

Committee: Arab League

Issue: Formulating a Collective Response Towards the Yemeni Civil War

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Position: President

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is George Boboridis and I am honored to welcome you to the 6th annual session of the Deutsch School Thessaloniki Model United Nations. I am an upcoming IB2 student at Anatolia College and I will be serving as the President of this year's Arab League.

First of all, I would like to congratulate you on choosing to attend this year's conference and specifically this committee. Whether you are an experienced delegate or this is your first time attending a conference, DSTMUN welcomes all students from around the world and brings them together because they all have a passion for diplomacy and debating. We intend to provide you with a great MUN experience over the course of these two days, giving you the chance to interact with delegates from various institutions, participate in a productive discussion, and learn about and discuss current global concerns. Thus, during the debate feel free to entertain speeches, points of information or amendments in order to both have fun but also contribute to a fruitful debate. As our MUN director says, "it is not about the quantity of conferences you have attended, but about what you have gained from each one of them".

During this session, we will be discussing and debating upon very important topics: water scarcity, the Yemeni Civil War and the issue of dependency of Arab States to oil reserves. This document is here as a useful guide and should help you understand the topic better, however it should not be your only piece of research. The report might not be understood by everyone so in case you have any questions feel free to contact me on my email. I mean it when I say I am here to answer any of your questions, so don't hesitate to contact me. (20184031@student.anatolia.edu.gr)

I am looking forward to meeting and getting to know you all in November,

George Boboridis

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

It is commonly acknowledged that the crisis in Yemen began in 2014, following the Arab Spring. With the start of the Saudi-led intervention on March 26, 2015, the war in Yemen—which mostly consists of clashes between the Houthis and troops loyal to the Hadi government—gained an international dimension.

Yemen has seen significant starvation and poverty over the past nine years, as well as allegations of human rights abuses, large-scale humanitarian crises, and deadly conflicts between rival factions. Even though there have been efforts to bring about peace, most notably the ceasefire agreement agreed by the Houthis and Yemen's internationally recognized government in April that was presented by UN Special Envoy Grundenberg was unsuccessful in bringing about a lasting resolution. The ceasefire had already been extended twice, each time for a period of two months; however, the parties were unable to reach an agreement during talks about a third extension, and as a result, the deadline for the truce's extension of October 2 passed without one. The UN Special Envoy warned that without a ceasefire, "the risk of a return to war is real" and that the absence of a long-term fix prevents either the improvement of the humanitarian crisis or the expansion of the economy.

The Arab League endorsed the Saudi position in Yemen while also approving the creation of an Arab army, a force that has continued to be ad hoc dependent on the situation and the preferences of the Saudi leadership. The Arab League has not yet made an independent statement, at least in terms of supporting a mediation attempt to end the war in Yemen, five years into what seems to be an interminable conflict.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Military Intervention

In the context of a political crisis or conflict, international military intervention refers to the transfer of soldiers or forces from one country into the territory or territorial seas of another country or to military action by troops already stationed within another country.¹

Civil War

¹ Pearson, Frederic. International Military Interventions: Identification and Classification, www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03050628808434701

A violent conflict taking place on its territory between a state and one or more organized non-state groups.²

Humanitarian Crisis

An occurrence or series of occurrences that pose a serious risk to the health, safety, security, or well-being of a neighborhood, a large group of people, or another entity, typically over a vast geographic region.³

Coalition

A collection of actors who, for a brief period of time, coordinate their behavior in order to accomplish a single objective.⁴

Coup d'état

A small group's sudden, violent overthrow of an established government. Control of all or a portion of the armed forces, police, and other military components is the main requirement for a coup.⁵

War Crime

Serious violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and other violations of the rules or customs of war as outlined in Article 8 of the Rome Statute constitute war crimes. They fall within the category of international crimes, which also include crimes against humanity, crimes against peace, and crimes of aggression.⁶

Responsibility to Protect

A standard established by the international community to ensure that mass atrocity crimes such as genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity are never again committed. The idea came about as a result of the international community's poor response to the mass murders that took place in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s.⁷

