

Forum: The Security Council

Issue: The Situation in Yemen

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Introduction

The world is moving into an era where automation is taking over most anthropogenic activity. While parts of the world are continuing to develop economically, socially, and technologically many regions and countries of the world are behind left behind due to internal crises. Some of these internal crises include political corruption, socially undesirable economic policies, poverty, global factors, civil wars etc. Many countries around the world are facing these issues, with one such country being the troubled state of Yemen.

The Republic of Yemen is a country that is located on the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula (Western Asia). Yemen borders Oman to the northeast, Saudi Arabia to the North and shares many maritime borders with Somalia, Djibouti, and Eritrea. Yemen occupies around 555,000 square kilometers of land and is the second largest Arab state behind Saudi Arabia. The nations constitutional capital and the largest city in the country is the city of Sanaa. The population of the country is estimated at 30,491,000 as of 2021.

One of the main issues Yemen faces is that of political instability because of the ongoing civil war. This has crippled the economy and has skyrocketed poverty and a multitude of other issues. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) defines political instability as "the potential for sudden and significant change in the leadership, policies or condition of a country." In general, political stability is essential to the advancement and expansion of mankind or the human population. United Nations organizations like the United Nations Development Programme place the highest importance on achieving the Sustainable development objectives. The capacity to maintain political stability paves the way for significant growth and advancement on many of these objectives. Many of these sustainable development goals, such as industry, innovation, and infrastructure, decent work and economic growth, partnership of these goals, and the elimination of poverty, depend on political stability.

Political instability is frequently viewed by economists as a major ailment that harms economic performance. Political instability increases the likelihood that policymakers may shorten their time horizons, which results in less-than-ideal short-term macroeconomic policies. Horizons are not the only

thing that are shortened; it is also far more likely that frequent policy changes, which in turn cause volatility, will take place amid political instability. Political unrest then has a detrimental impact on a variety of macroeconomic factors, such as GDP growth, inflation, and private investment.

In the Arab world foreign involvement is extremely frequent with developed nations all over the world looking to increase their power and influence in the region. Yemen is no different and has been crippling due to foreign involvement from both the middle east and countries situated all over the world as a result of the deadly civil war. Yemen has been struggling with the religious, cultural and ideological differences between its north and south parts. The modern state of Yemen was formed in 1990 and was a unification of the Saudi and US funded and backed Yemeni Arab Republic which was the north state and the Soviet funded and backed People's Democratic Republic of Yemen which was the south state. The leader of the country was Ali Abdullah Saleh who was a top ranked military officer who had ruled over the Northern regions of Yemen since 1978.

Unfortunately, just four years after the long-awaited unification, separatists from southern Yemen seceded from the unification for several months. These groups of separatists reemerged in 2007 as the Southern Movement who have continuously pushed for an autonomy of their own within Yemen. Following this, the AQAP (Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula) along with the Ansar al-Sharia insurgent group captured territory in the south and east parts of the country. The main challenger to the Yemeni government however were the Houthis who had set up a base in the Zaydi Shiites of northern Yemen and had rose up against the government six times between 2004 and 2010.

Beginning in the early 2000s, when cooperation in counterterrorism against al-Qaeda and affiliated groups became Washington's top regional issue, Saleh received American support. Al-Qaeda in Yemen, an organization that would eventually change its name to AQAP, carried out a suicide attack on the USS Cole in the Yemeni port of Aden in 2000. The bombing resulted in the deaths of 17 American service members. According to the online database Security Assistance Monitor, the US has since given Yemen military assistance worth more than \$850 million. The president's political and military adversaries jockeyed to remove him as the public demonstrations of the 2011 Arab Spring expanded to Yemen. While Yemeni security forces concentrated on quelling urban protests, AQAP advanced in peripheral areas.

