



BRIEFING | DECEMBER 2013

Five barriers to youth engagement, decision-making, and leadership in Yemen's political parties

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Prior to 2011, the political process in Yemen was in a deadlock. The ruling party at the time, the General People's Congress (GPC), suspended any further discussions around holding a national dialogue and declared its intent to hold parliamentary elections in April 2011, a step that many worried could lead to increased unrest in an already fragile state.¹

However, despite Yemen's fragile state institutions, in a public opinion survey conducted by the Yemen Polling Center in April 2010,² the vast majority of respondents expressed a strong desire for decision-making to take place through formal, legal processes rather than informal institutions or unofficial means. At the same time, political parties were ranked in last place in terms of trust, with only 12 per cent of respondents reporting they trusted political parties (compared with 70 per cent for religious leaders).

For many young people, engagement in politics through formal processes, namely government and political parties, was seen as a choice of patronage rather than a method to bring about change. Growing frustration with the institutional deadlock at the political level led many young people to express themselves in other ways. While civil society activism has always been vibrant in Yemen, this activism was taken to new heights in the 2011 uprisings, where young people were the primary force driving the street protests. In a country where the median age is 18.5 years,³ it should not have come as a surprise that the growing disenfranchisement of young people with political elites and institutions, combined with the deteriorating economic situation, drove youth to make their voices heard outside of formal political systems.⁴

In response to the uprisings, power was taken from the streets and put back into the formal political process in the guise of the Gulf Cooperation Council

(GCC) initiative, a political settlement that gave former president Ali Abdullah Saleh immunity in return for a peaceful transition of power. The GCC initiative provides a framework where political actors can return to the dialogue table to negotiate a new political settlement, with the promise of greater inclusiveness and representation of all actors, including 'youth'. The main political actors that brokered the GCC initiative have emphasised the importance of youth inclusion in the National Dialogue Conference, a major milestone of the implementation mechanism of the GCC initiative that would signal the beginning of a process of constitution-making and national reconciliation. While the youth-led protests sparked a growing interest in listening to the voices of youth amongst both national and international policymakers,⁵ the GCC initiative has made it clear that engagement in the political process must take place through political parties.





Youth delegates attend Yemen's National Dialogue Conference

Why join a party?



Based on interviews with 169 young men and women in political parties, this policy brief seeks to assess how, if at all, youth engagement within political parties has changed since the 2011 uprisings, how engaged youth within the political parties are in decision-making, and how political parties can be improved to provide an opportunity for the youth to play a leadership role and to utilise these parties to continue their influence on the political landscape of Yemen. This briefing looks at whether young people feel more positive about their ability to bring about change through these parties, differences between engaging with traditional parties and engaging with new parties that have emerged post-uprising, and some of the structural barriers to positive youth engagement in Yemen's political parties, both new and old.

A space has opened for youth engagement in Yemen's political process, but is dependent on the ability of the youth activists to exploit and expand their desire for change through effective channels. In fact, one critique that was repeatedly mentioned by international diplomats and political analysts following the protests in Yemen was the lack of an entity that could represent the 'youth'. Without a sustainable institutional body where youth can operate, youth impact on the political process will likely be neither effective nor sustainable. Could political parties be the answer? Can existing and emerging political parties be an effective vehicle for youth to continue their journey of political activism?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research for this paper utilised focus group discussions (FGDs) and semi-structured interviews with a wide variety of young people within political parties. Fifteen FGDs were conducted across 5 major Yemeni cities: Sana'a (north), Taiz (centre), Aden (south), Houdeidah (west), and Mareb (east). These cities were selected because they are representative of the various geographical areas of the country, each with specific challenges and political demands. These cities also had a high level of participation during the revolution with their own sit-in camps.

Three FGDs were conducted in each city. Each FGD targeted a different segment of youth within political parties. The first contained party youth leaders who are mostly heads of youth divisions within their districts; the second contained youth that recently joined or registered with a political party; while the third focused on university students who are registered party members. Overall, the FGDs included 169 youth registered with various political parties. Around 20 per cent of the participants were female party members.⁶

In the selection of political parties to study, care was taken to ensure an equal selection of more established political parties and new parties that emerged since 2011. In total 10 political parties participated in the discussions: General People's Congress (GPC); Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah); Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP); Nasserite Popular Unionist Party; Al-Haqq Party; Socialist Arab Baath Party; Justice and Building Party; Al-Rashad Party; Al-Thawrateen Party; and Al-Watan Party.