Collective Security

² "Civil War." Encyclopædia Britannica, 27 May 2023, www.britannica.com/topic/civil-war

³ "What Is a Humanitarian Emergency?" Humanitarian Coalition, www.humanitariancoalition.ca/what-is-a-humanitarian-emergency

⁴ "Coalition." Encyclopædia Britannica, www.britannica.com/topic/coalition

⁵ "Coup d'état." Encyclopædia Britannica, www.britannica.com/topic/coup-detat

⁶ "Warcrimes." Warcrimes, warcrimes.gov.ua/en/what-is-crime.html

⁷ "What Is R2P?" Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 13 Oct. 2022, www.globalr2p.org/what-is-r2p/

A method used by governments to try and halt or prevent conflicts. An aggressor against one state is viewed as an aggressor against all other states under a collective security agreement, and they all work together to stop the aggressor.⁸

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical Background

Yemen is a majority-Muslim nation that adheres to either the Shafi'i order of Sunni Islam or the Zaydi order of Shia Islam. The political value system of the government was frequently linked with these ideas, which were utilized to rule the nation. This also resulted in a more right-wing, conservative worldview, which was fiercely resisted by Arab Spring demonstrators calling for a democratic government. A series of uprisings, riots, and protests against governments erupted into the Arab Spring, which began in late 2010. These rioters supported democracy and opposed the influence of Islam on politics. When the Arab Spring demonstrations reached Yemen, the president finally signed a deal that called for a gradual handover of authority to the vice presidents. The transfer was authorized and overseen. However, this had little effect in calming the tension. Yemen's 7-year civil war began as a result of the transition of power and the new president's inability to run the country efficiently. The struggle for democracy has been fruitless, with little progress being made in terms of political and economic capacities.

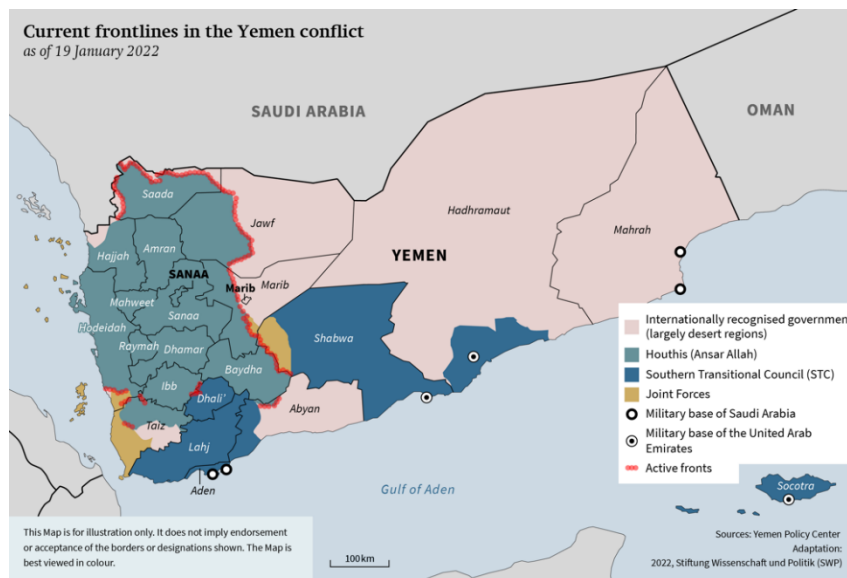


Figure 1: Map of the Yemeni Civil War⁹

⁸ "Collective Security." Encyclopædia Britannica, 15 May 2023, www.britannica.com/topic/collective-security

⁹ "Three Scenarios for the Yemen War." Stiftung Wissenschaft Und Politik (SWP), www.swp-berlin.org/10.18449/2022C06/