Since 2011 and the rise of the Arab Spring, Yemen has been facing a serious state of political crisis and instability as there were numerable protests against the growing rate of poverty, unemployment and the amount of corruption. Another reason for the protests was because Ali Abdullah Saleh aimed to amend Yemen's constitution as he wanted to end the presidential term limit. Saleh resigned in 2012 under mounting domestic and international pressure after being promised protection from legal action. In a transfer mediated by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a regional body based in Saudi Arabia and supported by the United States, his vice president, Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi, took over as interim

president. In 2013, the UN-sponsored National Dialogue Conference (NDC) brought together 565 delegates to draft a new constitution that would be acceptable to Yemen's numerous groups as part of the GCC's timeline for a transition. However, the NDC was ended as the delegates were not able to find a solution for the disputes over the distribution of power. Since then, the nation has been in an ongoing civil war as the Saudi Arabian backed military intervention is aiming to restore Abdrabbuh's government against the Iranian backed Houthi's. However, there are several other entities that are claiming to govern Yemen, some of these include: the Southern Transitional Council, Supreme Political Council, Presidential Leadership Council and many more.

Since January 2016, at least 56,000 soldiers, rebels and civilians have died in armed violence, with a famine affecting around 17 million people. There is a serious issue of the lack of safe drinking water, that has been caused by the destruction of the country's water infrastructure and reduced aquifers. These have also caused the largest and fastest spreading cholera ever recorded in modern history. The United Nations reported in 2019 that Yemen is the country which requires the most humanitarian aid as around 85% of its population or 24 million people. Yemen has been placed as a country the highest in the Fragile State Index as well as the second worst in the Global Hunger Index.

Definition of Key Terms

Political Instability

Political instability is the possibility for a large and unexpected shift in a nation's leadership, policies, and general situation. Political instability is likely to cause policymakers to make decisions with shorter time horizons, which will negatively affect their short-term macroeconomic strategies. The rise in oil prices and shifts in political power over the country's leadership are some of the two factors that contribute to political unrest.

Foreign Involvement

The actions made by a nation state or other authorities to affect the economy, or the society are known as foreign involvement or interventionism. The most typical forms or applications of foreign engagement entail interfering with a country's politics and economy. The US's interference in Iraq serves as an example of foreign intervention.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The entire monetary worth of all the market values of the goods and services produced in a certain time is known as the gross domestic product, or GDP. The more broadly definition is the measure of domestic production, the more complete the assessment of the state or health of an economy is. GDP can also be used to gauge how well one country's economy is doing in comparison to other nations'.

Assets

Any resource that is owned by a firm or other economic entity is referred to as an asset in financial accounting. Basically, an asset is anything that can be controlled, possessed, or used to create value. Any economic entity that possesses assets also generates positive economic value.

Liabilities

Liabilities are debts owed by individuals, businesses, or governments. Most liabilities consist of a monetary amount. A defined time period can be used to satisfy liabilities through economic rewards such as cash, products, and services.

Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations sustainable development goals are a group of 17 SDG goals targeted to achieve a more sustainable future for everyone. These objectives, which are expected to be accomplished by 2030, were adopted by world leaders in September 2015. These objectives range from eliminating poverty to promoting industry, innovation, and infrastructure development.

Theocracy

A theocracy is a form of government in which priests rule in God's name. A kind of governance in which a deity is acknowledged as the top ruling authority is referred to as a theocracy.

Proxy War

A proxy war is a conflict in which major superpowers that are not party to the fight have a significant influence. The conflict between the US and the USSR was the most well-known of the cold war/proxy war conflicts.

Security Council (P5 + 1)

The security council is one of the most powerful committees in the world which includes 5 permanent members of the United Nations: United States of America, Russia, France, China, United Kingdom with Germany being a temporary member.

Arab League

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria were the founding six members of the Arab League when it was established in Cairo on March 22, 1945. Yemen became a member on May 5th, 1945. The League now has 22 members; however Syria's membership has been revoked since November 2011.

Key Issues

Ongoing Civil War

The Yemeni Civil War is an ongoing many sided civil war that had started in late 2014 between the Rashad al-Alimi led Yemeni government against the Houthi armed movement, with both being backed with their supporters and allies. Both of these parties claim themselves as the rightful official government of Yemen.

When Houthi troops seized control of the nation's capital, Sanaa, in September 2014, the civil war officially began. Soon after, the Houthis swiftly grabbed control of the government. The Houthi-led Supreme Revolutionary Committee announced a general mobilization on March 21, 2015, with the goal of overthrowing former president Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi and encroaching on southern areas to increase their power. The following day, Lahij Governorate saw the start of hostilities between the Houthi attack and Saleh-aligned armed troops. By March 25, the Houthis had taken control of Lahij and had made it to the outskirts of Aden, the capital of Hadi's government. Hadi left the nation that day. A coalition led by Saudi Arabia began military operations at the same time to restore the former Yemeni government by airstrikes. Although Iran, which supports the Houthis, did not directly intervene, Western sources have described the conflict as an expansion of the proxy war between Iran and Saudi Arabia and a strategy to counteract Iranian influence in the region.

