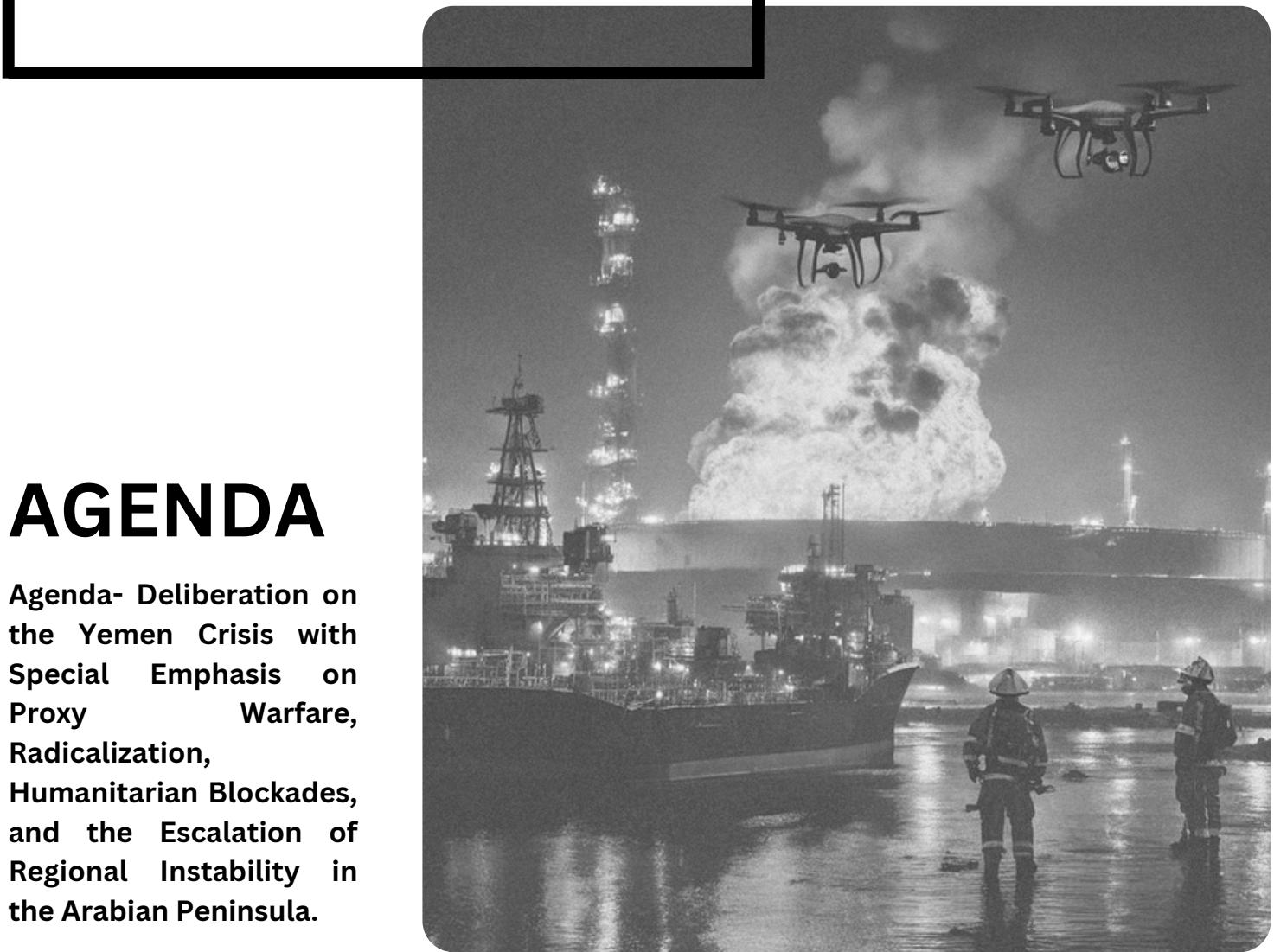


UNSC

Study Guide



AGENDA

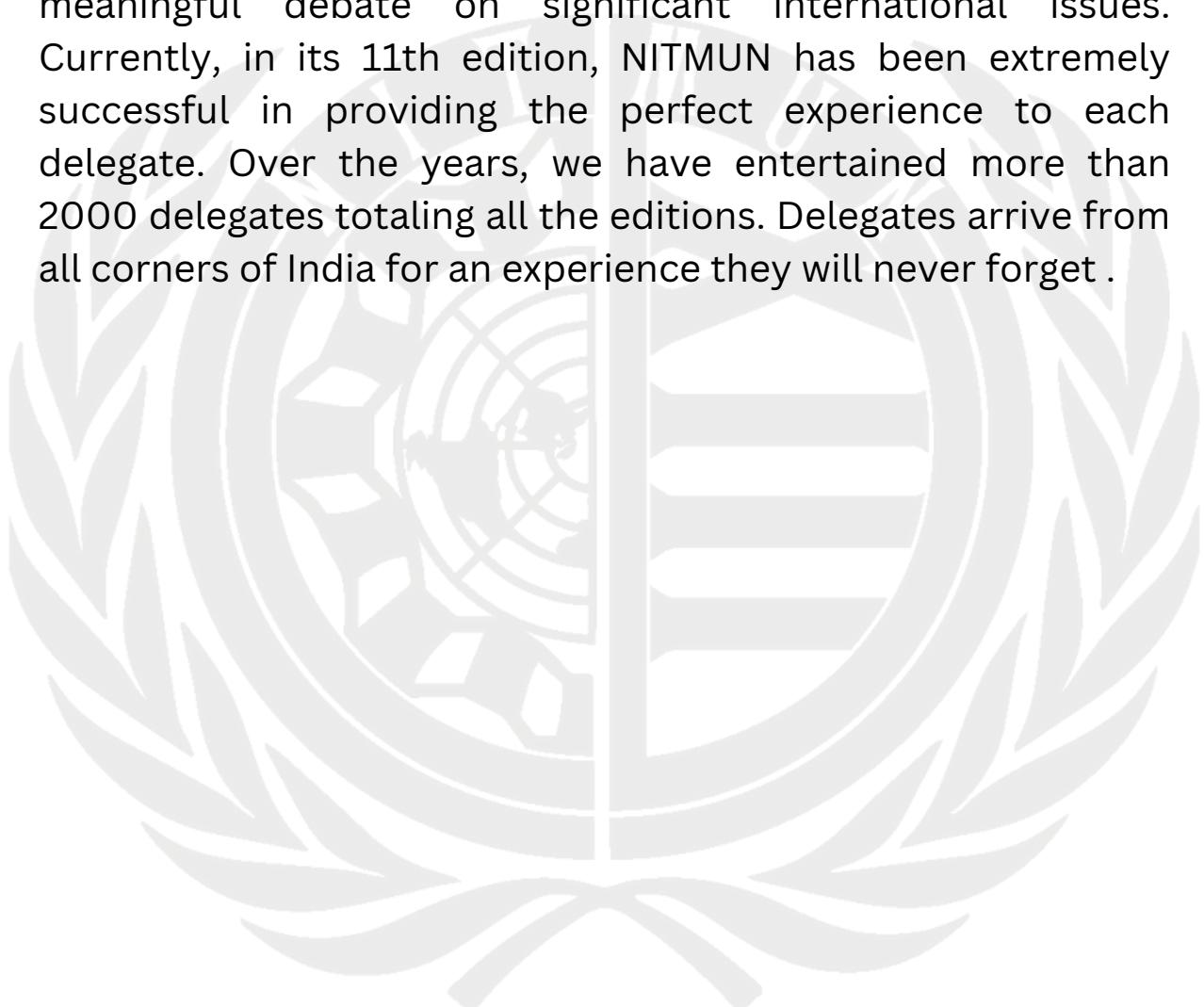
Agenda- Deliberation on the Yemen Crisis with Special Emphasis on Proxy Warfare, Radicalization, Humanitarian Blockades, and the Escalation of Regional Instability in the Arabian Peninsula.

About The Literary Circle

Literary Circle is the club in NIT Durgapur, which gives the college an extra dimension of creative expression in the midst of technical unilateralism and gives the students of the college an opportunity to transcend the ordinary and mundane. The Literary Circle conducts various events throughout the year: Verve, Literary cum Youth Festival of the college and the biggest of its kind in Eastern India. The Literary Circle successfully pulled off the 18th edition of Verve in 2023. Flagship events in the fest, like the Treasure Hunt, have become a matter of college folklore. The club maintains a blog, The Darkest White, as the culmination of myriad pen strokes from the collective literary expression of the college. The club publishes the yearbook, so each student graduating out of college can reminisce about their days in the college, their hostel life and take with them a part of it. Humans of NIT Durgapur, by The Literary Circle, captures the untold stories, legends, and experiences of individuals, showing our readers how ordinary people can be unique, inspirational and relatable. The TEDx is an initiative where influential speakers are invited in order to realise TED's overall mission to research and discover "ideas worth spreading." TEDxNITDurgapur was co-organised by The Literary Circle and was a confluence of ideas and innovation. The club is known to be highly selective in its admission of new members, with only about 10-15 students inducted out of the entire batch of 900 each year. Great believers of the phrase 'quality over quantity', the members selected every year are the best of the best in the field of expression and creativity. Come, step into the Circle!

About NITMUN

NITMUN is a forum convened by the members of the Literary Circle for discussion and analysis of global issues. It seeks to bring out motivated delegates from all over the country for a meaningful debate on significant international issues. Currently, in its 11th edition, NITMUN has been extremely successful in providing the perfect experience to each delegate. Over the years, we have entertained more than 2000 delegates totaling all the editions. Delegates arrive from all corners of India for an experience they will never forget .



About the committee

Introduction to the Conflict:

The Security Council has dealt with several major conflicts and political unrests in the global phase. The sudden uprisings of radical powers and overthrowing of prevalent governments have caused several humanitarian crises in modern times. One such major ongoing conflict is the situation in Yemen, which has its roots from the 1990s and has led to a major political crisis that continues to brew in the present day.

