

Failing of the United Nations in Yemeni Conflict

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Abstract:- The paper seeks to ascertain the essential role that the United Nations (UN) has played in the Yemeni conflict. Through a comprehensive examination of the efforts made by UN envoys and the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) related to the Yemeni Crisis, along with the accords they endorsed, one may determine the extent to which they have been put into practice on the ground. It is essential to examine the causes that have led to the lack of efficacy in the duties of the UN and the UNSCR. Furthermore, it provides practical concepts and suggestions to efficiently tackle the current circumstances. The statement claims that the UN's participation in the Yemeni conflict, despite its considerable influence, has been marked by general ineffectiveness. There are presumed underlying issues that have caused this vulnerability and impeded the implementation of the UNSCR.

The paper uses neorealist theory to clarify the crucial role of dominant nations in the crisis and how their participation, together with their regional alliances, impeded the efforts of the UN. Moreover, it adeptly applies the ideas of constructivism to discern potential solutions to the predicament. The paper employs a descriptive-analytical methodology to comprehensively investigate all instances in Yemen. The implementation of the majority of UNSC Resolutions (UNSCR) on the ground in Yemen has been greatly hampered by the competing interests of the great powers involved in the crisis. This reality seems to be the main hindrance that obstructed the implementation of the UNSCR and weakened the UN's authority in Yemen.

Keywords: Yemeni Conflict, United Nations Security Council Resolutions, Houthis, Decisive Storm, Negotiation and Conflict Resolution.

1. Introduction

Prior to the Arab Spring upheavals, Yemen was afflicted by a multitude of political, economic, religious, and social problems. In February 2011, the youth initiated a revolution, passionately demanding for political and economic reforms while simultaneously addressing the urgent challenges of poverty and unemployment. The revolution rapidly evolved into a demand for the ousting of the regime's leader as opposition parties were included. The Gulf Initiative was offered by neighboring nations in the Arab Gulf due to Yemen's strategic position and longstanding ties with these countries. This undertaking involved removing the leader of the government, former president Ali Abdulla Saleh, appointing his deputy Abd Rabboh Mansour Hadi as the president, and creating a national unity government that includes members from all political parties and representatives of the youth. The current administration will lead a two-year transitional period to efficiently address the crisis. The undertaking faced opposition from the parties concerned in the issue. Following that, the UN swiftly intervened by offering support and officially endorsing the Gulf Initiative. In addition, the UNSC held a meeting in Sanaa to formally begin the national dialogue, which is an important event that has not occurred since 1971 in Addis Ababa. The UN has also assigned a mission in Yemen to assist the recently formed government in effectively completing the transition process. Various obstacles emerged that impeded the progress of the political process, hence impeding the government's functioning. As a reaction, the UNSC implemented many measures to strengthen the government's initiatives and guarantee that individuals obstructing progress were held accountable. However, the

efforts of the UN were unsuccessful in resolving the issue, as the majority of resolutions made by the UNSC were not implemented. The external interferences began when Iran supported the armed Houthis movement, which enabled them to take control of the capital Sanaa through a coup, resulting in the outbreak of a devastating conflict. President Hadi made an urgent plea to Saudi Arabia and the UAE to protect Yemen and its government against Iranian interference. During that time, Saudi Arabia took the lead in forming an Arab coalition with the goal of supporting the Yemeni government and protecting its national security in an operation called Decisive Storm. Following then, the country has been experiencing a devastating conflict, and the UN has been unable to find a solution. This paper provides a thorough analysis of the situation, exploring its root causes, following events, and the laudable actions done by the UN in response. The analysis will evaluate the extent to which UNSCR have been implemented and identify the issues that have impeded their execution. Moreover, this analysis will explore the specific elements that have eroded the authority of the UN and impeded the successful execution of UNSCR in Yemen. This chapter will examine the influence of dominant nations and their effect on the UN, clarifying how they have impeded the organization's efforts. Moreover, it is important to take into account the participation of regional and local parties in the matter and the factors that enabled them to obstruct the efforts of the UN. The study will offer a variety of suggestions and tactics for effectively dealing with this scenario. The study will utilize a qualitative, descriptive, and analytical method, employing theme analysis to investigate the roles of the main stakeholders involved in the crisis. The result will depend on the interviews conducted with five ministers of the crisis administration and the texts of UNSCR used as primary sources, as well as the inclusion of books, theses, reports, and credible pieces from the press as secondary sources.

2. Historical Background: Yemen in the Gulf

The conflict in Yemeni pertains to the protracted conflict and humanitarian catastrophe that Yemen has been facing since 2011. The current situation is influenced by various variables, including political, economic, cultural, and religious aspects. On February 11, 2011, the young people of Yemen began a rebellion, calling for economic and social changes. As a result, the revolution required a change in the ruling system. After the opposition made a declaration and received support from a faction of the military, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) put forward a proposal to resolve the issue by establishing a formal agreement between the government and the opposition. The process involved a seamless transfer of power from the president to the deputy, the formation of a national government led by the opposition, and the introduction of a timeline in which the new leadership would supervise a transitional period. This would culminate in the election of Vice President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi as the president, who would govern the country for a period of two years. During the next two years, all Yemeni factions and entities will engage in a thorough nationwide dialogue to achieve a unanimous agreement on the state's framework and develop a new constitution. This period will conclude with the arrangement of both presidential and parliamentary elections. The political parties initially displayed reluctance in endorsing the Gulf Initiative.