The civil war, destruction of infrastructure and huge casualty of life had led to one of the worst crises the world has seen. According to research conducted by the United Nations, over 150,000 people have lost their lives in Yemen, with estimates of more than 227,000 people dead due to an ongoing and deadly famine. The loss of healthcare facilities and destruction of infrastructure have led to many deaths that in other cases would have been preventable. In 2018, several bodies around the world warned the country that around 13 million Yemeni civilians could face starvation which would then cause it to become "the worst famine in the world in 100 years"

The main reason of these catastrophic events is the civil war itself. If conflict continues in the region there will be no political stability that can improve the healthcare, education and poverty condition of the country. The huge loss of death coupled with the disastrous side effects of this civil war continues to destroy any hope for the innocent Yemeni civilians and refugees.

Humanitarian, migrant and displacement crisis in Yemen

Yemen, already among the poorest nations in the Middle East, has seen conditions worsen since hostilities started in late March 2015. Hundreds of thousands of people are currently experiencing famine-like circumstances, and a further 5 million people are at serious risk of going hungry in 2022 due to the country's half-empty or destroyed health facilities, years of institutional breakdown, and economic

degradation. 2.6 million of the 4 million internally displaced Yemenis are currently experiencing life-threatening food shortages, making them the group most at risk from food insecurity. According to studies, displaced families are four times as likely than the rest of Yemen's population to experience starvation.

The COVID-19 pandemic and outbreaks of diseases like cholera, diphtheria, measles, and dengue fever that were previously wiped off in other parts of the world have made their position even worse. Yemen is the second largest home of Somali migrants in the world, hosting 137,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia and Ethiopia despite the war. The humanitarian situation in Yemen is anticipated to deteriorate between June and December 2022, according to UNICEF. Yemen might see 19 million people unable to meet their basic food demands. By the end of 2022, 7.3 million individuals in the nation are anticipated to be suffering from emergency-level hunger, an increase of 1.6 million from the current number. Since just USD 1.3 billion of the USD 4.3 billion required for the humanitarian response in Yemen was pledged by world leaders at the pledging conference held on March 16, 2021, it is also believed that the numbers may increase even further.

The crisis has the greatest impact on children. Between 2015 and 2022, military actions directly caused more than 10,200 child deaths and injuries, however the actual number is probably far higher. The level of acute malnutrition among children under the age of five is anticipated to keep rising, which will have negative humanitarian effects on children. Acute malnutrition affects over 1.3 million women who are pregnant or nursing. The conflicting parties, particularly the Houthi party, recruited thousands of minors, which was a violation of their rights. In various locations under its control, the Houthi group recruited roughly 10,300 children using a variety of strategies, according to a research by Euro-Med Monitor.

Human rights problems in Yemen

Due to the ongoing civil war, mass casualties and other disastrous consequences of war and conflict, the human rights situation in Yemen is deteriorating. In 2020, the Yemeni government, STC-affiliated Security Belt forces and the Houthi armed group abused women and committed horrific acts of gender-based violence that included rape and sexual violence.

Numerous allegations of rape by STC-affiliated forces have been made in recent years, including the rape of an internally displaced woman in Aden in April, according to the UN Group of Experts. As per the UN Women in Yemen, the Covid-19 conflict saw an upsurge in violence against women. While traveling via Yemen to Saudi Arabia, women migrants from nations in the Horn of Africa continue to suffer abuse, rape, and torture at the hands of traffickers and smugglers. In both law and practice, serious discrimination against women persisted. They lack equal rights to divorce, inheritance, and child custody, and they cannot get married without the consent of their male guardian. They are vulnerable to domestic and sexual assault because they lack legal protection. Child marriage continues to occur at a high scale in the region and Yemen currently has no minimum age of marriage.

According to the International Organization on Migration (IOM), in 2019 there were around 140,000 migrants who entered Yemen. Border closures, travel restrictions, and rising discrimination in Yemen have a negative impact on migrants' access to basic necessities like food, water, shelter, and medical aid for those migrants who are stranded as a result of Covid-19. In Yemen, migrants who are trapped have also been subjected to forcible transfers across front lines and increasing detention.