Non-State Actors

Houthi Rebels

Hussein Badreddin al-Houthi, a Zaidi Shia, who makes up around one-third of Yemen's population, started the Houthi movement in the 1990s. Hussein's brother Abdul Malik is currently in charge of the organization after Hussein was assassinated by Yemeni army in 2004. Shia Yemenis dissatisfied with Ali Abdullah Saleh, the country's longtime authoritarian leader and ally of Saudi Arabia, earned support for the sporadic insurgency, especially in the wake of 9/11 and the US invasion of Iraq. The sarkha, or cry, of the Houthis is "God is great, death to America, death to Israel, curse on the Jews, victory to Islam." Despite being in charge of Sana'a and Hodeidah, a Red Sea port city through which 80% of Yemen's imports pass, the Houthis have no defined political or governing objectives for Yemen outside than the resistance narrative. The Houthis have been charged with murdering and torturing dissidents and journalists, stealing aid, exploiting civilian infrastructure as a cover for military action, and harassing the Jewish and Baha'i communities in the nation.¹⁰

Southern Transnational Council

The Southern Movement in Yemen, which calls for the division of Yemen into its North and South, is divisive. For those who oppose it, the movement is only a separatist one; however, for those who take a more unbiased stance, the movement is one for self-determination. Today, the Southern Movement is dominated by the Southern Transition Council (STC). The STC has actively advocated for the creation of "a sovereign independent federal state" in southern Yemen since its founding in 2017—a plan that the internationally recognized government of Yemen (IRGY) has consistently rejected.¹¹

Foreign Involvement

Saudi-led Coalition

Since its intervention in Yemen four years ago, the Saudi-led coalition has continued to enlist the aid of armed forces from the Arab and international communities, supported by equipment and technical know-how produced in

¹⁰ "Who Are the Houthis and Why Are They Fighting the Saudi Coalition in Yemen?" The Guardian, 21 Nov. 2018, www.theguardian.com/world/2018/nov/21/who-are-the-houthis-fighting-the-saudi-led-coalition-in-yemen

¹¹ Arab Center Washington DC. "The Thorny Relationship between Yemen's Government and the Southern Transitional Council." Arab Center Washington DC, 4 May 2023, www.arabcenterdc.org/resource/the-thorny-relationship-between-yemens-government-and-the-southern-transitional-council/

the west. The United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Qatar were the first members of the Gulf Cooperation Council to join the coalition. Sudan, Jordan, Morocco, Egypt, and Jordan also consented to back the Saudi war. Pakistan has sent 1,000 soldiers to bolster Saudi Arabia's military forces despite a legislative vote against it. Beyond the larger Middle Eastern area, the US, UK, and France have also given the alliance significant support. At the start of the war, the US announced, "logistical and intelligence support" and later created a combined US-Saudi planning cell. The Saudi and UAE air forces have received aerial refueling assistance from the US as well.¹²