On April 4, 2011, the UN Secretary-General's Office officially contacted the Yemeni foreign ministry to convey its firm determination to send a highly skilled team to Yemen, under the leadership of the acclaimed Chancellor Jamal Benomar. The objective of this team is to make a significant and meaningful contribution to the current endeavors in settling the intricate Yemeni issue. The UN envoy commenced his meetings with the parties entangled in the conflict, thereafter submitting a proposition to the UNSC to officially support the Gulf Initiative and promote discussions founded on its principles. Therefore, the UNSC released its first UNSCR 2014 in 2011, calling for the adoption of a comprehensive strategy to address the issue in Yemen.

The political process and transitional administration faced several hurdles and obstacles from certain political groupings and armed formations, despite the support and aid provided by the UN. (Dashela, 2021). Following that, the Yemeni government officially requested the involvement of the UN ambassador to Yemen, Jamal Benomar. He was instructed to enforce strict measures against the obstructive parties, who were making accusations against President Saleh and his party. In February 2014, the UNSC successfully adopted Resolution 2140, which subjected Yemen to the provisions of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. The resolution emphasized the significance of undertaking various steps, such as imposing sanctions, blocking finances, prohibiting travel, and taking other actions against people who obstruct the political process. Following this resolution, a skilled team of experts from the UN was convened to discuss the implementation of sanctions. Despite the issuance of successive

UNSCR that support the political resolution, the situation has consistently deteriorated. Iran's participation in Yemen has greatly increased since the start of the revolution and gained speed in 2013. Iran has been supplying the Houthi movement with weaponry, military instruction, and specialized knowledge. Several Iranian arms shipments intended for the Houthis were effectively intercepted. An outstanding cargo, known as Jihan-1, was effectively intercepted by the US Navy and the Yemeni Coast Guard within Yemeni national seas in January 2013. In March 2013, Yemeni forces successfully seized control of Jihan-2. Several further ships were discovered carrying advanced armaments, including as high-precision missiles, control mechanisms, and unmanned aerial vehicles. (Nadimi, 2016; Al-Qadhi, 2017).

Due to the UNSC's failure to condemn Iran's involvement in Yemen by supplying weapons to the Houthis, and its hesitation to criticize the violent actions of the Houthi movement when Russia objected to the wording of the UNSC Resolution. The Houthis were encouraged by this situation, prompting them to intensify their use of force in order to establish their control over the territory. (Mudallali, 2014). The Houthis consistently initiated attacks on the governorates in succession, until gaining control of the capital, Sanaa, in September 2014. During that time, Benomar applied substantial pressure on the Yemeni factions to reach a consensus referred to as the Peace and National Partnership Agreement. The Yemeni political parties and the Houthi movement successfully signed this agreement under the direction of Benomar. The Houthis have agreed to implement the political aspect of the agreement, but they have refused to support the implementation of the security and military aspects. Following that, the Houthi rebels issued a constitutional declaration that specified the dissolution of the Parliament and the formation of a Presidential Council. Afterwards, the president and the administration were confined to their residence by authorities. After the constitutional proclamation, a sequence of events occurred in a remarkably dramatic fashion as President Hadi escaped from his confinement in Sanaa and traveled to Aden. Following that, the Houthis carried out an aerial attack on the presidential palace in Aden. These military and political events occurred during Benomar's presence in Sanaa. (Ahmad, 2023; Dashela, 2021).

After the Houthis instigated extensive fighting against multiple governmental institutions and localities, President Hadi officially requested military intervention from the GCC. In March 2015, the Arab coalition, consisting of ten nations led by Saudi Arabia, launched military operations called "The Decisive Storm" against the Houthis and their allies, who included former President Ali Abdulla Saleh. (Al-Thahab, 2017).

Before the Houthi coup, the UN had effectively and comprehensively contributed to the Yemeni issue. This was accomplished by the efforts of its diplomats to pursue a political settlement, the actions and decisions endorsed by the international body, as well as the humanitarian initiatives implemented. Benomer, as the first representative of the UN, successfully carried out his responsibilities in Yemen by acting as a mediator and facilitator, promoting collaboration between the various Yemeni political groups and the permanent members of the UNSC. He effectively brokered the peace and cooperation agreement between the Yemeni political factions and the Houthi movement, but regrettably, this led to the Houthi rebellion against it. Benomer diligently continued his mediation efforts without applying significant pressure on the parties concerned, therefore hindering the pace of the peace pact. Political experts have accused him of prioritizing appeasement of these groups over the well-being of state institutions. These accusations arise from his firm position on engaging the Houthis in the negotiations without insisting on their disarmament, as well as his seeming indifference towards the humanitarian issue. (Dashela, 2021). During its time in power, the UNSC assertively passed a total of six resolutions, while the UN officially supported three agreements and projects. However, most of these decisions and initiatives were not implemented (Al-Maisri, 2023; Al-Wazeer, 2023).