Houthi soldiers forcibly removed thousands of Ethiopian migrants from northern Yemen in April on the guise of Covid-19, killing dozens of them, and driving them to the Saudi border. Hundreds of survivors fled to a mountainous border region before Saudi officials permitted hundreds of migrants to enter the kingdom as Saudi forces opened fire on the fleeing migrants, killing scores more. Human Rights Watch examined satellite imagery after the Houthis forcibly ejected the migrants from Saada governorate in northern Yemen. The images revealed widespread destruction of more than 300 tents and homes, which was consistent with eyewitness accounts in the migrant settlement area of al-Ghar.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia (along with Iran) is one of the strongest and most powerful countries in the middle east and has a huge involvement in the Yemeni Civil war. Around seven years ago, the Saudi Arabian kingdom launched a military intervention in the region to fight against the Iranian backed Houthis in Yemen. With the Saudi-led coalition, the kingdom believed that this war would be a quick victory against the Iranian backed Houthis. Then Saudi defense minister and current Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Mohammed bin Salman believed this war would be an easy victory. However, at this day victory is elusive, as Saudi Arabia finds itself in a worse strategic situation then when it had first entered the Yemeni civil war in March 2015.

By involving themselves in the civil war, there were occasional attacks by the Houthis in Saudi Arabia itself. There were missile and drone attacks on oil infrastructure, airports, and water desalination facilities. This had been done as the Houthis wished to impose economic and social problems on Saudi Arabia and thus reduce their power. With the kingdom becoming increasingly involved in the civil war, it has exacerbated the humanitarian crisis in the war-torn nation. This has thoroughly hurt the kingdom's political image and is becoming a reason for the growing distance between the United States and Saudi Arabia. Following international pressure, the Saudi forces have signaled willingness to negotiate however will not give up Yemen to the Houthis as it goes against the main reason why Mohammed bin Salman intervened in the war in the first place: Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran (along with Saudi Arabia) is one of the most powerful countries in the region and holds a huge state in the Yemeni Civil war as they back the Houthis. Since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, relations between Iran and Yemen have been friendly but tepid. However, relations between the competing Yemeni government in Sanaa, which is affiliated with the Houthi movement and is supported by Iran, and the Saudi-backed Yemeni government in Aden have deteriorated recently. Iran has since 2019 acknowledged Yemen's Supreme Political Council as the only legitimate government.

The Zaydi Shi'ite Houthi rebels have been accused by the United States and the Saudi-backed government in Yemen of receiving finance and weapons from Iran. On one occasion, the United States and the Saudi-backed government in Yemen claimed to have found Iranian-made weaponry in rebel ammunition stockpiles. Additionally, the Iranian allies in Syria and Lebanon were charged by the United States and Saudi Arabia with aiding the Sanna-based Yemeni government. What started as a modest investment in the Houthis for Iran has grown to produce significant returns, posing a threat to the regional security system as it is. Iran's contributions to Yemen prior to the Saudi-led intervention were hardly game-changing, but they were sufficient to start growing the Houthis. These contributions included military training, particularly through Hezbollah in Syria, media support, and some finance. Iran, however, assigned more experienced operatives to the Yemen portfolio throughout 2015. Since then, Iran and Hezbollah have provided technical assistance for local production of land mines and tiny drones, which the Houthis have deployed domestically against rival forces in the civil war, as well as smuggling advanced weapons to the Houthis, considerably escalating the crisis in Yemen.

United States of America

The United States of America is well known for its foreign involvement in the middle east with constant intervention over political and economic disputes. Since the USS Cole was bombed off the coast of Yemen in October 2000, one of al-most Qaeda's major assaults to date, the United States has been engaged in a war with al-Qaeda and its affiliates in Yemen. Yemen, however, did not get to the first level of the American counterterrorism effort until 2009.