Saudi-led coalition against Yemeni rebels

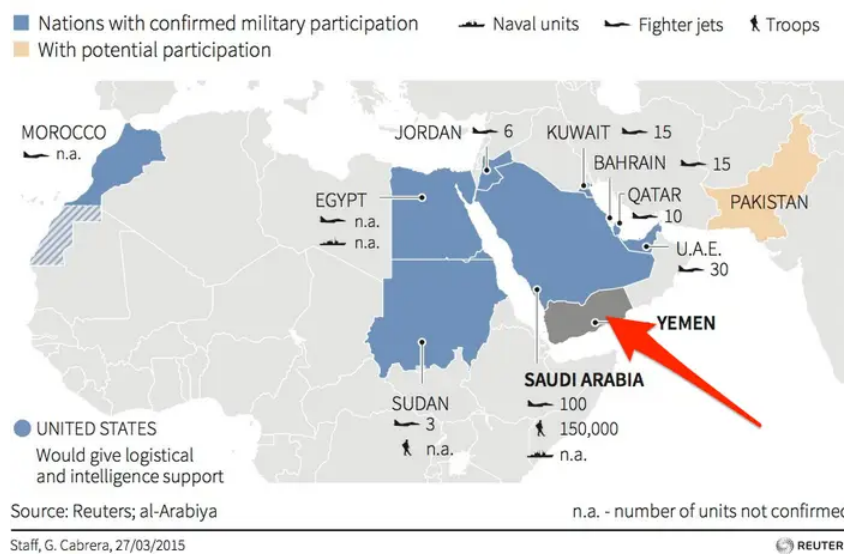


Figure 2: Military contribution from each member of the Saudi Coalition¹³

Iran

Iran has aided the Houthi rebels, who seized portions of Yemen in 2014 and started battling a Saudi-led coalition in 2015, during the tragic seven-year conflict in Yemen. Despite allegations from the UN and others, Tehran denies equipping the Houthis, while the latter maintain their drones and missiles are homegrown. Iran seems to think that the Houthis, and hence itself, are winning the conflict. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the head of Iran, remarked in a

¹² "Saudi's Coalition in Yemen: Militias and Mercenaries Backed by Western Firepower." Middle East Eye, www.middleeasteye.net/news/saudis-coalition-yemen-militias-and-mercenaries-backed-western-firepower

¹³ Gambrell, Jon. "Here Are the Members of the Saudi-Led Coalition in Yemen and What They're Contributing." Business Insider, www.businessinsider.com/members-of-saudi-led-coalition-in-yemen-their-contributions-2015-3

speech last week, "I say this out of compassion," addressing the Saudi royal family. "Why do you keep fighting a battle you know you have no chance of winning? Find a means to escape from this conflict. According to Khamenei, if the cease-fire is actually carried out, it may be prolonged and the Yemeni people can triumph thanks to their "efforts, bravery, and initiative."

Humanitarian Crisis and Human Rights Violations

One of the worst humanitarian situations in the world continues to be in Yemen. As 80 percent of the population struggles to put food on the table and access basic services. Coupled to that all parties to the conflict in Yemen are abusing human rights, including via extrajudicial killings, arbitrary imprisonment, and torture. The Houthis, who control Sana'a, the capital, are accused of using young people as child soldiers and recruiting them to fight. Additionally, they have restricted access to humanitarian supplies, aggravating the situation in the country. Additionally, the Saudi-led coalition has been accused of abusing human rights; it has been deploying airstrikes to attack the Houthis. Among the countless people killed by coalition airstrikes were women and children.¹⁴

War Crimes

With a mandate from the UN, Yemen's Group of Eminent Experts (GEE) carried out impartial investigations into the horrifying human rights abuses committed in Yemen by all warring parties, including the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis, between 2017 and 2021. The GEE found several violations, including widespread use of landmines, sniper assaults, airstrikes and shelling on people and civilian infrastructure, arbitrary deaths and imprisonment, torture, sexual and gender-based violence, and impediments to the delivery of humanitarian relief. The GEE further asserted that the United States was probably also involved in war crimes as a result of its military assistance and arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the UAE.¹⁵

Implications of the Civil War

Refugee Crisis

Numerous levels of the population have suffered greatly as a result of the seven years of ongoing conflict. 73% of Yemenis, or 23.4 million people, are now dependent on humanitarian help. By March 2022, 4.3 million Yemenis

¹⁴ Canuto, Alessia, and Alessia Canuto Senior Correspondent at Organization for World Peace. "A Forgotten War: The Devastating Human Rights Crisis in Yemen." The Organization for World Peace, 15 Mar. 2023, www.theowp.org/reports/a-forgotten-war-the-devastating-human-rights-crisis-in-yemen/

¹⁵ Zoe Jannuzi | December 8, 2022. "It's Time for Accountability for War Crimes in Yemen." Friends Committee On National Legislation, www.fcnl.org/updates/2022-12/its-time-accountability-war-crimes-yemen

had been internally displaced as a result of the military operations. About 40% of them don't have enough access to basic amenities and are housed in unauthorized displacement camps. The world's largest humanitarian disaster in Yemen affects neighboring countries as well that constantly receive displaced people and such countries are Djibouti and Oman.