In April 2015, the UN appointed Ismael Ould Cheikh Ahmed, a diplomat from Mauritania, as the representative to Yemen after Benomer left. Cheikh Ahmed engaged in multiple dialogues between the government and the Houthi movement, although regrettably, they did not produce any concrete results. Afterwards, he assertively stated, "The Houthis, in the negotiations facilitated by Kuwait in 2016, were unable to achieve a mutually agreed-upon political resolution, which raises doubts about their true intention to end the conflict." (Al-Qirbi, 2023). Cheikh Ahmed was highly esteemed as the most skilled UN envoy, especially for his exceptional humanitarian endeavors, as acknowledged by Al-Qirbi (2023). The third UN envoy was the famous British diplomat, Martin Griffiths. Multiple UNSCR were issued during his time in office, but, they were not put into effect. Nevertheless,

his assiduous efforts led to the triumphant conclusion of the Stockholm Agreement between the Houthis and the government. A crucial element that played a key role in this victory was the substantial global impact exercised on the coalition, namely by Saudi Arabia. (Al-Maisri, 2023). The conflicting groups have effectively come to an agreement, which has been officially approved by the UNSC through the approval of three resolutions. However, this agreement has not been carried out yet, and the Houthis strongly refuse to comply with it. Hans Grundberg became the fourth envoy in August 2021. His tireless efforts led to the announcement of a cease-fire in April 2022. The ceasefire persisted for a period of six months, following which the Houthis rejected the proposal for a prolongation. He is consistently striving to restart peace efforts despite the Houthis' stubbornness. (Al-Qirbi, 2023).

3. Insufficiencies of the UNSC

After the Houthis refused the UN envoy's proposal to prolong the ceasefire, the situation has remained highly uncertain. Although there has been a significant decrease in military operations, the continuation of tension and bloodshed is due to the absence of a ceasefire. Oman is actively involved in proactive mediation efforts to foster more convergence of viewpoints. These efforts have made a substantial impact in reducing tension and successfully dealing with various humanitarian issues related to Sanaa Airport, the Port of Hodeidah, and employee compensation. Omani efforts continue in their aim of initiating a resumption of negotiations. However, the execution of the United UNSCR and the agreements sponsored by the UN between the parties in Yemen seems to be far away. More than twenty UNSCR were successfully obtained, which included three settlements facilitated by the UN between local parties. Below are the primary resolutions and their degree of execution.

From 2011 to 2014, the UN effectively ensured a peaceful transition and averted the state's collapse, notwithstanding the operational shortcomings and mistakes made by its representatives. Since the Houthis took control of the capital in 2014, the Yemeni issue has become more complex since powerful global and regional players have been involved in the ongoing conflict, all striving to protect their interests by any means possible. The proliferation of local factions, supported by both regional and global forces, introduced intricacy to the endeavor of attaining a political settlement under the auspices of the UN. In addition, it successfully impeded the execution of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR), even though most of them were within the scope of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. The UN has abstained from openly censuring individuals who obstruct the implementation of international resolutions and political agreements, as well as impede the advancement of political and democratic transformation. The UN envoys did not achieve any tangible results in their efforts, except for participating in fruitless discussions. The UN envoys' lack of efficiency can be attributed directly to their weakness, as emphasized by Major General Ali Mansour Rasheed, Deputy Head of Intelligence. He stressed that external intervention had greatly weakened the influence of the UN envoys, making them ineffective. Rasheed, in the year 2023. Considering the clear support of Iran for the Houthis and their reliance on violence, it is plain that the influence and efficacy of the UN and its envoys have begun to decline and weaken. This position emerges due to the divergence between key global powers, specifically Russia and China on one side, and the United States, United Kingdom, and France on the other side. Additionally, the UN has little capacity to adequately counter acts of aggression. (Ahmad, 2023; Al-Wareeth, 2020).

4. The Reasons of not Implementing UNSCR in Yemen

Several causes are responsible for the failed implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) in Yemen. These can be coordinated with the varied national interests and spheres of influence of the permanent members of the UNSC in Yemen. The underperformance of the UN, the ineffective interventions of regional powers, and the failure to achieve strategic and economic goals, combined with many local socio-cultural and institutional challenges, have all played a role in the current scenario in Yemen.

4.1 Great Powers' Focus on Their Own National Interests

The main obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) and the efficiency of the UN in the field is clearly the unwillingness of the five permanent members of the UNSC. This is compounded by their conflicting interests and power struggles in the region during the Yemeni Crisis. This debate

has led regional and local parties to refuse to implement them. Yemen's geopolitical situation is extremely advantageous, primarily because it has control over the Bab Al-Mandab Strait. Yemen's advantageous position allows it to have control over the movement of around 10% of worldwide trade and a significant amount of oil, specifically around 6.2 million barrels per day, which is roughly 6.7% of global oil production. Moreover, Yemen is a major player in the natural gas industry, holding almost 30% of the world's natural gas reserves. (Al-Azizi, 2022). Boasting an extensive 2,800 kilometers of shoreline in the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, and Indian Ocean, along with several islands and other rich natural and cultural treasures, the region possesses a great wealth of resources. Moreover, it is located in close proximity to the largest reservoirs and distributors of petroleum worldwide. Because of its advantageous geographical position, it became a highly desired destination for the ambitions of significant states and prominent regional forces. Therefore, due to the Yemeni crisis, significant global powers quickly became involved in intervention. Politicians and experts argue that the main countries strategically utilized the country's geographical position to advance their economic interests and ensure their access to energy resources, rather than actively attempting to resolve the crisis. Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister Ahmed Al-Maisri (2023) stated that it effectively impeded the efforts of the UN and weakened its choices. The war provided a perfect opportunity for these important entities to market and sell their weapons and military products to the fighting factions and their supporters in the region. Based on data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the combined value of arms sales by major nations in 2015 and 2016 reached over 86.7 billion USD, with these purchases going to support the factions involved in the conflict. (Al-Hamdani, 2022). The attraction of these economic interests caused the major nations to neglect a sincere effort to resolve the dispute. The economic competition between major powers impeded the establishment of a worldwide agreement to tackle this crisis. The United States and other major countries' determination to confront terrorism has prompted the UNSCR to prioritize the distribution of financial resources and international collaboration towards counterterrorism efforts, rather than focused on fixing the immediate situation. The prevalence of this theme is seen in the majority of the resolutions, since they give priority to counterterrorism rather than addressing the issue in Yemen. Moreover, these dominant powers skillfully employed their authority during the crisis to expand their sphere of influence and protect their interests by creating alliances with surrounding countries in the Yemeni conflict, so greatly complicating its settlement. (Al-Wazeer, 2023).