The long-time leader of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh, proved to be a very unreliable ally, and the US found it difficult to create effective counterterrorism aid or a reliable lethal strike campaign. However, the Arab Spring arrived in Yemen in 2012, toppling Saleh in the process and installing Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi as his much more accommodating counterterrorism partner. After Hadi embraced America, the country

launched one of its most aggressive counterterrorism campaigns in Yemen over the course of the following 2.5 years. The American administration supplied Yemen with an abundance of weapons and trained its commando troops. U.S. Special Missions Forces (SOF) assisted a variety of Yemeni forces in their operations by embedding with them. AQAP was driven from its strongholds in southern and central Yemen by Yemeni forces. Several of AQAP's top operatives were killed by dozens of U.S. targeted airstrikes. Hadi, a primarily Zaydi Shi'a Islamic religious-political-armed movement from northern Yemen, failed to manage Yemen's domestic politics, and by late 2014, the Houthis had overthrown the Yemeni government by storming into Sana'a.

The US closed its embassy in Sana'a and only kept a minimal, occasional presence in Aden. The United States has supported Saudi Arabia's catastrophic and cruel war against the Houthis since it began in 2015, notably by delivering munitions, enabling mid-air refueling, and providing targeting support. In the meantime, Iran has supported the Houthis, making Yemen the scene of a proxy conflict between regional and international rivals.

China

China has played a very silent, yet significant role in the situation in Yemen. China's official news agency, Xinhua, said on July 13, 2017, that the first shipment of humanitarian aid had been safely delivered to Aden, a port city in southern Yemen. The Chinese government offered Yemen \$22.5 million in aid in the form of supplies to help with the country's cholera epidemic and alleviate food shortages. Despite Beijing's reluctance to engage in diplomatic intervention in Yemen, Beijing's aid contributions to the administration of Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi, who is based in Aden, raise the possibility that China is developing a clandestine alliance with pro-Saudi elements in Yemen. China has opposed attempts by the Iran-backed Houthi rebels to construct a new government in Sana'a and has sold stealth weapons to Saudi Arabia to support Riyadh's military action in Yemen, in addition to entrusting Hadi-aligned officials with humanitarian aid.

Beijing's acceptance of Hadi's ambition to unify Yemen under stable authoritarian rule explains Beijing's choice to side with Hadi's pro-Saudi forces. China's covert backing of Hadi highlights Beijing's resolve to fortify its expanding security alliance with Saudi Arabia. This alliance will help China strike a better balance between Tehran and Riyadh, advancing Beijing's goal of assuming a more significant diplomatic role in the Middle East. Chinese authorities have frequently underlined the need to quickly end hostilities in Yemen, despite the fact that the Chinese government has not publicly developed a comprehensive Yemen strategy. A Yemeni truce would increase China's ability to project military might throughout the Middle East from its new naval base in Djibouti. As the Bab al-Mandeb Strait, which connects the Horn of Africa to the Middle East, is located in Yemen, a cessation of hostilities would also have considerable economic advantages for China.

Development of Issue/Timeline

Date	Event	Outcome
1800s	Regions that include modern day Yemen were divided between the Ottoman and British Empire.	This followed many years of British and Ottoman influence in the region.
1918	The Zaydi Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen was established.	The kingdom came into existence after the first world war and incorporated the Shia Islam into the region.
1962	Creation of the Yemen Arab Republic in 1962.	One of the parties that formed the unified state of Yemen in its later future.
1967	The British protectorate became an independent State.	This channeled the slow removal of colonial powers from the region.
1990	The independent Yemeni state and the Marxist-Leninist state united to form the modern Republic of Yemen.	Completely ended colonial influence in the region.
1990	President Ali Abdullah Saleh becomes the first president of the new republic.	Following this a 32 year long president came into power.
December 17, 2010	The Arab Spring had begun.	These caused a series of antigovernment protests and uprisings that spread across many parts of Middle East.
2011	Yemen had been facing political crises in the form of protests.	There were massive protests against unemployment, poverty and corruption as well as the fact that President Saleh aimed to

		amend Yemen's constitution by removing the presidential term limit.
3rd July 1988	The USS Vincennes, which is an American warship, shoots down an Iran flight.	This had killed all 290 people on board. The United States had said that the Airbus A300 had been mistaken for a fighter jet. Most of the pilgrims were on their way to Mecca. This had soured relations to a low point as tensions continued to rise between the two nations.
July 1999	A reformist newspaper closed which causes student demonstrations and protests.	Many students were arrested, and many were injured in riots.
January 2002	US president George Bush had mentioned in his State of the Union address that Iran is a part of an "axis of evil" alongside Iraq and North Korea.	This had caused massive outrage in Iran as the people developed more of a hatred towards the US. This further harmed relations between the two nations.
2002- 2003	An opposition group in Iran reveals that the nation is developing nuclear facilities with the help of Russia.	This was strongly objected by the US, following this Iran had suspended parts of their nuclear program and allowed UN inspectors to enter their facility. However, rounds of sanctions were imposed by the US and EU as Iran's currency had lost two thirds of its value.
20th March 2003	Dictator Saddam Hussein is removed as the US and UK invade Iraq.	This had completely destabilized the region as there was a power vacuum. The US and UK could not find a replacement and Iran