Economic Crisis

Officials from Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and the West have indicated that Saudi Arabia is considering cutting off its financial assistance to Yemen, a decision that might push the nation even closer to economic collapse. Before the country's rebellion in 2011, Yemen's economy was already precarious, but the instability and elite infighting of that year completely destroyed it. The poverty rate has stubbornly maintained around 50% since early 2012, and President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi's transitional government has unable to revive development or offer essential amenities. The economic crisis also affects the ongoing humanitarian, and a further collapse would be terrible. 60 percent of the population, or more than 15.9 million people, require humanitarian aid.¹⁶

Environmental Crisis and Climate Change

The four-year conflict in Yemen which has pushed huge swathes of the population close to famine has also left the country with a severe fuel crisis. High levels of deforestation have been reported across Yemen, due to the increase in the price of oil derivatives and shortage of gas, which have led many households to resort to using firewood as a domestic fuel, Abdullah Abul Fotouh, director of biodiversity and natural sanctuaries at the country's Environment Protection Authority explains. Earlier assessments, made by CEOBS in 2017 and 2018, identified the intentional targeting of agricultural and water infrastructure in the Tihamah as part of a military strategy. In total there have been more than 300 incidents affecting agricultural and water infrastructure in wadis Zabid and Rima. Finally, three of the nation's largest cities' water supplies have gotten worse as a result of rising sea levels (caused by global warming), which has also negatively impacted agricultural productivity on the coastal plains, which have the greatest soils in the nation.¹⁷

¹⁶ Authors, et al. "Yemen's Most Pressing Problem Isn't War. It's the Economy." International Growth Centre, 17 Nov. 2021,

www.theigc.org/blogs/escaping-fragility-trap/yemens-most-pressing-problem-isnt-war-its-economy

¹⁷ — Helen Lackner and Abulrahman Al-Eryani, et al. "Yemen's Environmental Crisis Is the Biggest Risk for Its Future." The Century Foundation, 30 June 2021,

www.tcf.org/content/report/yemens-environmental-crisis-biggest-risk-future/

Challenges to Peace

Reaching a political settlement in Yemen is difficult due to several internal and foreign obstacles. First off, the Southern Transitional Council (STC) is still pushing for a unique negotiation framework that leaves the door open to split, indicating the south's ongoing issues with the political system. The Houthis (Ansar Allah) have continued to attempt to capture control of Marib's oil-producing districts despite the ongoing talks with Saudi Arabia since they are aware that their attempts won't be successful without doing so. In order to use military action against regional foes, the Houthis are also seeking a formal political agreement with Saudi Arabia. Fourth, a potential political settlement will be significantly hampered by security concerns and weaponry held by the Houthis, the Southern Transitional Council, and other parties. Currently, these issues have not received enough attention.¹⁸

Response by the Arab League

While also approving the creation of an Arab army, which has remained ad hoc dependent on the situation and the leadership's of Saudi Arabia, the Arab League endorsed the Saudi position on Yemen. When Saudi Arabia and the UAE made the decision to use force to drive the Houthis out of Sanaa, they established the Arab coalition. This use of force was not rejected by the League and at originally included Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco—all powerful military powers. Actions by the Arab League have largely consisted of a list of Yemen's needs for humanitarian aid and sporadic appeals for financial support. The Arab League, an organization whose goal was to discuss and alleviate problems in the area and provide support in conflict resolution, is severely criticized by the catastrophe in Yemen, which the United Nations has deemed the biggest humanitarian calamity in the history of the planet.¹⁹

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Iran

The Houthi rebels, who seized portions of the nation in 2014 and started battling a Saudi-led coalition in 2015, have received help from Iran. Despite allegations from the UN and others, Tehran denies equipping the Houthis, while the latter maintain their drones and missiles are homegrown. After seven years of hostilities that drove the two regional powerhouses to the verge of war and increased tensions throughout the region, Iran and Saudi Arabia decided Friday to reestablish diplomatic

¹⁸ "Political Settlement in Yemen: Challenges and Future Prospects." The Washington Institute, www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/political-settlement-yemen-challenges-and-future-prospects

