability of the individuals (%81) while the elder people are the least categories in which they confirm the negative impact of the revenge issues on the society (%59) but all other age groups assure that the weakness of the local authority and the security situation in dealing with the tribal revenge issues . All age groups have indicated the social figures and the stable current security situation in the containment of the revenge issues (**Table 16**).

Regarding the differences based on gender , females (% 76) are more worried than the males (%72) regarding the revenge incidents as statistically significant with (less than 0,001) but they trust the official bodies to find solutions like the local authority (%23) and %14 for males (statistically significant with (0,001)) or the security authorities (%44) as for males % 33 as statistically significant with 0.002 , There are no differences of statistical significance between the two genders regarding the social figures and the current security situation in containing the revenge issues (**Figure 14**).

Table 16: [The views of the study sample individuals regarding the tribal revenge issues and the possible solutions as per the age group](#)

Question – Phrase	Age groups			
	(18 -30) Years	(31 - 44) Years	(45 – 60) Years	Above 60 years
Tribal revenge issues still affect the security and stability of the citizens	%81	%70	%60	%09
The local authority have adopted effective measures to limit revenge issues	%19	%10	%19	%24
The security authorities dealt effectively to limit the revenge incidents	%36	%39	%30	%24
The social figures have positive role to contain the revenge issues	%61	%63	%08	%69
The current security situation helps in treating the revenge issues	%71	%70	%72	%76

Figure 14 : [The views of the study sample individuals on the tribal revenge issues and the possible solutions as per the gender](#)





Summary of the results of Tribal revenge issues

1. Revenge issues still affect the stability and security of the citizens in particular along with the weakness of the local authority as a civilian body dealing with revenge issues, the limited experience of the security authorities that were newly established.
2. The citizens are seeking security and stability as the current stable security situation helps in dealing with such social issues including the revenge issues plus the positive role of the social figures to contain such issues and disputes.
3. The youths (18 -30 years) are the most age groups who expressed their real concern about the revenge issues and they considered the revenge issues effective factors that negatively affect both the stability and security .
4. The females are more worried and concerned than the males in terms of revenge incidents.





Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. The majority of the sample of the study feel that the security situation is stable in general and that the phenomenon of carrying weapons in public places has disappeared, giving hope for stability and civil transformation, a feeling that must be strengthened for a longer period to take root in the culture of the citizen.
2. Lack of continuity and effectiveness of police departments in all districts.
3. The most security incidents that citizens feel they have reduced or ended are kidnapping individuals and stealing cars and motorcycles.
4. Security incidents that citizens consider to be still a concern for them and see that still existing is the robbery of lands and burglary of public property.
5. The weakness of the security situation in the Directorate of Ataq and the prevalence of carrying arms in public places, as it is the only Directorate in which citizens have a pessimistic view of all types of security incidents, especially assassinations and kidnapping of individuals as well as robbery of land and public property.
6. Adults have a more optimistic outlook than younger regarding the reduction in the security incidents.
7. Females are more concerned about the security situation, especially shooting at random, and there are statistically significant differences between the female feeling and the decrease in the phenomenon of assassinations but males have a more optimistic view than females.
8. Information on the spread of drugs and alcohol is the top of the iceberg, where one-third of the sample of the study feel the spread of the phenomenon of drug abuse, drug dealers and the spread of alcohol and one –third are conservative to show any specific view while two thirds believe that the current measures for anti-drugs are not effective.
9. Habban Directorate recorded the lowest percentage of the sample of the study on the prevalence of drug abusers and drug dealers, while the highest expected percentage regarding the spread of drugs was recorded in the Directorate of Maifa'ah (Ezzan) and the prevalence of alcohol in both Radom and Ataq districts.
10. The phenomenon of chewing qat is widespread and has become part of the psychological and social structure of the citizen in Shabwa especially the males.





11. Citizens are satisfied with the role of security in the reduction of terrorist acts, and the security points deployed in and between the directorates have a positive role in reducing the occurrence of terrorist acts. However, 29.6% do not agree that there were no terrorist acts during The three months preceding this study are due to the different counterterrorism measures among the target districts. Atag and Ma'faifa'a (Ezzan), the two most senior citizens in the governorate, reported that the risk of terrorist acts still exists.
12. Adults are more optimistic than young people regarding the ability of security agencies to combat terrorism while females are more afraid than the males on the possibility of terrorist acts.
13. The issues of revenge still affect the security and stability of citizens, especially with the weakness of the local authority as a civilian front in dealing with issues of revenge and limited experience of the newly formed security agencies in dealing with such tribal issues.
14. The citizens are seeking security especially that the current and stable security situation helps to address the issues of revenge, positive role and cumulative experience of the social figures in containing the issues of revenge.
15. Youth (18-30 years) Most of the age groups expressed their concern about the issues of revenge and considered them a factor affecting the security of the citizen's stability.
16. Females are more concerned than males about vengeance incidents.





Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

Recommendations

1. Continuity of the security measures carried out by the elite youths in the directorates of Maifa'ah , Radhoum , Habban and Al Rawdah .
2. Building a security system for the city of Ataq, the capital of the province.
3. Activation of police departments in all districts.
4. Establishing a strong mechanism along with supervision to curb and stop burglary of land and public property.
5. To monitor and expand the experience of preventing the carrying of weapons in public places, major cities and government institutions in all districts, including the city of Ataq (capital of the governorate).
6. Youth Care and Dissemination of Civil culture as young people are the most affected by terrorism and have a concern about it.
7. Provide social protection for women and build their civic culture as they are the most vulnerable to security risks, threats of revenge and the most closely related to civic culture.
8. Activating mechanisms to combat drug abusers and drug dealers.
9. To take advantage of the opportunities of the social figures and the stable security situation to contain tribal issues.
10. The current security measures and the experience gained by the Shabwah elite forces are innovative opportunities to maintain the security and tranquility of the citizens in Shabwa governorate, including preventing the carrying of arms. This creates the transition to civilian life through the positive handling of the three biggest challenges facing the civil society in the province after security which are as follows:
 - a. Revenge issues.
 - b. Drugs and Alcohol
 - c. Qat Chewing.





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Manufacture of Security and Hope In Shabwah Governorate Community Vision

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