When asked about their motives for joining political parties, recently recruited youth members spoke of their awareness of the interim nature of the influence of protests and of their need to establish their political identity and frame principles to accomplish reforms in the country. They emphasised the importance of competing for power in a civic manner and not through tribal affiliations. Some felt that political parties provided them with the opportunity to exercise their rights and a good number of them described how political parties enable collective organised action to accomplish the required reforms.

Traditionally, young people's choice of which political party they join was influenced by family or neighbourhood. However, in focus groups only a few individuals mentioned the influence of their families in making the decision to join political parties. Although hard to quantify, the majority of the young recruits were influenced by their contact with political activists and political party members in the 'change squares'. The squares represented a political fair, much like a career fair, where young individuals were exposed to various political ideologies ranging from liberal left to the conservative right simply by walking from one tent in the square to the next. Staying for days in the squares listening to political scientists and representatives of various political parties, the young revolutionaries came to appreciate the potential role of political parties as a civic tool for realising change in society. For the first time in Yemen, young people had the opportunity to be directly exposed to various political views of different political parties. The squares broke the old 'dullifying' culture for recruiting new members and gave choice to young independent Yemenis.

Decision-making, leadership, and consultation in Yemeni parties: A youth perspective

Participants were asked whether they were consulted in their parties' decision-making on key issues since 2011. These included the party's decision to: 'join' the protests; accept the GCC initiative; allocate representatives to the National Dialogue Conference; and design party policies.

About 83 per cent of the respondents who belonged to traditional parties said that they were not consulted about the party's decision to join the street protests. The ones that responded affirmatively were mostly from Houdeidah and Aden. Similarly, the signing of the GCC initiative was done without any consultation with the parties' youth – an overwhelming 98 per cent said they had no part in the decision. Youth in all political parties expressed resentment and frustration that such a critical decision was made without consultation with the youth who led the protests for change.

The lack of consultation on who was to represent the political parties in the National Dialogue Conference was another topic of frustration brought up during the discussions. This was especially true for the participants from Aden, Hodeidah, and Mareb, and to some degree Taiz – in other words, party youth outside of Sana'a. Only 21 per cent of youth said they were consulted in this decision, and most of them were from Sana'a. This is a worrying trend: the National Dialogue Conference was supposed to symbolise a new direction of inclusivity and engagement in Yemen. The reality is that many party youth – those that should in theory have been the most engaged in this process – were not included in consultations.

A more positive trend emerged when youth were asked how much consultation and influence they have in the design of the policies of their political parties. Around 27 per cent of the respondents confirmed that they were consulted. Most of those respondents were from Sana'a and Hodeidah. However, a caveat

should be mentioned: 90 per cent of the respondents in Sana'a who responded in the affirmative were from newer parties (i.e. those that emerged in the last 3–4 years), while the Hodeidah respondents were a mix from newer and traditional political parties.

This difference between levels of youth engagement in 'new' vs. 'traditional' political parties was noticeable throughout the discussions, with youth members of recently formed political parties giving much more positive responses to questions about involvement in decision-making. A young leader from the Justice and Building Party, for instance, stated that the youth in his party have participated in developing the party structure, selecting the party nominees to the National Dialogue Conference, and worked on drafting parts of the constitution. A young leader from Al-Watan Party, another newly formed party, added that the newly established political parties are notable for the reason that the young party members are the ones who are prepared to do most of the work. Nonetheless, these same participants recognised that they still have a long way to go to ensure continuous effective participation of young members in the decision-making processes within their parties. Their current achievements, they describe, were a result of fierce struggle with their leadership.

In contrast, in traditional parties such as GPC, Al-Islah, and the Yemeni Socialist Party, youth continue to struggle for inclusion in consultations and decision-making. A young member of Al-Islah explained that even though the leadership of the party may sometimes consult the young members about some of the party decisions, they do that only for the decisions that require action from their young members and not necessarily on the crucial decisions that impact the direction or position of the party. A member the Yemeni Socialist Party echoed these statements, and differentiated

between the state of the party during the 1980s and early 1990s and its current state. He spoke of a more inclusive party in the past and attributed the current lack of engagement within the party to the strained state of the financial resources of the party because of the confiscation of the party resources after the 1994 civil war. However, while new parties tend to allow greater youth engagement in consultations and decision-making, traditional parties continue to have greater power in Yemen, and therefore a better chance to influence Yemeni politics more broadly.

