

South Yemen Update

Dream no small dreams for they do not have the power to move the hearts of men

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Houthi rebels have targeted international shipping routes in the Red Sea

The Houthi rebels have been involved in a complex power struggle in Yemen, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the country. They have also been accused of receiving support from Iran, which adds to regional tensions, particularly with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. Their control over strategic areas in Yemen, including the capital Sanaa, has further complicated efforts to resolve the conflict.

The Houthi rebels have targeted international shipping routes in the Red Sea, including attacks on ships passing through the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, which is a crucial maritime chokepoint. These attacks pose a risk to international trade, as they can disrupt the flow of goods through this vital waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. Additionally, their threats to target shipping in the region have heightened concerns about the safety of maritime trade routes.

Supporting the Southern Transitional Council (STC) as an approach involves recognizing their legitimacy as a key factor in the conflict and providing them with the necessary resources and assistance to strengthen their position. This could include diplomatic support in international forums to amplify their voice and legitimacy, financial aid to bolster their governance structures and services in the areas under their control, and military assistance to enhance their capacity to defend against Houthi incursions and maintain security.

Furthermore, supporting the STC could entail facilitating negotiations between them and other parties involved in the conflict, such as the Yemeni government and regional stakeholders, to find a mutually acceptable political solution. This approach recognizes the complex dynamics of the conflict and aims to empower a local actor that could potentially play a constructive role in stabilizing the situation and fostering peace in Yemen. However, it's crucial to carefully assess the potential risks and implications of such support and ensure that it aligns with broader efforts to

address the root causes of the conflict and promote sustainable peace and stability in the region.



President of STC Aidarous Al-Zubaidi

Addressing the current conflict in Yemen and countering the Houthis and their attacks in the Red sea and the gulf of Aden would indeed require an international approach involving diplomacy, coordination among regional and global powers, and potentially multilateral interventions. This could include efforts to broker peace talks, enforce arms embargoes, and provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of civilians caught in the conflict.

Supporting the southern military force in Yemen could be part of an international strategy aimed at stabilizing the country. This support could involve training, equipment, and logistical assistance to bolster their capabilities in countering the Houthi insurgency and contributing to overall security in the region. Additionally, ensuring that such support aligns with broader efforts to promote peace, respect for human rights, and inclusive governance would be essential for long-term stability in Yemen.

By engaging in military action against the Houthis, the US and UK may inadvertently solidify their position as defenders against external aggression, rallying more support from their followers and sympathizers. Additionally, airstrikes and other military interventions can lead to civilian casualties and infrastructure destruction, further alienating local populations and potentially driving more individuals into the arms of the Houthi movement.

It's a delicate balance between addressing security concerns and avoiding actions that could exacerbate the conflict. Diplomatic and humanitarian efforts are crucial alongside any military actions to address the root causes of the conflict and alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people.

Military Solutions can Fail

The conflict in Yemen is multifaceted, involving various internal and external actors, each with their own interests and agendas. Achieving a lasting resolution requires addressing not only military aspects



President Al-Zubaidi Inaugurates Deploying Marine Crafts and Gunboats to the Naval Forces

but also political, economic, and humanitarian dimensions. This may involve dialogue, negotiation, and international mediation efforts aimed at fostering reconciliation and stability in the region.

Military interventions can often exacerbate existing tensions and fuel further resentment, making it challenging to achieve lasting peace. In the case of Yemen, the protracted conflict has resulted in a devastating humanitarian crisis, with millions of civilians suffering from food insecurity, displacement, and lack of access to basic services. Therefore, a holistic approach that prioritizes diplomacy, humanitarian aid, and conflict resolution mechanisms is essential to addressing the root causes of the conflict and promoting stability in the region.

In addition to the humanitarian toll, prolonged military campaigns risk entrenching opposing factions and hindering prospects for political dialogue and reconciliation. To break the cycle of violence and

foster sustainable peace, it's crucial to explore avenues for constructive engagement, confidence-building measures, and inclusive political processes that accommodate the diverse interests and grievances of all parties involved. This might involve facilitating dialogue, supporting grassroots initiatives, and strengthening institutions to promote governance and stability in Yemen.



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