The major countries actively endeavored to transfer their geopolitical conflicts to Yemen, using the country as a battleground to advance their own objectives and expand their sphere of influence through partnerships with the conflicting factions in Yemen. Yemen has become a battleground for a proxy fight between competing powers due to the provision of weaponry and other forms of aid to various parties involved, whether through direct or indirect means.

These alliances established connections among regional factions engaged in the conflict and impeded the UN' efforts to get a unanimous agreement on an internal resolution. Moreover, it successfully obstructed the execution of the UNSCR by obstructing the issuance of these resolutions, reducing their influence, and encouraging resistance from internal groups. In an interview conducted in October 2023, the Yemeni Foreign Minister, Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi, emphasized this reality. "According to Al-Qirbi in 2023, the implementation of the UNSCR was impeded by the alignment of the major powers' interests, the insufficiency of the implementation mechanism, and the ongoing conflict on the ground."

The prevention of the establishment of international committees responsible for overseeing the enforcement of sanctions on local groups, as well as the obstruction of international organizations' efforts to hold those who violate international humanitarian and human rights laws responsible, can be attributed to the internationalization of the Yemeni crisis and the intervention of influential nations. The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2051, adopted in 2012, emphasizes its unwavering dedication to adhere to Article 41 of the UN Charter. This resolution explicitly states that the Security Council possesses the power to determine the appropriate actions that can be taken without resorting to military force in order to enforce its resolutions. Additionally, the Security Council has the authority to request member states to carry out these actions. However, the prolonged disagreement among powerful states in the United States Security Council (UNSC) delayed the prompt approval of a resolution for nearly two years. In February 2014, UNSCR 2140 was issued, officially placing Yemen under the authority of Chapter 7. The resolution explicitly delineated the disciplinary actions to be implemented against

anyone who impeded the progress. The individuals responsible for obstructing progress were not named due to the ongoing conflict among the major nations. Moreover, the UN's capacity to carry out its humanitarian obligations and efficiently oversee instances of human rights abuses was impeded by the substantial pressure exerted by the big nations. The UN committed a portion of its resources to combat what was commonly known as terrorism, influenced by the goals of the United States, while those who were involved in human rights atrocities and had connections to Russia managed to avoid being held accountable. The major parties, together with regional and local parties, actively provided military, financial, and other types of aid to the parties involved in the Yemen crisis. This support has encouraged the local factions to continue their acts of violence against the government and weaken its institutions, thus worsening the difficulties in achieving peace. The arrival of weapons blatantly violated the United Nations Security Council Resolution's ban on firearms in Yemen, therefore weakening the organization's ability to adequately punish those obstructing the enforcement of its resolutions. Especially considering the UN's insufficient means for implementing actions on the ground. When Iranian ships carrying weapons for the Houthis were stopped UNSC encountered a difficulty in condemning Iran's supply of munitions to the Houthis because Russia objected to specifically identifying Iran. Rasheed, in the year 2023. The Houthi rebels have obtained advanced equipment, like as ballistic missiles and drones, which they have used to attack oil facilities in neighboring countries like Saudi Arabia and the UAE. The Yemeni problem has been greatly intensified by this development, causing it to shift from a confined struggle to a proxy war with regional and international implications. (Al-Qirbi, 2023).

4.2 UN's Low Performance on the Ground

Initially, the disputes among the prominent nations resulted in the UN's inability to effectively implement its resolutions. The decision-making process of the UN Security Council is greatly affected by the permanent members, granting them substantial authority over the content of UNSCR documents. This encompasses the authority to reject resolutions, indicating that the concerns of these nations and their partners are given priority above seeking the most advantageous outcome for Yemen. Moreover, the differences among these members over the substance and enforceability of these resolutions have made them weak and indecisive at times, unable to keep pace with the evolving nature of the issue. Similar to UNSCR 2201, Russia expressed its opposition to the first text and regarded it as legally obligatory. Consequently, the issued form lost its strength and became less obligatory. Furthermore, the omission of the denunciation of Iran's provision of weaponry to the Houthis has played a role in the failure to enforce measures and has allowed Iran to persist in its intervention in the situation. Moreover, it bolstered the Houthis' confidence to reject its execution. (Lackner, 2020; Ahmad, 2023).