		had found the opportunity to fund Shia military organizations in Iraq. This started a Civil War in Iraq.
2004 to 2006	Iran had decided to increase its enrichment of uranium.	This had caused the IAEA to declare Iran to be in violation of the nuclear treaty. The United Nations Security Council had decided to sanction Iran further.
February 2011	A massive civil war begins in Syria against the Bashar Al Assad government.	Iran found an opportunity to intervene in the civil war. They had supported the government and send equipment, money and advisors.
January – June 2012	The European Union decides to boycott Iranian oil.	This had caused tremendous inflation in the nation as economic depression continued to be rampant.
June 2013	The reformist Rouhani is elected as the President of Iran.	This brought the end of the 8 year rule of the conservative Ahmadinejad. Following the election of Rouhani, Iran had indicated the willingness to talk with the west.
July 2015	The Security Council's negotiations with Iran becomes a deal after years of negotiations.	This had been the first significant agreement between Iran and the West since the Iranian Revolution.
May – June 2018	President of the US Donald Trump pulls out of the JCPOA deal. This is because there is no agreement towards Iran's funding of militias.	This had caused sanctions to be reinstated as Iran nuclear deal falls apart. This had caused a huge recession in Iran as the GDP failed to develop

May – June 2019	Explosions hit six oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman.	The United States accused Iran causing further international tensions.
3rd January 2020	General Qasem Soleimani is assassinated by a US drone strike in Iraq.	This had been done by the US as the general had a strong link of militias in the middle east, some drafted as terrorists. Iran pulled back from the 2015 nuclear record.
8th January 2020	Iran had launched the Operation Martyr Soleimani	This had been done to retaliate against the US in which 110 people were injured.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

2015 deal also known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is one of the few most significant agreements between Iran and the west since 1979. The deal looked to sort out the nuclear program of Iran primarily. The main problem of this agreement was how it didn't attempt to deal with any other issues which have been pressing. For example, the deal did not look to solve the issue of Iran's funding of terrorist groups which have caused major middle eastern conflicts today. The deal did not look to solve Iran's participation in major conflicts such as the Iraqi Insurgency, Yemeni Civil war as well as the Syrian Civil War.

The main problem with the nuclear deal with Iran is that many of these conditions were in a time period hence they were time-bound. This caused tensions to rise over the follow up on this agreement. The 2015 deal was not able to survive for long as the United States withdrew from the deal under the leadership of President Trump. With the withdrawal of the United States from this agreement the deal collapsed as the US started to implement sanctions again. This deal however can be used as a useful framework for future deals and it also sets a standard for future negotiation especially for Iran.

Resolution for the disapproval of Iran's Human Rights-December 2017

The United Nations General Assembly had created a resolution that criticizes Iran's human right records. This resolution was brought up on December 19th, 2017, as it was a pressing issue especially in middle eastern conflict. The main reason this resolution was brought up was due to the mass protests in

Iran being brutally suppressed. This resolution has passed with 81 in favor, 70 abstentions and 30 against. The main problem with this resolution was the fact that this resolution did not provide any sort of solution and further action to this pressing problem. This resolution simply condemned Iran of its human rights violation and just was a act of disapproval. There were no clauses and efforts to try and discourage Iran from any further human rights abuses. However, it is important to note that this resolution showed the consciousness of the international community regarding Iran's actions.

Sanctions and pressure by the United States to stop the funding of terrorism

Under the Trump administration, the United States has implemented tough measures and has taken solid decisions. This is mainly circulated around the nuclear program in Iran and the funding of terrorist groups. To constrain Iran and its proxy nations the State Department has implemented a mandatory five-year review of the Hezbollah. The group with other terrorist organizations has found themselves to be in the list of designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations. In 2015, when Iran had reached a nuclear deal with Iran and there were no acting sanctions, Iranian GDP grew 12.3% according to the BBC. The United States continues to implement an economic blockade of Iran as well as other sanctions such as embargo on dealings. They have also implemented a ban on selling aircraft material and parts to aviation companies in Iran.