¹⁹ Arab Center Washington DC. "The Arab League's Many Failures." Arab Center Washington DC, 23 Jan. 2023, www.arabcenterdc.org/resource/the-arab-leagues-many-failures/

relations and reopen their embassies. A breakthrough deal with Saudi Arabia restoring bilateral relations, according to Iran's delegation to the UN, would assist bring a political resolution to Yemen's protracted war, Iranian official media claimed on Sunday.²⁰

Saudi Arabia

Salman bin Abdulaziz, declared on Saturday at the beginning of the 26th Arab League Summit in Sharm el-Sheikh that the Saudi-led military assault against Houthi militants in Yemen would continue until the nation was "stable and safe." This indicates that "Operation Decisive Storm" will need to continue for a very, very long period until its stated purpose is accomplished given Yemen's numerous difficulties. However, many years after the conflict Saudi Arabia seems to be trying to exit the war by proposing a new peace plan. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Faisal bin Farhan revealed the plan in the Saudi capital of Riyadh and urged the Houthis, who rule significant portions of Yemen, to embrace it.²¹

United States of America

Because of the Saudi-led coalition's backing for a war, political unrest, and the biggest humanitarian disaster in history, the United States has been seriously compromised.²² Thus, after almost seven years after the start of the Yemeni civil war a bill to halt US backing for the Saudi-led coalition war in Yemen was adopted by the US Senate. Since the murder of Saudi writer Jamal Khashoggi at the Saudi consulate in Istanbul last October, several senators have expressed concern about the number of civilian casualties in Yemen's conflict and have demanded a halt to US military assistance.

United Arab Emirates

The UAE has sent its own soldiers to Yemen together with Saudi Arabian forces as a sign of strong support for the Yemeni government. Although the UAE withdrew its soldiers in 2019, it has since kept up its support for the Houthis by arming and training local militias. All of this was perceived as part of a larger proxy war in the area between Iran and other factions that Tehran supports on the one side and Saudi Arabia and its allies on the other, which went beyond the conflict for power in Yemen.²³

²⁰ Press, Associated. "Iran: Deal with Saudi Arabia Will Help End Yemen's War." VOA, 12 Mar. 2023, www.voanews.com/a/iran-deal-with-saudi-arabia-will-help-end-yemen-war/7001432.html

²¹ "Yemen Conflict: Saudi Arabia Puts Forward Peace Plan." BBC News, 22 Mar. 2021, www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-56491503

²² "Senate Votes to End US Support of Saudi-Led Yemen War." BBC News, 14 Mar. 2019, www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-47564274

²³ McEniry, Will, et al. "The UAE's Geostrategic Plans in Yemen and the Gulf of Aden - AIIA." Australian Institute of International Affairs, 24 May 2018,

Qatar

Between 2007 and 2010, Doha acted as a mediator between the Yemeni government and the Houthi insurgents. Before Ali Abdullah Saleh, the previous president of Yemen, put a halt to the Qatari effort, it attempted to save the Houthis from a certain loss. Doha at the time claimed control over how the mediation's rules were carried out. Experts from Yemen claim that this gave it the freedom to carry out its plans. Leaked papers later revealed that, after withdrawing from the Gulf initiative, Qatar intended to terminate the programme's implementation mechanism in 2011. Additionally, it gave the Houthis and Muslim Brotherhood currents encouragement to oppose it.²⁴

Gulf Cooperation Council

Yemeni-Yemeni talks that were mediated by the GCC came to an end in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 2021. The discussions were a continuation of the GCC effort that sponsored the National Dialogue (2013–2014), and they continue to pursue the same goals of giving Yemenis a forum to discuss their present and future while also establishing a minimal degree of common ground. In addition, the discussions stress the importance of Yemen's stability in the context of the Arabian Peninsula and its continuous integration with the GCC, which formed the cornerstone of the 2011 GCC effort.