The Arab Spring and its Impact on Yemen:

The conflict in Yemen has its roots arising from the Arab Spring movement, which arose among several North African and Middle Eastern countries. The Arab Spring was a wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings that took place in the Middle East and North Africa beginning in 2010 and 2011, challenging some of the region's entrenched authoritarian regimes. The wave began when protests in Tunisia and Egypt toppled their regimes in quick succession, inspiring similar attempts in other Arab countries. Not every country saw success in the protest movement, however, and demonstrators expressing their political and economic grievances were often met with violent crackdowns by their countries' security forces.

The Rise of Political Tensions in Yemen

In January 2011, President Ali Abdullah Saleh was demanded to step down from the presidency of Yemen, but upon his refusal, the tribal and rebel leaders of the country joined forces to throw him out of power. Loyalist and opposition fighters clashed in Sanaa. Saleh left Yemen in June to receive medical treatment after he was injured in a bomb attack, raising hopes among the opposition that a transition would begin. Saleh returned to the country unexpectedly four months later, however, adding to the uncertainty and confusion about Yemen's political future. In November 2011, Saleh signed an internationally mediated agreement calling for a phased transfer of power to the vice president, Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi. In accordance with the agreement, Hadi took over governing responsibility immediately and formally assumed the presidency after standing as the sole candidate in a presidential election in February 2012.

The Start of the Civil War

Yemen's civil war began in 2014 when Houthi insurgents, Shiite rebels with links to Iran and a history of rising up against the Sunni government, took control of Sanaa, demanding lower fuel prices and a new government. Following failed negotiations, the rebels seized the presidential palace in January 2015, leading President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi and his government to resign. Beginning in March 2015, a coalition of Gulf states led by Saudi Arabia launched a campaign of economic isolation and airstrikes against the Houthi insurgents, with U.S. logistical and intelligence support. In February 2015, after escaping from Sanaa, Hadi rescinded his resignation, complicating the UN-supported transitional council formed to govern from the southern port city of Aden. However, a Houthi advance forced Hadi to flee Aden for exile in Saudi Arabia. While he attempted to return to Aden later that year, he ultimately ruled as president in exile.

Iran's Alleged Support of the Houthis

Iran is widely accused of backing the Houthis, a Zaydi Shiite movement that has been fighting the Yemeni Sunni-majority government since 2004. The Houthis took over the Yemeni capital Sanaa in September 2014 and seized control over much of northern Yemen by 2016. Yemeni officials and Sunni states have repeatedly alleged that Iran and its proxy Hezbollah have provided arms, training, and financial support to the Houthis. But Iranian and Hezbollah officials have denied or downplayed the claims. The United States, in coordination with Saudi Arabia, has presented physical evidence of Iranian arms transfers to the group.

Regional Powers' Intervention and the Proxy Struggle

The intervention of regional powers in Yemen's conflict, including Iran and Gulf states led by Saudi Arabia, also drew the country into a regional proxy struggle along the broader Shia-Sunni divide. In June 2015, Saudi Arabia implemented a naval blockade to prevent Iran from supplying the Houthis. In response, Iran dispatched a naval convoy, raising the risk of military escalation between the two countries. The militarization of Yemen's waters also drew the attention of the U.S. Navy, which has continued to seize Yemen-bound Iranian weapons. The blockade has been at the centre of the humanitarian crisis throughout the conflict. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have also led an unrelenting air campaign, with their coalition carrying out over twenty-five thousand airstrikes. These strikes have caused over nineteen thousand civilian casualties, and from 2021 to 2022, the Houthis responded with a spate of drone attacks on Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Saudi Arabia's Role in the Conflict

The operation, Decisive Storm, was supported by a coalition of Sunni Muslim countries. The military campaign was initiated after Yemeni President Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi, on March 25th, asked the UN Security Council for assistance in stopping Houthi militia advancing towards Aden. For Saudi Arabia's new king, Salman, the military operation is beneficial for several reasons. First, the king hopes that the campaign against the Houthis will strengthen the standing of his son, Muhammad bin Salman, and that a successful end result will make the young prince respected as an effective leader. Second, Salman saw the attack on the Houthis, portrayed as clients of Iran, as an opportunity to rally support among Saudis for the new king and the monarchy. Third, by building a broad coalition behind the military campaign, King Salman seeks to establish Saudi hegemony in the Sunni Muslim world. The operation against the Yemeni Houthis reflects Saudi Arabia's new adventurous, militaristic foreign policy, and comes with great risk. Hence, the new foreign policy doctrine was controversial within the royal family, and Salman's decision to attack the Houthis was contested.

Failed Peace Efforts and Ongoing Struggles

A UN effort to broker peace talks between allied Houthi rebels and the internationally recognized Yemeni government stalled in the summer of 2016. In July 2016, the Houthis and the government of former President Saleh, ousted in 2011 after nearly thirty years in power, announced the formation of a political council to govern Sanaa and much of northern Yemen. However, in December 2017, Saleh broke with the Houthis and called for his followers to take up arms against them.

Saleh was killed, and his forces were defeated within two days. Meanwhile, Hadi and the internationally recognized governments faced their own challenge: the Southern Transitional Council (STC). Established in 2017, the STC grew out of the southern separatist movement that predates the civil war and controls areas in the southwest around and including Aden. A 2019 Saudi-brokered deal incorporated the STC into the internationally-recognized government, but the faction could still present challenges.