In addition, the UN's insufficient range of resources and communication methods for enforcing decisions is another factor that contributes to its lack of effectiveness in Yemen. The UN is deficient in the essential resources and capacities required to efficiently implement these judgments, encompassing both legal and financial aspects. The Council, after resolving to impose sanctions on those who hinder the transitional process, dedicated seven months to identifying the persons accountable for obstruction and formulating suitable measures to condemn them. Furthermore, the implementation of the decision to ban the introduction of weapons into Yemen necessitated a similar or maybe longer timeframe, similar to the creation of a dedicated committee of experts to supervise its execution. Furthermore, the implementation techniques in the industry lack both transparency and practicality. Due to the quickly evolving nature of the crisis, the response from the UN was unfortunately delayed. (Lackner, 2020).

Furthermore, the inadequate performance of UN envoys in Yemen has played a key role in the overall lack of success of the UN in Yemen. The performance of the UN envoys in the Yemeni crisis was characterized by a notable lack of efficacy, particularly in the case of envoy Benomer, who failed to appropriately address the repercussions of the crisis on the ground, such as the exploitation of violence by armed groups to gain control of certain parts inside the country. The UN implemented a resolution plan for the conflict by utilizing the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) and invoking Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. The diplomats boldly adopted a tactic of unbiased mediation while interacting with the political factions. They did not effectively exert pressure on parties that were obstructing to guarantee that the political process followed the set timeframe. (Al-Thahab, 2017).

4.3 Regional Countries' Clashing Interests

The regional operations, which significantly hindered the resolution of the Yemeni crisis, were driven by the competition for control in the region between Iran and its supporters on one side, and Saudi Arabia and its allies on the other. The international community displayed a strong and united front in dealing with the Yemeni situation, making decisions that were agreed upon by all. Thus, the political settlement process was progressing, however slowly, until the explicit involvement of Iran, when they supplied the Houthis with weapons, financial support, and technical guidance while promoting their campaign against the Yemeni government. The level of support was so comprehensive that it prompted Ali Reza Zakani, a member of the Iranian Parliament, to assert that Sanaa had officially joined the Iranian Revolution as the fourth Arab capital. The citation is from Al-Zaatrah's work in 2014. During that time, the Yemeni conflict hit a key milestone and became a central focus in the regional war, involving worldwide factors. In recent developments of the Gaza conflict, the Houthis effectively obstructed the movement of Israeli and Palestinian ships through Bab Al-Mandab, the Red Sea, and the Arab Sea.

Saudi Arabia considers Yemen to be of utmost importance to its national security because to the significant historical, political, security, and social ties between the two nations. Therefore, it is clear that the interference in Yemeni affairs by its primary opponent and its regional competitor presents a substantial threat to its internal security. Furthermore, Iran is intentionally working to limit its area of control and create an antagonistic presence along its southern borders. Therefore, in light of Yemeni President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi's request for help in restoring the legitimate government, it was necessary for it to intervene and resist Iranian intrusion along its southern borders, while also restoring the Yemeni government.

The Saudi Arabian involvement in the Yemeni war was carried out by the Arab coalition, led by the Decisive Storm operation, with the aim of assisting the legitimate Yemeni government. Given the regional and international aspects of the Saudi-Iranian conflict in the area, it is clear that the situation in Yemen has gotten considerably more complex. The escalation of the regional conflict led to the issue becoming internationalized, making the efforts and resolutions of the UN insufficient in settling the situation and prompting the local parties to refrain from implementing the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR). The regional war between the two nations has further divided international groups about the Yemeni issue and impacted the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and its resolutions. (Gulf Studies Center, 2019; Al-Maisri, 2023).

4.4 Yemen's Internal Obstacles

The dependence on external assistance is a significant internal barrier that impedes the attainment of a workable resolution in Yemen. The Houthi movement's steadfast dependence on Iran, both in terms of ideology and politics, has driven it to persist in utilizing violence and resolutely rejecting compliance with international agreements. The extensive financial, military, and media support offered by Iran has made this movement a valuable resource in its conflict with Gulf and Western opponents. (Gulf Studies Center, 2019). Therefore, this factor makes the war more complex; nonetheless, it is important to acknowledge that the Houthis do not have sole authority in making choices on their side. To reach a consensus in practice, it is necessary for them to secure the approval of Iran.

Another internal difficulty lies in the practical insufficiency of state structures and governing authorities. The susceptibility of state institutions, resulting from deep political divisions and the ongoing economic crisis, has empowered armed factions to rebel against government authorities and employ violence in their efforts to seize control of territories and reject any political settlement. Moreover, it is clear that the interim leadership lacks the necessary skills and understanding to address the challenges facing the nation. (Al-Maisri, 2023).

