

Conclusion

English plays a pivotal role in administrative institutions, enabling cross-cultural dialogue and fostering international collaboration. Its status as a lingua franca facilitates effective communication, cross-cultural understanding, and access to global networks and resources. To fully leverage the benefits of English, administrative institutions should invest in language training and intercultural competence development. By doing so, they can enhance communication, build stronger relationships, and successfully navigate the complexities of cross-cultural interactions in today's interconnected world.

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CLIMATE CHANGES AND THEIR IMPACT ON GENDER IN YEMEN

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Abstract Climate change is one of the most pressing global challenges of our time, with far-reaching impacts on societies, economies, and ecosystems. In the context of Yemen, a country already grappling with numerous socio-economic challenges, climate change poses additional threats to vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls. This study explores the intersection of climate change and gender in Yemen, shedding light on how environmental changes disproportionately affect women and exacerbate existing gender inequalities. By understanding these dynamics, we can identify strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and promote gender-responsive adaptation measures in Yemen.

Key words: Yemen, Climate change, Women's Burden, Food Security.

Introduction

Climate change is a global phenomenon with wide-ranging impacts on societies, economies, and ecosystems. In the context of Yemen, a country already facing significant socio-economic challenges, climate change poses additional threats, particularly to vulnerable populations, including women and girls. Understanding the intersection of climate change and gender in Yemen is crucial for developing effective strategies to mitigate the adverse effects and promote gender-responsive adaptation measures. Yemen, located on the Arabian Peninsula, is highly susceptible to climate change impacts. The country already confronts water scarcity, food insecurity, and health challenges, and climate change exacerbates these existing vulnerabilities. Moreover, Yemen's deeply entrenched gender roles and social norms further compound the differential impacts of climate change on men and women. This study delves into the specific ways in which climate change affects gender dynamics in Yemen. It explores how women, who often bear the primary responsibility for household tasks, are disproportionately impacted by climate-related changes in weather patterns, agricultural productivity, water availability, and natural resource depletion. Additionally, extreme weather events and climate-related health risks further exacerbate existing gender inequalities and lead to increased poverty, food insecurity, displacement, and gender-based violence. Recognizing the gendered impacts of climate change is essential for the formulation of gender-responsive adaptation strategies in Yemen. By understanding the unique challenges faced by women and girls, it becomes possible to develop interventions that empower them, enhance their resilience, and promote gender equality in the face of climate change. Through this exploration of climate change and its impact on gender in Yemen, we can shed light on the urgent need for

comprehensive and inclusive approaches that address the specific vulnerabilities and capacities of women and girls. By integrating gender considerations into climate change adaptation efforts, Yemen can work towards a more sustainable and equitable future for all its citizens [1-2].

Results and discussion

Climate change impacts are non-gender-neutral and exhibit gender-specific variations. In Yemen, where gender roles are deeply entrenched, women face heightened vulnerability to climate change impacts due to social, economic, and cultural factors. Women predominantly assume responsibilities for household tasks encompassing food production, water collection, and fuel gathering. However, these tasks become increasingly arduous as climate change disrupts traditional weather patterns, reduces agricultural productivity, and depletes natural resources. Furthermore, extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, tend to exacerbate pre-existing gender inequalities, resulting in elevated poverty rates, food insecurity, and displacement.

Yemen already confronts significant water scarcity issues, which are further amplified by climate change. As water sources become increasingly unreliable and drought frequency rises, women bear the burden of traveling longer distances to fetch water. Consequently, this adversely affects their time availability, health, and educational opportunities. The time devoted to water collection leaves women with limited time for income-generating activities or education, perpetuating the cycle of poverty and impeding their economic empowerment. Additionally, inadequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities poses substantial health risks for women and girls, augmenting their vulnerability to waterborne diseases.

Agriculture constitutes a crucial sector in Yemen, and climate change introduces new challenges to food production and security. Alterations in rainfall patterns, rising temperatures, and the proliferation of pests and diseases directly affect agricultural yields. Women, who play a significant role in agricultural activities, endure hardships due to reduced crop productivity and income fluctuations, thereby contributing to food insecurity and malnutrition. Insufficient access to modern farming techniques, credit facilities, and resources further restricts women's ability to adapt to changing climatic conditions, hampering their economic independence.