Ongoing Military Operations and Humanitarian Impact

In 2018, coalition forces made an offensive push on the coast northward to the strategic city of Hodeidah, the main seaport for northern Yemen. The fighting ended in a ceasefire and commitments to withdraw troops from the city; the ceasefire largely held, but fighting continued elsewhere. Taiz, Yemen's third-largest city, also remained a key point of contention, having been blockaded by the Houthis since 2015. In 2020, the UAE officially withdrew from Yemen, but it maintains extensive influence in the country. In February 2021, Houthi rebels launched an offensive to seize Marib, the last stronghold of Yemen's internationally recognized government, and in early March, Houthi rebels conducted missile airstrikes in Saudi Arabia, including targeting oil tankers and facilities and international airports. The Saudi-led coalition responded to the increase in attacks with airstrikes targeting Sanaa. The offensive was the deadliest clash since 2018, killing hundreds of fighters and complicating peace processes.

The Humanitarian Crisis and Civilian Impact

Meanwhile, the conflict has taken a heavy toll on Yemeni civilians, making Yemen the world's worst humanitarian crisis. The UN estimates that 60 percent of the estimated 377,000 deaths in Yemen between 2015 and the beginning of 2022 were the result of indirect causes like food insecurity and lack of accessible health services. Two-thirds of the population, or 21.6 million Yemenis, remain in dire need of assistance. Five million are at risk of famine, and a cholera outbreak has affected over one million people. All sides of the conflict are reported to have violated human rights and international humanitarian law.

Economic and Political Fragmentation

An economic crisis continues to compound the ongoing humanitarian crisis. In late 2019, the conflict led to the splintering of the economy into two broad economic zones under territories controlled by the Houthis and the Saudi-backed government. In the fall of 2021, the sharp depreciation of Yemen's currency, particularly in government-controlled areas, significantly reduced people's purchasing power and pushed many basic necessities even further out of reach, leading to widespread protests across cities in southern Yemen. Security forces forcefully responded to the protests.

U.S. Involvement and Counterterrorism Efforts

Separate from the ongoing civil war, the United States is suspected of conducting counterterrorism operations in Yemen, relying mainly on airstrikes to target al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and militants associated with the self-proclaimed Islamic State. The United States is deeply invested in combating terrorism and violent extremism in Yemen, having collaborated with the Yemeni government on counterterrorism since the bombing of the USS Cole in 2000. Since 2002, the United States has carried out nearly four hundred strikes in Yemen. In April 2016, the United States deployed a small team of forces to advise and assist Saudi-led troops to retake territory from AQAP. In January 2017, a U.S. special operations forces raid in central Yemen killed one U.S. service member, several suspected AQAP-affiliated fighters, and an unknown number of Yemeni civilians. Breaking from previous U.S. policy, President Joe Biden announced an end to U.S. support for Saudi-led offensive operations in Yemen in February 2021 and revoked its designation of the Houthis as a terrorist organization. In January 2024, the Houthis were redesignated as a terrorist organization due to their recent attacks on ships in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

Transition of Power and Political Negotiations

In April 2022, Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi resigned after ten years in power to make way for a new seven-member presidential council more representative of Yemen's political factions. Rashad al-Alimi, a Hadi advisor with close ties to Saudi Arabia and powerful Yemeni politicians, chairs the new council. Though a six-month UN-brokered ceasefire officially lapsed in October 2022, both sides have since refrained from major escalatory actions, and hostility levels remain low. Peace talks between Saudi and Houthi officials, mediated by Oman, resumed in April 2023, accompanying ongoing UN mediation efforts. However, concrete progress remains elusive, and the first official Houthi visit to the Saudi capital since the war began, on September 14, yielded nothing beyond optimistic statements. The discussions were reportedly centered around a complete reopening of Houthi-controlled ports and Sanaa airport, reconstruction efforts, and a timeline for foreign forces to withdraw from Yemen.

Negotiations have also been overshadowed by the suspension of the only commercial air route out of Sanaa and a late September Houthi drone strike that killed four Bahraini members of the Saudi-led coalition.

YEMEN

Key players in the conflict

In March 2015, a Saudi-led coalition – backed by the US – intervened militarily in Yemen in a bid to fight the Houthis, restore Hadi's government, and reverse what they say is growing Iranian influence in the region.



Prospects for Peace and the Continuing Struggles

Talks between Iran and Saudi Arabia in April 2023, mediated by China, have raised hopes of a political settlement to end the conflict in Yemen. The talks led to a breakthrough agreement to re-establish diplomatic relations and reopen both sides' embassies after years of tension and hostility. Iran's UN mission said that the agreement could accelerate efforts to renew the lapsed ceasefire. While hostility between the two warring sides remains low, AQAP's political violence surged in May and June, reaching the highest monthly level since November 2022. Most of the violence has been centered around Yemen's Abyan and Shawba governorates, where AQAP has used drones and IEDs to target forces affiliated with the STC. In August 2023, AQAP launched an explosion that killed a military commander and three soldiers from the Security Belt Forces, an armed group loyal to the STC. Earlier that month, AQAP fighters killed five troops from another force affiliated with the separatist council. The recent use of drones by AQAP in Yemen's south is likely an attempt to reassert its influence in the area despite its waning influence, and some speculate that this sudden and sustained use of drones signals external support.