Whether they are members of traditional or new parties, youth members of political parties tended to conflate engagement, consultation, and decision-making during the discussions. For many youth, discussions of 'youth engagement' were often interchangeable with discussions on 'youth holding positions of leadership'. For the young party members it seemed that the only way to influence the decisions and the policies of their parties was through getting a seat at the leadership table. Such a belief may have been a major factor explaining some of the frustration of the youth within the political parties. Instead of focusing on advocating for incorporating their priorities within party strategies and policies, and for pushing for greater transparency and accountability in the party's systems and processes, many young members spent their effort fighting for an increased youth quota at the leadership level. While this is an added improvement to ensure greater youth participation in positions of leadership, it does not address the wider issue of exclusion and lack of transparency within parties. Getting a few young individuals into the leadership circle is not sufficient, unless these individuals interact with their peers and become a bridge for other party youth.

Five barriers to effective youth participation in political parties

There is a general sense among the political party youth that the 2011 revolution has made a great difference to their political life. It enlightened them about their choices and created more spaces for them to voice their opinions and to shape the decisions of their parties. A young Nasserite student from Sana'a explained that "currently young people try [to change their situation]. In the past they didn't."

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However, a number of structural and systematic barriers remain that prevent young men and women from making their voices heard through political parties. Discussions revealed five major barriers to youth:

1

No culture of positive engagement

Terms such as 'generation conflict', 'patrimonial culture', and 'authoritarian leadership' were used by some of the participants to describe the existing leadership barrier preventing these participants from being involved in crucial party decision-making. A young member of Islah Party described the leadership within his party as "a permanent committee that is almost free of any young people. They are responsible for decision-making and they are very rigid with the leadership." Unsurprisingly, the traditional political party youth members highlighted this point more than those in new parties. That being said, the frustration with the archaic nature of the leadership can also be further explained by some of the other statements made by the participants that described weak communication between the older leadership and the younger base of the party. Poor communication patterns have meant that younger members often perceive their leadership as an aging one.

Closely linked to the issue of a generational gap in the party is the lack of a culture of positive engagement. For instance, some Islahi youth mentioned that their party would sometimes consult them before making a decision. However, they explained that such consultations often took the form of opinion polling, and less often occurred in the context of dialogue and deliberation sessions. Although polling is a very useful tool to inform decision-making, positive engagement must be a two-way exchange of information. Young individuals develop every time they pro-actively engage and contribute to decision making. Instilling democratic practices in schools and universities was seen as an important step to improving a culture of consultation and positive engagement.

2

Lack of capacity

In addition to the dominance of a culture that highly values social and tribal status, one of the most frequently brought up barriers to true and effective youth engagement in decision making was the admission by youth that they lacked capacity and expertise.⁷ The lack of knowledge was mainly attributed to weak capacity building programmes and to poor planning on the part of the leadership. Some went even further, to claim that the leadership is intentionally not providing capacity building opportunities to their young people because they are afraid that youth with high skills may surpass and eventually take over the leadership of the party. "We the youth are used by the political parties. They don't build our capacity and they push us to confront each other," said a Baathist youth leader from Hodeida.

However, in discussions very few youth were able to articulate what sort of capacity or skills they wanted to learn, and only a handful were able to articulate their policies or arguments coherently, which was a worrying concern for the current state of youth leadership within political parties.

"We the youth are used by the political parties. They don't build our capacity and they push us to confront each other."



3

Suspension of party mechanisms for discussion and change

Many of the youth in political parties, particularly traditional parties, complained of the suspension of key mechanisms for dialogue and engagement, including party elections and party conferences. “Just apply internal regulations and employ the terms of these regulations,” suggested a female GPC student from Sana’a as a solution to improve youth engagement within political parties. Party elections and conferences are integral mechanisms for young members of the party to share their views with the rest of the party and the leadership, and to have a say on party decisions. The conferences are also an opportunity for youth to compete in elections. Holding the party conferences on time is simply a matter of not violating the by-laws of the party, another recurring complaint of the youth parties.