However, despite that the GCC has not yet allowed Yemen to become a member of the organization. Yemen's absence from the GCC has caused conflict throughout the Arabian Peninsula. It has stunted regional commerce and economic growth while limiting the present GCC members' organic social and cultural reach.²⁵

BLOCS EXPECTED

Bloc 1

Members of the Arab League that wish to take a common response with all the other members.

Bloc 2

www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/the-uaes-geostrategic-plans-in-yemen-and-the-gulf-of-aden/

²⁴ Qatar Postures as 'Neutral Mediator' in Yemen Crisis, Back Channel For ...,

www.theArabweekly.com/qatar-postures-neutral-mediator-yemen-crisis-back-channel-us-houthi-acts

²⁵ Ypc. "Five Questions on the Gulf Cooperation Council-Led Yemeni-Yemeni Consultations." Yemen Policy Center, 16 Jan. 2023,

www.yemenpolicy.org/five-questions-on-the-gulf-cooperation-council-led-yemeni-yemeni-consultations/

Members of the Arab League that do not wish to take a common response with all the other members due to various reasons.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

| Date | Description of event |
|-------------------|--|
| 2004 | Hussein al Houthi, the leader of the Houthi movement is killed during an armed conflict between the Yemeni and Houthi forces (Sheline and Riedel) |
| August 2009 | A military campaign against the Houthi forces called “Operation Scorched Earth” is launched in the Saada province (“Yemen Profile”) |
| June 3, 2011 | Assassination attempt against President Saleh |
| November 2011 | Saleh agrees to a transfer of power proposed by the Gulf Cooperation Council |
| February 25, 2015 | Amid the Houthi forces approach Hadi fled to Riyadh after appealing regional partners for military action to stop the Houthi advance and the Security Council for backing |
| February 26, 2015 | The Saudi-led intervention in Yemen, named Operation Decisive Storm, begins |
| January 2018 | Forces of the Southern Transitional Council—formed by Aidarious al-Zoubedia, the former governor of Aden, in May 2017 and is backed by the UAE—clashes with the Hadi government |
| 30 April 2018 | The airport, seaports, and all four islands of the archipelago in Socotra are taken over by UAE Army soldiers. |
| April 2, 2022 | A two-month long truce is agreed upon after negotiations mediated by the United Nation. The truce is extended twice for two-month long intervals, first on the 2nd of June and the second on the 2nd of August |

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Security Council Resolution S/RES/2624

“This resolution renewed the Yemen sanctions regime for one year and added the Houthis as an entity to the Yemen sanctions list, subject to the measures of the targeted arms embargo in resolution 2216.” According to UN officials, like Hans Grundberg, after the start of the sanctions towards the Houthi rebels and the arms embargo the overall situation seems to stabilize.

Security Council Resolution S/RES/2643²⁶

The Council unanimously adopted resolution 2643 (2022). Specifically, they decided that the United Nations Mission to Support Hudaydah Agreement will oversee the government-wide ceasefire, troop redeployment, and mine action operations. It will also keep an eye on ceasefire observance in the Red Sea ports of Hudaydah, Salif, and Ras Issa. However, despite the efforts by the UN the ceasefire did not last and ended in October of 2022.

The Stockholm Agreement²⁷

On December 13, 2018, parties to the conflict in Yemen met in Stockholm, Sweden, and came to an agreement on a number of commitments that sparked hope for a peaceful resolution to the conflict, which started in 2015 and resulted in an unprecedented humanitarian crisis and accusations that all parties involved committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, and human rights abuses. However, war crimes, such as air strikes etc. committed by both parties still continue despite the agreement.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

EU-OECD Project on Promoting Economic Resilience in Yemen²⁸

The aim of this project is to rebuild a viable and resilient economy of Yemen by engaging with the private sector which is also crucial for an economy. The objectives of the project according to the OECD are to “enable key central level economic institutions to lead economic recovery and create the conditions for private sector development and strengthen capacity for economic data collection and analysis.