Houthi Escalation and International Implications

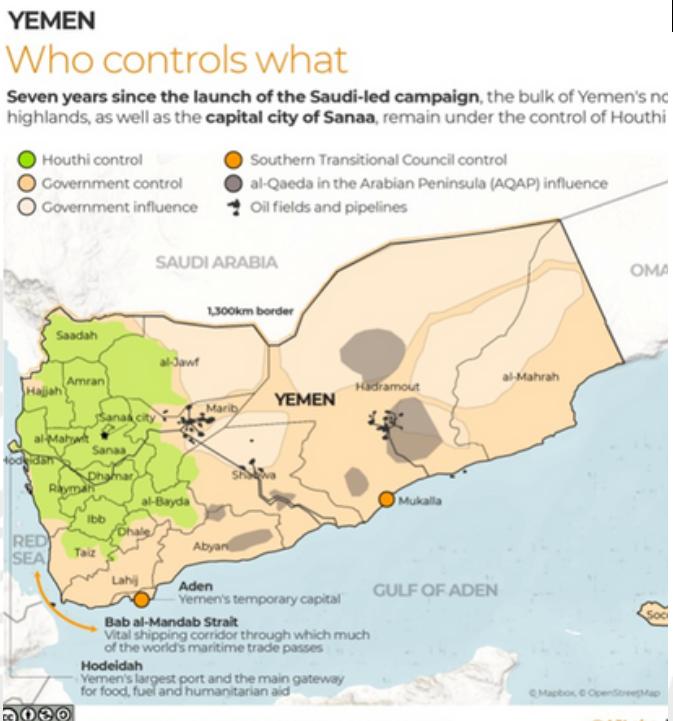
Three days following the October 7 attack on Israel, Yemen's Houthi leader Abdel-Malek al-Houthi warned that if the United States intervenes in the Hamas-Israel War directly, the group will respond by taking military action.

In mid-October, U.S. officials announced that the USS Carney downed several Houthi cruise missiles and drones fired toward Israel. The Houthis continued to launch several rounds of missiles and drones until it officially announced entry into the war to support Palestinians in the Gaza Strip on October 31. Houthi attacks of the same nature continued into November. On November 19, the Houthis hijacked a commercial ship in the Red Sea and have since attacked at least thirty-three others with drones, missiles, and speedboats as of late January 2024. As a result, major shipping companies have stopped using the Red Sea through which almost 15 percent of global seaborne trade passes and have rerouted to take longer and costlier journeys around Southern Africa instead. The situation has resulted in heightened shipping and insurance costs, stoking fears of a renewed cost-of-living crisis. In response to the consistent Houthi attacks in the Red Sea, the United States and United Kingdom carried out coordinated airstrikes on Houthi targets in Yemen on January 11 and January 22. It is unclear whether the attacks will cease in the near future, with the Houthis vowing to persist in their military operations until a ceasefire is agreed to in the Gaza Strip and aid is allowed into the enclave.

The Ongoing Humanitarian Crisis

The ongoing humanitarian crisis, marked by famine and the collapse of health infrastructure, has left the population in a state of chronic distress. This erodes public confidence in any governing authority and prolongs instability.

Civilian hardship has created a polarized environment where different factions blame each other, making consensus-building and peace negotiations difficult. The widespread suffering caused by international interventions further eroded trust in foreign powers and fueled nationalist sentiment, complicating peace efforts



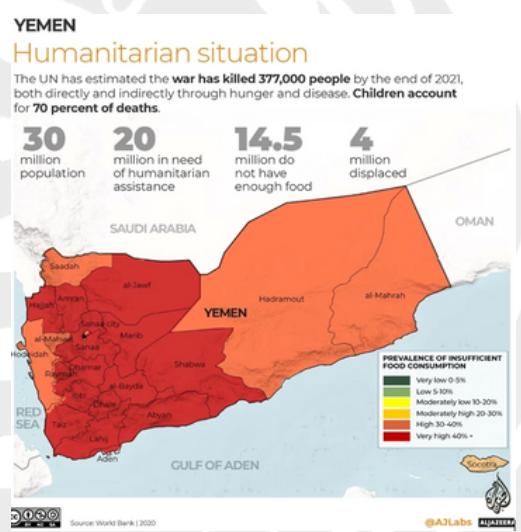
The naval and air blockades imposed by the Saudi-led coalition severely restricted access to food, medicine, and fuel. This worsened the humanitarian crisis, increasing the civilian death toll from indirect causes like starvation and preventable diseases. Desperation drove many Yemenis to join armed groups for survival. Both Houthis and other militias recruited individuals by exploiting economic hardship and the need for protection. The stress of war fractured communities, eroded traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms, and amplified distrust, making reconciliation efforts more difficult.