5. Pathway to the Permanent Peace

There are several important aspects in the global arena that can be used to bring together the opinions of powerful countries, especially the five permanent members of the UNSC (UNSC), to support the UN's efforts to establish peace in Yemen. The factors encompass the explicit intention articulated by the present American administration, led by President Biden, to promptly resolve the Yemeni crisis, the favorable progress in Arab-Russian-Chinese relations during this timeframe, the accord between Saudi Arabia and Iran, and the potential hazards that the conflict poses to global trade routes. The current situation in Gaza involves the Houthi movement's decision to

impede the transit of Israeli ships and vessels through the Bab Al-Mandab Strait, both inbound and outbound. In addition, apart from the Red Sea and the Arab Sea, the Houthis have deliberately attacked other vessels by either capturing them or launching missiles and drones at them. As a result, certain multinational shipping companies have chosen to modify their routes to incorporate the Cape of Good Hope route. As a result, there has been a significant increase in insurance costs for shipments in this important area. The United States established the Prosperity Guardian Alliance to protect commerce vessels traveling through these maritime routes by targeting the places where the Houthis discharge weapons and drones along these pathways. Although these events are seen as an escalation, they will definitely strengthen the international community's resolve to address and resolve the problem. The space is suitable for the UN and Arab nations to engage in substantive conversations with these entities, ensuring the protection of their shared interests with Yemen and alleviating any concerns they may have about the possibility of peace. The efforts of the UN will surely help to the strengthening of these states' positions regarding the possibility of achieving peace. If these powers were to unite their opinions or, at the very least, stop their conflicts regarding the Yemeni situation, the presented recommendations and remedies would provide a clear vision for ending the crisis.

5.1 Precondition Requirements

The Yemeni issue involves two foreign groups whose perspectives are essential in securing assistance from major governments. The reinvigoration of the UN and the involvement of Oman and Saudi Arabia in facilitating the resolution of the conflict. An examination of the UN's role revealed deficiencies, including those arising from its organizational framework and the effectiveness of its delegates. Further concerns arise regarding the influence of dominant nations on the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) and their inclination to prioritize their own interests over the pressing necessity to tackle the crisis in Yemen. Hence, it is crucial to execute the subsequent measures to establish a firm basis for enduring peace in Yemen: In order to bolster its political and diplomatic efficacy, the UN can mitigate the adverse impact of the five permanent member nations in the UNSC and foster a global consensus. Hence, it possesses the ability to withstand and restrict the dominance of nations and bodies that exert authority over Yemeni matters, while endeavoring to convert the role of these nations and entities into a constructive power. The UN is taking proactive steps by leveraging its resources and sending its envoy to exert significant influence on nations in the region, urging them to cease their detrimental operations and indirect hostilities in Yemen. The squad is forecasted to be operational in the year 2023. Moreover, it is crucial to emphasize that Saudi Arabia and Iran wield the most significant impact on the Yemeni issue. The recent improvement in their relationship is seen as a promising progress that could potentially result in a mutually agreeable resolution. It is effective in persuading local parties to embrace measures for peace. Hence, the UN should harness the authority and sway of these two regional nations to facilitate the attainment of a consensus among the populace of Yemen. Dashela, in the year 2022. The UN should develop a comprehensive plan to address the issue in Yemen, incorporating the fundamental principles of democracy, equal rights for all citizens, and the peaceful transition of power, in line with established guidelines and international humanitarian standards. Engaging regional organizations such as the Arab League, the Islamic World Organization, and the European Union in peacebuilding endeavors will lay the foundation for both parties involved. Utilizing the authority of the UNSC to exert pressure on any entities that obstruct the achievement of a worldwide vision for peaceful resolutions, either through the imposition of suitable sanctions or other means, will contribute to the establishment of a tranquil atmosphere that fosters constructive dialogues. The UN envoys must exert pressure on local parties to diminish their foreign associations and uphold the peace process in order to attain enduring peace. The UN plays a crucial role in establishing international committees to implement the agreed-upon measures between the groups in Yemen. Furthermore, the UN must diligently oversee any possible hindrances that may occur while executing these steps. Securing the disbursement of cash from the UN to facilitate humanitarian endeavors and implement interventions is vital for attaining peace in Yemen, both at an international and regional level. The UN's support in facilitating Yemeni governmental institutions to meet their responsibilities towards the Yemeni populace will effectively construct the foundation. (Ahmad, 2023). The Yemeni economy will be rejuvenated in collaboration with the political process, under the supervision of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). This strategy seeks to guarantee that the remedies are thorough, acknowledging the substantial influence of the economic crisis in exacerbating the political crisis. (Al-Qirbi, In 2023, Yemen successfully hosted

nations from both brotherly and worldwide communities by organizing conferences focused on rebuilding and tackling the financial deficit for economic recovery. This achievement has been accomplished by the establishment of a worldwide fund specifically dedicated to the reconstruction of Yemen. This fund provides essential aid and monetary support for the enhancement of infrastructure. Rasheed, in 2023. The involvement of Oman and Saudi Arabia will undoubtedly lay the foundation for a durable settlement. The two nations have distinct responsibilities in the Yemeni issue. Consequently, if their roles are merged and synchronized efficiently, it might potentially result in a significant advancement in resolving the Yemeni scenario. Hence, it is crucial for the UN to offer its support to the endeavors of these two nations, ensuring that its overarching goal aligns seamlessly with their mutual aspirations. Saudi Arabia has strong geopolitical connections with Yemen, even though it wields considerable control over Yemen's political direction. It possesses the necessary resources to exert authority over the political situation in Yemen, and it assumes responsibility for the military operations of the Arab coalition in Yemen. The UN' involvement and oversight in Yemen, along with a political settlement, serves as a stabilizing and efficacious element for any political accord, bolstering its durability in the long run. Oman is situated in close geographical proximity to the Republic of Yemen. Oman's approach to the Yemeni issue was based on a firm commitment to not interfere in Yemeni affairs and the establishment of strong connections with all Yemeni factions through a policy of neutrality. This job is well-suited for playing a pivotal role in integrating regional perspectives on diverse matters. The aforementioned trigger compelled the UN, the United States, and Saudi Arabia to engage in dialogue with the Sultanate in an effort to seek resolutions for the Yemeni predicament. The Omani mediation between Saudi Arabia and the Houthi movement is primarily focused on resolving specific humanitarian concerns. These concerns include enhancing the accessibility of the ports of Hodeidah and Sanaa Airport, as well as assuring the prompt payment of employee salaries. Undoubtedly, the latest Saudi Arabia-Houthi conversations, backed by Omani mediation, have the potential to result in security and military agreements between the two factions. The primary objective of these accords would be to safeguard the territorial boundaries of Saudi Arabia's southern region and its petroleum infrastructure. (Al-Ansi, 2023). By obtaining this essential knowledge, it will be simpler to reevaluate the Saudi Arabia-Houthi relationship, which is a crucial step towards integrating the Houthis into Yemen's democratic framework.

