

Caleb Toh

Mr. McNeice

Humanities 8-6

2 June 2023

“The UN estimates that 60 percent of the estimated 377,000 deaths in Yemen are caused by food insecurity” (Global Conflict Tracker by the center of preventive action). Goal 16–Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. As the world advances, the countries riddled with conflict do not have resources or sustainable environment to advance economically. The absence of peace and sustainable development often are the causes of other problems such as zero hunger, no poverty and more goals that are covered by the UN’s SDG goals. In Yemen, the state of its economy and infrastructure is severely weakened by the civil war. Currently, Yemen has become one of the poorest countries in the Middle East and North Africa because of the civil wars tremendous impact on Yemen. The Yemeni War is the leading cause of why the Yemeni economy, stability and welfare is in a poor state.

The Yemeni civil war has become a very prominent war in Western Asia; referred to as “The Worst Humanitarian Crisis” by the European Union. Even though there is a lot of awareness about the civil war in Yemen, few solutions have been made. There has already been a truce that was established but according to the UN, a truce would only be a temporary measure and would not permanently solve Yemen’s problem because of how disruptive some rebel forces were.

“The representative of Ghana, speaking also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique, stressed that only an inclusive Yemeni-owned political process will bring a lasting solution to the conflict.”

(United Nations Para 6) The leading solution that is being stressed is not intervening. By not

intervening, the ultimate solution made to the civil war is one that represents Yemen's people. Although other countries can provide long term solutions such as humanitarian aid, only one made by the Yemeni people will create a long last lasting sustainable solution.

The Yemeni Civil war has been destructive to the people in Yemen and the region due to casualties of war and the destruction of important things that for example benefit the economy. So far, according to Global Conflict Tracker (cfr.org) 377,000 people have died due to Yemeni Civil war. This includes 19,200 children and other civilians. Furthermore, worldvision.org states that the conflict has displaced around 4 million people and left 80% of Yemen's population financially crippled due to war and needs humanitarian assistance many more will die due to the lingering effects of war on the economy. SDG 16 not only can guide the way for a solution to Yemen's current crisis, but it can also help meet other SDG goals too. SDG goals like no poverty, zero hunger, good health and wellbeing etc. are effects from the civil war. The Red Cross Organization revealed that 17.8 million people lack basic sanitation and clean water services, only 51% of health facilities are functioning, 16.2 million people do not have a steady flow of food available, and 4.71 million people are malnourished. The European Union states that leading reasons for this are because of how destructive the civil war is on Yemen's government, infrastructure, economy, social services, and communities. Even if the War in Yemen ends tomorrow, it will take decades to restore Yemen to its previous state of wealth, infrastructure, and economy.

Although past solutions have been made, they are not viable as permanent solutions. To find a permanent solution, we must look at the leading causes of the conflict. Some leading causes are greed for power, poor governance, and Saudi Arabia trying to establish their own appointed president on Yemen. There are many steps to resolve the conflict such as restricting American

and British weapon sales to Saudi Arabia. “Much of the damage from the war, independent observers say, has been caused by Saudi and UAE airstrikes using U.S. and British warplanes and munitions, leading human rights groups to accuse Washington and London of complicity in Yemen's agony.” (Broder 3) By making weapon trades with Saudi Arabia, the American and British governments are to an extent, enabling Saudi Arabia to continue dropping bombs on Yemen. The Australian Parliament revealed that around 1/3 of targets struck by airstrikes were civilian infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and homes. The only way that Yemen can solve the conflict is by themselves because the conflict originally stemmed from a poor governmental representation of the Yemeni people. And that is the cause and resolution of many civil wars.

The Yemeni Civil War will ruin Yemen as a whole. The Yemeni war destroyed the ecosystem, economy, and infrastructure. It has also crippled communities and individual people. Sadly, Yemen is not the only country in the world that experiences this. Libya, Mali, Syria and more also are deep in civil conflict. SDG 16 is an especially important goal to reach because the problem is widespread and the stem of critical situations. Change must start as soon as possible because a country that is deep in civil war needs to repair the damage and alike to what English playwright John Heywood said, “Rome wasn’t built in a day.”

Work Cited

- Broder, Jonathan. "Yemen Civil War: U.S. Lawmakers Raise Alarm Bells About Pentagon's.."
Newsweek, 08/17 2018. *ProQuest; SIRS Issues Researcher*,
<https://explore.proquest.com/sirsissuesresearcher/document/2266052293?accountid=4047>.
- Reid, Kathryn. "Yemen War: Facts, FAQs, and How to Help."
Yemen War: Facts, FAQs, and How to Help | World Vision, 28 Mar. 2023,
www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/yemen-war-facts.
- "Truce Providing Serious Opportunity for Ending Yemen's Long Conflict, Briefers Tell Security Council
| UN Press." *Truce Providing Serious Opportunity for Ending Yemen's Long Conflict, Briefers Tell
Security Council | UN Press*, 17 Apr. 2023, press.un.org/en/2023/sc15258.doc.htm
- "War in Yemen | Global Conflict Tracker."
Global Conflict Tracker, 25 Apr. 2023, cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/war-yemen.
- "Yemen - Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect."
Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 28 February 2023,
www.globalr2p.org/countries/yemen.
- "Yemen."
European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, 2 February 2023, [civil-protection-
humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/where/middle-east-and-northern-africa/yemen_en](http://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/where/middle-east-and-northern-africa/yemen_en).
- "Yemen—the 'Worst Humanitarian Crisis in the World' Continues."
Parliament of Australia, 6 December 2018
[www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp181
9/Yemen](http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1819/Yemen).
- "War in Yemen." *International Committee of the Red Cross*, 5 Aug. 2021, www.icrc.org/en/war-yem