Inspired by the revolutionary spirit, some political party youth decided to pursue other means to influence their party policies. The Nasserite and Socialist youth have organised sit-ins and protests to impose a youth quota and to force their political parties to hold a general assembly – it had been over eight years since the Nasserite party held their last general assembly. Although these techniques can be effective at a certain point of time, they are not sustainable and can be a destabilising factor for their parties. Political party youth need to build communication channels with their leadership and are required to learn how best to advocate/lobby for their views.

4

Geographical barriers

An additional dimension that needs to be taken into consideration when discussing the engagement mechanisms that are available to party youth is the tendency for politics to be focused only in Sana’a.

“What is administered in Sana’a is dictated upon us in Mareb.”

A lot of the party youth who reside outside of the capital expressed their frustration with the leadership in Sana’a. “What is administered in Sana’a is dictated upon us in Mareb,” a young GPC student from Mareb said. Another student from Aden requested that the international community stop dealing with the centre in Sana’a and start dealing with the political parties in the provinces. In order for engagement mechanisms to succeed, they need to be designed in a way that positively engages with youth throughout the country. A young Yemeni Socialist Party leader from Taiz spoke of chronically dysfunctional relationships between the leadership in the centre and the branches in almost all political parties. “In a lot of cases, it is a matter of the leadership at both ends not understanding the boundaries of their roles,” he described. He also attributed the challenge to the central nature of the state and noted the new direction towards a federal state as a positive step in the right direction towards reforming the political parties as well.

5

Financial resources and security

Two final barriers to youth engagement were highlighted as a broader problem. The first related to poverty and specifically the lack of financial resources as a major limiting factor for young party members. Almost every focus group across the country mentioned the phrase ‘politics is a luxury’, referring to the struggle many Yemenis face to ensure livelihoods, with little time to focus on politics. Additionally, a young party leader from Sana’a listed the concentration of power among those with capital funds as one of the challenges that face youth engagement.

“The leadership is afraid of young people up until now and it feels that the young people are a danger and not an opportunity.”

Although only raised by a few participants, the security challenge as an obstacle to participation is worth mentioning. According to one participant, facing the constant fear of party leadership infiltration by security and intelligence forces, the political parties (especially the traditional ones who may have experienced some of these attempts in the past) tend to time-test the commitment of their members to the parties before being promoted. This often means young members spend many years earning the trust of political party elites and are therefore not consulted on decisions until after years of vetting – by which time they are no longer ‘youth’. “The leadership is afraid of young people up until now and it feels that the young people are a danger and not an opportunity,” said a Nasserite student from Sana’a.

Conclusion and recommendations

The more youth feel they can make their voices heard through political parties in Yemen, the greater trust and legitimacy these parties will have. This will ultimately strengthen the parties themselves, increase trust in formal political institutions, and serve as an important step to strengthening democratic and accountable processes in Yemen. Thus, promoting greater youth inclusion within political parties must be a priority for all those who seek a peaceful and successful transition in Yemen.

The recommendations listed below were reached based on the focus group discussions and the interviews conducted in the course of the research of this project and aim to begin to address the five barriers outlined above. The recommendations are directed to three stakeholders: the party leadership, the party youth, and the international community.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PARTY LEADERSHIP

Much of the discussion in the focus groups revolved around the role and the responsibilities of the party leadership. The focus group participants strongly felt that the leadership had a large responsibility for their exclusion – while recognising that the responsibility for ameliorating the situation of the party youth is not the sole responsibility of a few individuals setting at the helm of the party but a shared duty of all party members. However, the leadership has access to party financial resources and are the ones who develop the strategy and set the culture of the party. For progress to be made, we recommend the party leadership:

1

Provide space within the leadership ranks for young members

- Allocate certain seats for young leaders within the executive bodies in the party.
- Assign a term of service to leadership positions.
- Hold regular general assemblies.

2

Enhance democratic mechanisms and processes to ensure consensus-based decision making

Rather than raising a new young cohort of political leaders that inherit autocratic practices of the old generation of leaders, political party elites must begin to address the culture of exclusion and secrecy within parties by, for instance:

- Holding quarterly strategy reviews across the country to ensure that their bases are aligned with the direction they are going and that the bases have several opportunities during the year to influence the direction of the party.
- Setting up an entity whose main function is to interact with the party bases to measure the general mood, collect and study suggestions provided by the party members, and conduct consultation/engagement sessions whenever required.
- Promote more forums for dialogue at the local, governorate, and national-level.