ROLE OF THE GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL(GCC):

Driven by increasing self-confidence and encouraged by Western states, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have gained a prominent role in multilateral efforts to foster peacebuilding in Yemen since the country experienced increased conflict from 2004 onwards. Based on the “negative and positive peace framework” proposed by Johan Galtung, it is possible to argue that the lack of focus of the GCC on fostering “positive peace” and disagreements between the Gulf monarchies heightened by hyper-nationalist tendencies inhibit the ability of this sub-regional organisation to facilitate peacebuilding in Yemen. The GCC could provide a contribution to both “negative peace” and “positive peace”. The existing literature on the GCC has highlighted primarily the organisation’s contribution to the diffusion of “negative peace”.

The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, also known as the Gulf Cooperation Council(GCC), is a regional, intergovernmental, political, and economic union comprising Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The council's main headquarters is located in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. The Charter of the GCC was signed on 25 May 1981, formally establishing the institution. The Houthi movement is a crucial political and military player in the war but its reaction to the GCC call for dialogue has been fraught with mistrust and doubt. Houthi officials have rejected the host and downplayed the importance of the initiative.

The rebel group sees Saudi Arabia as an enemy country and an official statement ruled out the possibility of Houthi participation in any dialogue in Riyadh this month, though talks in a neutral country are possible. For the Houthis, the notion that Saudi Arabia would suddenly end its involvement in Yemen is difficult to believe. The Saudi blockade on ports and airports has not been lifted and airstrikes have not ceased. Saudi support for anti-Houthi forces is ongoing and the Kingdom refuses to recognise the Houthi government as a legitimate authority. As long as these conditions remain any Houthi-Saudi rapprochement will be perceived as insincere and is unlikely to succeed.



The Syrian Uprising:

In the recent few months, Syria has claimed its independence from the dictatorial rule of Bashar al-Assad on December 7th, 2024. The Syrian rebels have claimed back Damascus. Syrian Prime Minister Mohammad Ghazi al-Jalali said the government stands ready “to cooperate with any leadership the people choose,” in a recorded message. Russia and Iran’s support towards al-Assad led to no avail. This was another example of the proxy war in the middle east surrounding Saudi Arabia and Iran, where the rebels emerged to declare Damascus as ‘free’.

Keywords

AQAP: Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. A Sunni Islamist militant organization which seeks to overthrow the Yemeni government and establish an Islamic emirate.

Houthi: It is a Zaydi Shia Islamist political and military organization that emerged from Yemen in the 1990s. It is predominantly made up of Zaydi Shias, with their namesake leadership being drawn largely from the Houthi tribe.

Arab Spring: Arab Spring: was a series of anti-government protests, uprisings and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Arab world in the early 2010s. It began in Tunisia in response to corruption and economic stagnation. From Tunisia, the protests then spread to five other countries: Libya, Egypt, Yemen, Syria and Bahrain.

Operation Decisive Storm: On 26 March 2015, Saudi Arabia, leading a coalition of nine countries from West Asia and North Africa, launched a military intervention in Yemen at the request of Yemeni president Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi, who had been ousted from the capital, Sanaa, in September 2014 by Houthi insurgents during the Yemeni Civil War.

STC: Saudi Telecommunication Company. It was established as a Saudi joint-stock company on 21 April 1998 and began operations of telecommunications services throughout Saudi Arabia on 2 May 1998 as a wholly owned entity of the government of Saudi Arabia.

Shia Muslims: It is the second-largest branch of Islam. It holds that the Islamic prophet Muhammad designated Ali Ibn Abi Talib as his successor as Imam, most notably at the event of Ghadir Khumm, but that after Muhammad's death, Ali was prevented from succeeding as leader of the Muslims as a result of the choice made by some of Muhammad's other companions at Saqifah.

Sunni Muslims: Sunni Islam is the largest branch of Islam, with 85-90% of the world's Muslims identifying as Sunni. Sunni Muslims believe that the Quran is the word of God, and that Muhammad was the final prophet of God.

Proxy War: A military conflict where one or more third parties support a state or non-state combatant in order to influence the outcome of the war.

Timelines

November 23, 2011: Saleh signs a Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)-brokered deal to transfer power to his deputy, Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi.

February 21, 2012: Hadi is elected in a one-candidate vote, taking over during a fragile transitional period.

September 21, 2014: Houthi rebels seize control of the capital, Sana'a, accusing Hadi's government of corruption and failing to address economic issues.

January 22, 2015: President Hadi resigns and flees to Aden after the Houthis place him under house arrest.

March 25, 2015: A coalition of Arab states, led by Saudi Arabia and supported by the United States, begins airstrikes to restore Hadi's government.

November 4, 2017: Houthis fire a ballistic missile at Riyadh, escalating tensions with Saudi Arabia.

April 25, 2020: The Southern Transitional Council (STC) declares autonomy in southern Yemen, further fragmenting the conflict.

April 2, 2022: A two-month nationwide truce is agreed upon, marking the most significant de-escalation since the war began.

January 5, 2024: Renewed Houthi attacks target Saudi-led coalition supply lines in northern Yemen.

January 15, 2024: Oman hosts Saudi-Iran talks to address Yemen's proxy conflict.

January 25, 2024: UN special envoy meets Houthi leaders in Sanaa to propose a new ceasefire.