5.2 Pathway to Reconciliation

The constructivism thesis highlights the importance of acknowledging common values in the interactions between states or groups within a single state. This theory is based on the belief that the fundamental aspects of a country have a crucial influence on the interactions between its residents or with outside entities. Creating strong and sophisticated internal systems, including local politics, institutions, economics, culture, history, geography, and values, is thought to empower the state to act independently and work towards achieving the national interests of its citizens. By applying the ideas of this theory and with the help of the UN and international community, we may resolve the Yemeni problem by giving priority to restoring common values among Yemenis. This strategy will enable the achievement of a political agreement that establishes the foundation for a comprehensive peace, based on shared values and interests. The agreement should highlight the importance of these ideas and interests, raising them to respected symbols among all parties involved in Yemen. The deal should include the creation and strengthening of Yemeni state institutions, assuring their capacity to protect Yemen's sovereignty and national interests, while also guaranteeing the participation of all Yemeni parties. These solutions can be achieved by a methodical sequence. This phase must be carried out systematically. First and foremost, it is crucial to create a durable truce between the warring factions in order to successfully bring the continuing war to an end and eliminate its consequences. This involves the release of prisoners and detainees from all groups, as well as the removal of obstacles on roadways to relieve the blockade on cities, thereby enabling unhindered passage of people and products throughout all areas of Yemen. In addition, Oman took the lead in facilitating a mediation process between Saudi Arabia and the Houthi movement on critical humanitarian issues. These problems involved the coordination of the distribution of relief items and assistance, as well as the resumption of operations at the ports of Hodeidah and Sanaa Airport, and the providing of salaries for employees. This signifies a favorable advancement. (Grundberg, 2023). Moreover, it is crucial to form monitoring committees and use rigorous strategies to efficiently supervise the implementation of the ceasefire and resolve areas of contention. (Middle East Program and others, 2022). The monitoring committees may comprise unbiased local entities, in addition to

the committees created by the UN. It is imperative to construct a system for distributing employee salaries and consolidating the Yemeni currency and revenues, in line with the agreed-upon conditions. Moreover, it is crucial to halt media activities that utilize negative terms to characterize opponents, such as allegations of treason, sectarianism, or other demeaning qualities. Moreover, it is crucial to direct the media's storytelling in a way that promotes the establishment of peace and the process of healing. The employment of seditious language and the practice of accusing opponents of collusion have greatly contributed to the escalation of the crisis. (Ahmad, 2023; Al-Qirbi, 2023).

After effectively implementing strategies to alleviate conflict and decrease tension, it is crucial for the UN to organize a peace conference in Yemen. This meeting should include all political parties, groups, and individuals, including those from the southern region with various political views, as well as other significant socioeconomic elements such as tribes, youth, and women. The meeting should be organized by the UN, with the esteemed participation of the Saudi and Omani parties acting as mediators and facilitators of the proceedings. It is preferable to have this meeting within the territory of Yemen. The key element in settling the issue is to reduce the external pressure on the local factions, allowing them to hold a peace conference under the auspices of the UN. The purpose of this conference is to create a thorough peace deal that takes into account the rights and interests of all citizens in Yemen. The document should include clauses that include guarantees, protection, reconstruction, and compensation requirements. (Al-Qirbi, 2023). Yemenis must gather at this conference to create a comprehensive agreement that all sides can fully support as a basic framework for properly resolving areas of disagreement. This agreement will include a set of practical procedures that guarantee the efficient implementation and long-lasting continuity of the agreement. The essential phases should include the following: Yemenis from all political factions and orientations agree on many shared values and similarities, such as a strong commitment to the republican system, equality, democratic ideals, power and wealth distribution, and peaceful transfer of power. Moreover, it is crucial to have a strong commitment to following the prescribed instructions for executing mutually accepted actions to tackle the situation. This task should be undertaken with meticulous attention to the dynamic nature of the situation and by actively integrating the perspectives and evaluations of the opposing parties. (Al-Wazeer, 2023).