²⁶ “S/RES/2624.” Security Council Report,

www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/document/s-res-2624.php

²⁷ “Yemen and the Stockholm Agreement: Background, Context, and the Significance of the Agreement.” ASIL, 31 May 2019,

www.asil.org/insights/volume/23/issue/5/yemen-and-stockholm-agreement-background-context-and-significance

²⁸ EU-OECD Project on Promoting Economic Resilience in Yemen ...,

www.oecd.org/mena/competitiveness/promoting-economic-resilience-in-yemen/

Besides that, the project tries to promote resilience and private sector development, focusing on job creation and employment of the youth, women and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and facilitate donor coordination and policy coherence in the economic sector.” Yet results are to be seen later on after the conflict has ended.

Attempts by the Gulf Cooperation Council to hold Yemen talks²⁹

The Gulf Cooperation Council, which has its headquarters in Saudi Arabia, in 2022 extended an invitation to warring parties in Yemen for negotiations aimed at putting an end to the eight-year civil war in the most destitute nation in the Arab world. However, the Saudi capital of Riyadh, where the GCC is based and where the Houthi rebels of Yemen are supported by Iran, has already been turned down as a site for negotiations. The discussions, set to take place from March 29 to April 7, were the most recent attempt to try and bring the Yemenis to the bargaining table, GCC Secretary-General Nayef al-Hajraf told reporters on Thursday. "Yemenis hold the key to the crisis' resolution," he declared. Al-Hajraf did not particularly mention the Houthis in his statement, but he did state that the GCC "invites all Yemenis, without exception, to participate in these negotiations with a view to resolving political, military, security, economic, and development problems in Yemen." However like the UN talks and ceasefire it did not last for long.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Ceasefire and Diplomatic Dialogue

The following inclusive peace talks, mediation, and diplomatic discussion, as well as ceasefire monitoring, are necessary to bring about peace in Yemen. A framework to address underlying grievances and establish common ground can be provided by facilitating inclusive and thorough peace discussions including all significant players, including regional powers. International organizations and neutral nations may be extremely helpful in mediating disputes between disputing parties in order to establish confidence and identify common ground. The likelihood of a long-lasting ceasefire can be increased by putting in place an efficient ceasefire monitoring apparatus that can assist enforce compliance and decrease breaches.

Projects for Environmental and Economic Resilience

Given Yemen's fragile situation as a result of recurrent wars and environmental issues, developing programs for environmental and economic resilience in Yemen is

²⁹ Magdy, Samy, and Aya Batrawy. "Saudi-Based GCC to Hold Yemen Talks; Rebels Decline Invite." AP News, 17 Mar. 2022, www.apnews.com/article/middle-east-dubai-united-arab-emirates-saudi-arabia-yemen-0c941026c895d7e7aad99487d43af35d

essential. To lessen Yemen's reliance on fossil fuels, a prospective initiative may focus on creating and supporting renewable energy technologies, such solar and wind power. Access to cheap, clean energy sources may promote economic growth and lessen negative environmental effects. Initiating reforestation projects is another way to preserve biodiversity and rehabilitate damaged environments. Through the ethical collection of forest products like fruits, nuts, and medicinal plants, reforestation may also have financial advantages.

Supporting Internally Displaced Refugees

Given the ongoing conflict and humanitarian situation in Yemen, aiding internally displaced persons (IDPs) is a crucial humanitarian endeavor. It is crucial to work with humanitarian organizations to establish temporary shelters or to offer financial assistance for rent and housing in order to guarantee that IDPs have access to secure and appropriate shelter. Additionally, it is vital to construct or fund mobile health clinics and medical facilities to deliver crucial healthcare services to IDPs, as well as to offer basic necessities like food, clean water, hygiene kits, and other household goods. This covers medical care, immunizations, maternity care, and assistance with mental health for persons who have experienced trauma or displacement.

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www.asil.org/insights/volume/23/issue/5/yemen-and-stockholm-agreement-background-context-and-significance

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www.oecd.org/mena/competitiveness/promoting-economic-resilience-in-yemen/

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apnews.com/article/middle-east-dubai-united-arab-emirates-saudi-arabia-yemen-0c941026c895d7e7aad99487d43af35d

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