Climate change-related health risks, including heatwaves, vector-borne diseases, and malnutrition, disproportionately affect women in Yemen. Limited access to healthcare facilities for women, combined with cultural norms that prioritize the health of male family members, heightens their susceptibility to adverse health outcomes. Moreover, climate-induced displacement and conflicts over scarce resources escalate gender-based violence, encompassing sexual exploitation and assault, as women and girls become more vulnerable in precarious living conditions.

Addressing the gendered impacts of climate change in Yemen necessitates the integration of gender-responsive adaptation strategies. This encompasses recognizing and appreciating women's knowledge, skills, and contributions to climate resilience, involving women in decision-making processes, and ensuring their equitable access to resources and opportunities. Investments in climate-resilient infrastructure, promotion of sustainable livelihoods for women, and provision of access to education and healthcare can enhance women's adaptive capacities and foster gender equality in the face of climate change.

Conclusion

Climate change poses significant challenges to Yemen, and its impacts are not gender-neutral. Women and girls in Yemen are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change due to existing gender inequalities and social norms. Addressing gender disparities and integrating gender-responsive adaptation strategies is essential to build resilience and promote sustainable development in the face of climate change. By recognizing the differential impacts of climate change on gender and empowering women, Yemen can work towards a more equitable and climate-resilient future for all its citizens.

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THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN EVOLUTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS FOR YEMEN [MINI REVIEW]

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Abstract Climate change is an ongoing global challenge with profound implications for human societies. Its effects on the environment have shaped the course of human evolution and the development of civilizations throughout history. This mini-review focuses on the impact of climate change on human evolution and the advancement of civilization in Yemen, a region with a rich historical and cultural heritage. By examining the historical context and archaeological evidence, we can gain valuable insights into how climate change has influenced human populations and the rise and fall of civilizations in Yemen.

Key words: Yemen, human societies, Evolution, Development of Civilization.

Introduction

Climate change is a global phenomenon that has had far-reaching effects on human societies throughout history. Its impact on the environment has played a significant role in shaping human evolution and the development of civilizations. This historical analysis focuses specifically on Yemen, a region with a rich historical and cultural heritage, to explore the profound influence of climate change on human populations and the rise and fall of civilizations. Yemen's history spans thousands of years, and its unique geographic location has made it a crossroads for ancient trade routes and diverse cultures. Throughout the prehistoric period, the region experienced notable fluctuations in climate, including shifts in rainfall patterns and periods of drought. These environmental changes necessitated adaptive strategies by early human populations, influencing their migration patterns, settlement choices, and ways of sustaining themselves. By studying archaeological sites and artifacts, we gain valuable insights into how our ancestors coped with the challenges posed by climatic variability, including changes in diet, resource exploitation, and technological innovations. The transition from hunter-gatherer societies to agricultural-based settlements marked a crucial turning point in human history, and Yemen played a pivotal role in this agricultural revolution. The region's fertile soils and favorable climatic conditions allowed for the development of advanced agricultural systems, including terraced farming and irrigation techniques. The advent of agriculture supported the growth of urban centers such as Marib and Sana'a, facilitating the rise of ancient Yemeni civilizations. However, shifting climate patterns, such as prolonged droughts, could lead to agricultural failures, resource scarcity, and social disruptions, ultimately impacting the stability and longevity of these civilizations. Yemen's strategic location in the Arabian Peninsula made it a thriving center for trade during the medieval period. Prosperous cities like Aden and Zabid became bustling hubs of commerce and cultural exchange. However, this period also witnessed fluctuations in climate, including periods of increased aridity and reduced agricultural productivity. These environmental challenges posed significant risks to trade routes, agricultural systems, and the stability of political entities. Historical records and archaeological evidence provide valuable insights into the influence of climatic factors on political dynamics, population movements, and the decline of certain urban centers in Yemen. In recent times, Yemen has faced a multitude of socio-political and environmental challenges, including an ongoing civil war and the impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and water