February 7, 2024: Houthi missiles hit Saudi Arabian oil facilities, prompting coalition airstrikes.

February 25, 2024: Fighting escalates in Al-Jawf, displacing thousands of civilians.

March 2, 2024: Yemeni government forces reclaim parts of Taiz province from Houthi control.

March 19, 2024: UAE-backed Southern Transitional Council (STC) forces clash with Houthi fighters in Abyan.

March 27, 2024: UN reports over 200,000 displaced since the start of the year due to escalating violence.

April 1, 2024: Houthi leaders announce a new blockade on pro-government territories, cutting off vital supplies.

April 9, 2024: Renewed fighting in Marib disrupts oil exports, worsening Yemen's economic crisis.

April 20, 2024: Houthi forces launch a major offensive near Taiz, threatening humanitarian corridors.

April 30, 2024: UN Security Council calls for an emergency session on Yemens escalating crisis.

May 5, 2024: Cholera cases spike in northern Yemen due to a lack of clean water and medical supplies.

May 12, 2024: Saudi-led coalition conducts airstrikes targeting Houthi positions in Hodeidah.

May 23, 2024: Iran denies allegations of arms shipments to Houthi-controlled ports.

June 1, 2024: UN special envoy announces a temporary ceasefire to allow humanitarian aid delivery.

June 10, 2024: Houthi forces accuse the coalition of violating the ceasefire with drone strikes in Sanaa.

June 22, 2024: Cholera outbreak reaches southern Yemen, further straining local health systems.

June 29, 2024: Houthi missile attacks resume, targeting Marib's oil infrastructure.

July 4, 2024: Saudi Arabia announces the interception of Houthi drones near Jizan.

July 14, 2024: Protests erupt in Aden over rising inflation and lack of basic services.

August 8, 2024: Fighting intensifies in Al-Dhalea, with reports of civilian casualties.

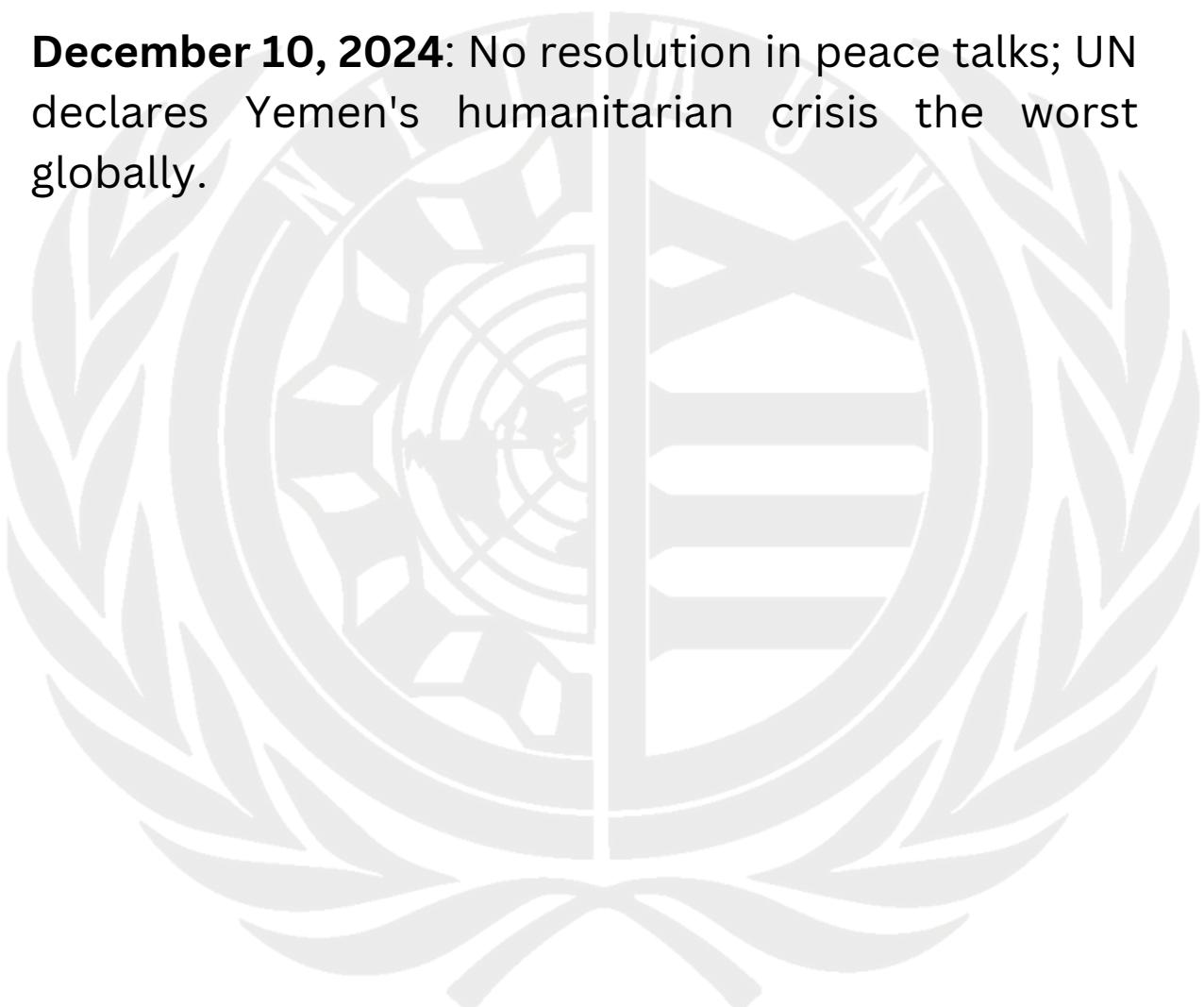
August 19, 2024: Human Rights Watch accuses Houthis of using child soldiers in frontline combat.