3

Integrate youth capacity building programmes into political party strategic plans

- Design specific capacity building programmes that enable young people to better understand political processes, articulate their needs, and advocate for policy recommendations to these needs.
- Provide vocational capacity building programmes to help party youth advance in their careers and overcome financial struggles that may impact their focus and dedication to the political party.
- Reflect commitment to the development of party youth by allocating the necessary funds required to run the capacity building programmes into the annual party budget.
- Have middle and senior leadership provide mentorship and job shadowing programmes to expose party youth to the challenges faced by the leadership and to gain work experience.

4

Increase communication with the young bases

- Hold more frequent meetings with young bases to explain party strategies, party development plans, and challenges faced by the party.
- Conduct more visits to party centres outside the capital.
- Use communication channels that are favoured by youth when interacting with them, particularly social media.
- Address issues that concern young people when communicating with them, whether through the party news sites or in general meetings.



RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PARTY YOUTH

If youth want to have a greater voice within their parties, the young party members must realise that they have a responsibility towards themselves and take ownership and initiative to strengthen their voice. Some participating party members seemed to have learned this lesson and started pressuring their leadership for more opportunities; others are still lagging behind. Below are some recommendations directed toward youth members of political parties on steps they can take to strengthen their voice inside parties and within Yemen more broadly.

1

Seek training programmes offered by civil society organisations

There are a number of organisations working on political party reform and empowerment of young people, and an even greater number of local and international civil society organisations have started to provide capacity development programmes specifically related to policy making.

CSOs OFFERING TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Resonate! Yemen

www.resonateyemen.org · (01) 454.416

Saferworld

www.saferworld.org.uk/where/yemen
(01) 444.375

National Democratic Institute (NDI)

www.ndi.org/yemen · (01) 427.519/20

Care International

www.careyemen.org
(01) 410.935/433.464

Yemeni Youth Observatory (YYO)

772.179.951

Youth Leadership Development

Organization (YLDF)
www.yldf.org · (01) 471.677

Civic Democratic Initiative Support

Foundation (CDF)
www.cdf-ye.org · (01) 410.800

Youth Development Organization (Taiz)

(04) 233.222

Rewa'a (Aden)

(02) 262.030

2

Make use of youth departments within political parties

Create youth specific policies that identify youth priorities and address demands for reform in the youth departments within parties. These under-utilised departments can be transformed into a strong lobby for youth interests within the political party.

3

Form intra/inter-party youth advocacy networks to build coalitions around priorities for young people, and learn from the experiences of youth in other parties

There are currently a number of strong networks created by civil society organisations to amplify the voices of the youth in public policy making that youth can join.

EXAMPLES OF YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORKS

Saferworld and Resonate! Yemen's Amplifying Youth Voices Network.

To learn more call Resonate! Yemen at (01) 454.416 or Saferworld at (01) 444.375 or visit the group at www.facebook.com/groups/252489711533708/.

Youth Leadership Development

Foundation's (YLDF) Mosharaka Network. To learn more call YLDF at (01) 471.677

Freidrich Ebert Stiftung's (FES) Young

Leaders Network. To learn more call FES at (01) 291.232

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

In discussions party youth were wary about the negative ramifications of involvement by the international community. Nonetheless, they identified specific ways the international community can support greater engagement of young people in political parties.

1

Share experiences of effective youth engagement in decision making from other countries

- Organise exchanges for young party members to visit other countries and help them learn from the experiences of international youth communities.
- Setup online networking venues to sustain exposure and experience sharing between political party youth beyond the exchange programmes.

2

Encourage party leaders to adopt necessary internal party reform strategies to promote more inclusive decision-making processes within the party

3

Develop targeted capacity building programmes that focus on enhancing the skills and expertise of party youth, in the context of the specific barriers of exclusion within political parties

A key component of capacity building is also to 'learn by doing'. The international community can support this by reaching out to youth in political parties to learn about their views on political priorities in the country and their recommendations for what the international community can do to support a successful transition in Yemen.