- a. An accord should be reached over a method to resolve the forthcoming status of the South in a manner that guarantees the involvement of all political groupings in the southern region. In addition to attending to the remarks made by other locations.
- b. An executive leadership that possesses extensive popular and regional representation, along with a comprehensive national unity government, will effectively guide the agreed-upon transitional phase and successfully carry out the steps outlined in this phase. This will ultimately lead to inclusive elections. (Gulf Studies Center, 2019).
- c. Commencing the creation of a reconstruction fund for the nation by harnessing collective endeavors and resources from donor countries, GCC countries, and other entities, followed by the initiation of reconstruction initiatives in all parts of Yemen, commencing with the areas that have suffered from devastation and acts of sabotage. In addition to providing compensation for individuals impacted by the war and its consequences. (Feierstein, 2022).
- d. Establishing a committee for accountability and reconciliation, with the support of international aid, will execute effectively its responsibilities alongside ongoing reconstruction endeavors.
- e. The Yemeni parties will sign a charter of honor among all Yemeni parties to actively restrict external intervention and diligently seek peaceful resolutions for all problems.
- f. The agreement entails a firm commitment to bolstering and fortifying the state's institutions, encompassing the complete surrender of all weaponry to the state, which ensures the protection of the rights of all individuals. (Al-Maisri, 2023).

It is noteworthy that after the completion of this research, Hans Grundberg, the UN Ambassador to Yemen, has officially declared the existence of a UN roadmap aimed at ending the ongoing conflict in Yemen. This roadmap

closely aligns with the recommendations put out by this study. The envoy's office has stated that this roadmap encompasses various components, including the Yemeni parties' dedication to enforcing a ceasefire throughout the nation, ensuring the payment of all public sector salaries, recommencing oil exports, facilitating the opening of roads in Taiz and other regions of Yemen, further alleviating restrictions on Sanaa Airport and Hodeida Port, establishing mechanisms for implementation, and making preparations for a political process led by Yemen under the auspices of the UN. (OESGY, 2023).

6. Conclusion

Unquestionably, with further analysis, it becomes apparent that the UN's engagement in the Yemeni crisis and the obstacles it faced were largely ineffectual. This holds true for both the effectiveness of foreign diplomats and the implementation of UNSCR. Through conducting interviews with Yemeni ministers throughout the crisis and analyzing UN papers and decisions, a comprehensive comprehension has been achieved regarding the factors and obstacles that led to the UN's failure in Yemen. The following can be succinctly summarized: The main determinant rests on the unwillingness of the big nations, specifically the five permanent members of the UNSC, to tackle the matter. These powers prioritize their own national interests and wield their influence, rather than actively seeking a solution to the situation and according to international law. The UN's effectiveness has been hindered by the intense rivalry and divergent opinions among multiple factions competing for influence in the region. This has impeded the resolution and execution of UN decisions, while also empowering local factions to defy the UNSCR and refuse to cooperate with UN representatives. The second factor is the clear and undeniable impact of the five permanent members on the decision-making process of the UN. This means that the resolutions of the UN are dependent on their agreement, and there are not enough tools and mechanisms in place to implement these resolutions. Moreover, the effectiveness of the UN has been hindered by regional circumstances, as seen by Iran's intervention in favor of the Houthi movement. As a result of this action, Saudi Arabia and its allies took action in Arab coalitions to protect their own national security and support the Yemeni government. Moreover, it led to the involvement of adjacent countries. These acts converted the conflict into a widespread and global inferno, employing the indigenous groups as tools in this indirect warfare. One key element that greatly contributed to the UN's failure in performing its mission was its relationship with local groups, specifically the Houthis, who resorted to violence and received help from Iran in their efforts to remove the government. As a consequence, the political process was halted and the UN's ability to assist in achieving a political resolution was rendered impotent. To establish a sustainable resolution to the Yemeni crisis, the international community must exert pressure on the major powers to activate the role of the UN. This will streamline the consolidation of endeavors, allowing the organization to efficiently carry out its responsibility of exerting pressure on local factions to reach a truce, ultimately resulting in a comprehensive peace accord. Moreover, it greatly Advocated for the continued support of the Omani-Saudi mediation, as it plays a crucial role in settling the issue. The merger of the functions of both nations, along with the efforts of the UN, would surely result in a substantial progress in removing the complex barrier that obstructs the creation of resolutions. To address the situation effectively, it is crucial to take the necessary measures in a methodical manner. This should begin with establishing a long-term ceasefire between the conflicting parties, putting an end to aggressive language and rhetoric, and creating an unbiased commission to supervise the ceasefire. It is important to get the backing of the world community in this endeavor. Swiftly resolving the humanitarian issue is an essential element of the peace negotiations. Following that, it is imperative for the UN to organize a Yemeni peace conference that include all factions and constituents of Yemeni society. Yemenis must come to an agreement during this discussion over the shared values and similarities that they have in common. Furthermore, it is imperative to build a comprehensive framework for effectively addressing the Yemeni issue, while considering the viewpoints of all relevant stakeholders. Later on, an agreement was made to create a leadership team and a government that includes a wide range of representation. This governing council will oversee a period of transition, during which controversial matters will be handled and the main focus will be on strengthening the economy and building state institutions. This would guarantee the well-being of all Yemenis and rebuild the country, with a primary emphasis on the welfare of the population, in order to attain long-lasting peace. Moreover, the restoration of stability will unquestionably encourage the neighboring nations, especially those in the Gulf region, to include Yemen in their geographical environment, thereby promoting economic and security integration.

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