September 2, 2024: Talks between the Yemeni government and Houthis resume in Oman.

September 15, 2024: Coalition forces launch a counteroffensive in Shabwa to retake strategic locations.

October 5, 2024: The World Food Programme warns of famine conditions in Yemen, affecting 80% of the population.

December 10, 2024: No resolution in peace talks; UN declares Yemen's humanitarian crisis the worst globally.



Geopolitical Players

The Yemen crisis stands as one of the most devastating humanitarian catastrophes of the modern era, rooted in a complex web of internal conflicts and external interventions. At its core, the crisis involves a multifaceted struggle for power between domestic factions, but the situation has been heavily influenced—and at times exacerbated—by the involvement of regional and global geopolitical players.

Saudi Arabia:

Saudi Arabia leads the coalition supporting Yemen's recognized government, aiming to counter Houthi influence backed by Iran. Its objectives include securing borders, protecting oil trade routes, and maintaining regional stability. It imposes blockades, conducts airstrikes, and participates in peace talks.

Iran:

Iran supports the Houthis as part of its strategy to counter Saudi and UAE influence in the region. By providing arms, funding, and training, Tehran leverages the Houthis to expand its geopolitical foothold while denying direct involvement in the conflict.

United Arab Emirates (UAE):

The UAE has shifted focus to southern Yemen, supporting the Southern Transitional Council (STC) to control strategic ports and counter Islamist groups. Although it reduced direct military involvement, it maintains influence through local proxies and economic investments.

United States of America:

The US aids the Saudi-led coalition while conducting counterterrorism operations against AQAP and ISIS. It provides logistical support and intelligence to the coalition while emphasizing humanitarian aid and peaceful resolutions to the conflict.

Russian Federation:

Russia remains neutral but strengthens ties with the Houthis to expand influence in the Middle East and access the Red Sea. It positions itself as a mediator while allegedly supporting the Houthis through indirect arms deals.

People's Republic of China:

China stays neutral, focusing on securing trade routes like the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait. It invests in Yemen's infrastructure, provides humanitarian aid, and calls for peaceful resolutions to protect its economic interests.

Oman:

Oman plays a mediating role, hosting peace talks between Saudi Arabia, Iran, and the Houthis. It aims to maintain regional stability and facilitates humanitarian corridors for aid delivery into Yemen.

Conclusion

Since the occurrence of the Arab Springs in 2011, several middle eastern countries achieved democracy but countries like Yemen remain an exception. The frequent Human Rights violations that have occurred in the nation has concerned the United Nations over the years.

The United Nations has reached out to the conflicting parties to resolve to peace but there has never been a definitive conclusion to the issue.

This Yemen conflict has resulted in food crisis, famines, eruption of preventable diseases and millions of people residing to being refugees. The conflict regarding the Houthis in the Northern side of the country and the issues caused by the Al-Qaeda in the South of the country has resulted in over a decade long disruption of human rights and caused several casualties.

Saudi Arabia and Iran have been involved in this issue over the years, having a proxy war in the process. The United States also has raised humanitarian issues in Yemen owing to them supplying weaponries and ammunition to the Saudi government.

The press has been kind of subliminal regarding the Yemen conflict over the years with not much attention being paid to this issue.

The situation in Yemen continues to grow worse in due time as no reasonable deal can be reached between the Yemen government and the rebel tribes.

This issue now rests upon the committee to suggest practical and useful measures to settle disputes in the area.

Questionnaire

- 1) What possible means can the Security Council suggest so as to settle the decade long dispute in Yemen?**
- 2) What diplomatic strategies should the Security Council endorse peace and stability over the region?**
- 3) What measures can the Security Council implement to ensure immediate access to food, medicine, and essential aid for Yemeni civilians, especially in conflict-affected regions?**
- 4) What steps are being taken by the council to minimize harm to civilians during military operations by all parties to the conflict?**
- 5) How does the Security Council balance counterterrorism operations in Yemen with broader goals for peace and stability?**
- 6) What benchmarks or indicators does the Security Council use to assess progress toward peace and stability in Yemen?**
- 7) What additional support or authority does the Security Council plan to provide to the UN Special Envoy for Yemen to mediate a resolution?**

8)What progress has been made in fostering negotiations between Yemen's internationally recognized government, the Houthis, and other regional stakeholders?

9)What is the Security Council's role in coordinating international efforts to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) and Yemeni refugees abroad?

10)What is the Security Council's assessment of the effectiveness of past ceasefires in Yemen?

11) What mechanisms are in place to monitor future ceasefire agreements?

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