Further information



PUBLICATIONS

Saferworld's previous publications on Yemen include:

- *"It's dangerous to be the first": Security barriers to women's public participation in Egypt, Libya, and Yemen*, Saferworld, 2013
- *Moving beyond promises: Perceptions, priorities and participation of youth in Yemen's transition*, Saferworld, 2012
- *Strong voices: Yemeni women's political participation from protest to transition*, Saferworld, 2012
- *Public protest and visions for change: Yemen: People's Peacemaking Perspectives*, Saferworld, 2011

Read more at: www.saferworld.org.uk

NOTES

- 1 Chatham House. (November 2010). Middle East and North Africa Programme Workshop Summary. Accountability and Political Inclusion in Yemen. Retrieved from: www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Middle%20East/021110summary.pdf
- 2 Miller, Chris. Al-Bukari, Hafez. And Aymerich, Olga. (October 2012). Democracy, Political Parties, and Reform: A Review of Public Opinion in Yemen. Number 126. Retrieved from: http://iis-db.stanford.edu/pubs/23864/No_126_Yemen_English.pdf
- 3 Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook. Retrieved from: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2177.html
- 4 For more on Saferworld's research on youth activism in Yemen, see (2012) *Moving beyond promises: Perceptions, priorities and participation of youth in Yemen's transition* (London: Saferworld) and (2011) *Public protest and visions for change – Yemen: People's Peacemaking Perspectives* (London: Saferworld)
- 5 The World Bank, for instance, consulted formally, for the first time since it started working in Yemen, actors outside the Government regarding its programmes. The bank conducted several consultation workshops with civil society organisations, women activists, and youth activists regarding its Interim Strategy Note for Yemen. The Bank had even set as one of its guiding principles for the implementation of its ISN, "intensifying participation and inclusion, especially among women and young people."
- 6 Although the initial design of the FGDs targeted 50% female participation rate, the researchers found

it difficult to reach that percentage, particularly outside the capital. During the recruitment process, the contacts from the political parties were informed that they are requested to bring a male and a female participant representing their political party to each FGD. The weak presence of female participants is, we believe, a symptom of a continuous female political participation challenge in Yemen. For more information on female participation in political parties, refer to: Mashhur, Huiya. al-Kamim, Abd al-Aziz Muhammad. al-Mikhlafi, Mohammad Ahmad. (2005). Building Democracy in Yemen: Women's Political Participation, Political Party Life and Democratic Elections. Retrieved from: www.idea.int/publications/dem_yemen/upload/Yemen_country_report_English.pdf

7 The term 'capacity building' was mentioned 39 times in the transcripts of the FGDs and the term 'training' was mentioned 10 times.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- p1 Anti-government protestors adjust their national flag during a demonstration demanding the resignation of President Ali Abdullah Saleh in Sana'a © Muhammed Muheisen/Associated Press
- p2 Youth delegates attend Yemen's National Dialogue Conference © Hani Modammed/Associated Press
- p5 A Yemeni female protestor gestures during a demonstration demanding the resignation of President Ali Abdullah Saleh in Sana'a © Hani Modammed/Associated Press
- p7 Yemeni men show their inked thumbs after casting their votes at a polling centre in Sana'a © Hani Modammed/Associated Press

About us...

AMPLIFYING YOUTH VOICES PROJECT

This briefing forms part of Saferworld's 'Amplifying Youth Voices' project, in partnership with Resonate! Yemen, Youth Development Organisation and Rewa'a Foundation. The project seeks to strengthen voices of young men and women in Yemen to participate in developing and advocating for more sustainable and inclusive public policies. To find out more, or to join the 'Amplifying Youth Voices' network, visit the network's Facebook page: www.facebook.com/groups/252489711533708/

RESONATE! YEMEN

Resonate! Yemen is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation that was founded in January 2010 and registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs in August 2011. The foundation works to foster a new political climate in Yemen through the development of more sustainable policies, and by advocating on greater inclusion of youth as key partners in the development, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.

SAFERWORLD

Saferworld works to prevent and reduce violent conflict and promote co-operative approaches to security. We work with governments, international organisations and civil society to encourage and support effective policies and practices through advocacy, research and policy development and through supporting the actions of others.

THE AUTHOR

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