The main goal of the strong measures of US is to force a change in the behavior of the regime in Iran. When sanctions were reinstated Iran's GDP is set to grow at 4.8% and shrink another 9.5% in 2019. The United States has continued to be involved in middle eastern affairs by supplying Saudi Arabia with weapons and intelligence. This is being done as the US knows that Saudi Arabia is one of the nations which can counter the rising influence of Iran in the middle east. The United States has continued to pressurize Iran through different means such as the United Nations Security Council as well as encouraging nations to stop trading with Iran. Iran had sold 3.8 million barrels per day of oil and it has decreased to 2.3 million in 2019. This has proved to be effective for some nations however many counter nations such as Russia and China see this to be an opportunity to fight against the United States.

Possible Solutions

International Prosecution against Iran for their human rights

The human rights problem in Iran has been eminent in the nation as fundamental rights of humans are being restricted. Although there has been action done in the past by the UN regarding human rights however it did nothing but condemned the problem in Iran. For any effective and decisive action to take place there must be international prosecution against this problem. Nations in the international community should look to implement further sanctions and bring up this topic in a resolution to address at the UNGA.

With many nations pressurizing Iran to look into its human rights problem and bring change that is evident it is clear that the nation must do so. As mentioned before, the effectiveness of sanctions have been evident as Iran's economy is growing slower than ever. If nations can further this down, there would be a humanitarian crisis causing Iran to bring change. It is important to note that if countries like China and Russia continue supporting Iran, then sanctions won't be as effective as they should. It is up to the international community to decide how to create a collaborative effort to solve this issue.

New negotiations concerning Iran's nuclear deal with the P5+1 nation

The Nuclear Program of Iran has caused immense international tensions, which have increased the foreign interventions in Iran. The 2015 deal also known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action had potential concerning the nuclear issue in Iran, however it fell out due to many reasons. Firstly, this deal was time bound meaning it was not a long term legitimate solution. It also did not focus on the pressing issue of the funding of militias groups, which is extremely interconnected with the nation's nuclear program.

Instead of an agreement like the 2015 deal, new negotiations should be implemented. This negotiation should focus on being a solution which isn't time bound and closely monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Iran should agree to eliminate its stockpile of medium enriched uranium, reduce about two out of three number of gas centrifuges for 13 years and cut its stock of low enriched uranium by 98%. However, these numbers would be up to the jurisdiction of experts that have a clear view in nuclear, uranium technology.

With the nuclear program being addressed, negotiations should be addressed more on the funding of militias. If Iran would agree to these terms, then the international community can promise for more diplomatic ties with the nation. These negotiations should offer much more benefits to the Iranian government that can be implemented to form a more concrete agreement. Sanctions could be dismantled as the Iranian government would get a chance to grow at a quicker pace. If Iran would agree to the conditions of the agreement, sanctions should be lifted and there should be more economic incentives that reduces economic depression. Nuclear technology can still drive the nation as long it is being used for peaceful purposes and there is the supervision of the IAEA.

Involving NGO's in the form of public diplomacy to address the human rights problem

The issue of human rights in Iran has continued to make headlines in many countries. This pressing issue has caused a lot of political tensions with Iran as the international community looks to develop a better global human rights model. The UN special rapporteur stated that "The human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to warrant serious concern, with no sign of improvement." Iran has fundamentally restricted human rights to create a country which is unified under their regime's terms. This problem has been addressed with economic blockades, international sanctions

and pressure from the UN. The implementation of these measures has not been concerned as an effective measure as the nation continues to violate human rights.

Iran has been endowed with many NGOs because of the political renaissance of the 1990s. These organizations are dealing with key issues such as improvement of prison conditions for dissidents and judicial reforms. There are writers associations and various rights groups that are some examples of NGOs that are struggling to fulfil their tasks. The main reason behind this problem is the lack of public diplomacy and international support that is required for these NGOs to function. Governments like the United States can highlight the work of these NGOs in its publications and human rights reports. This would encourage more and more nations to implement the same measures.

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Appendix

- I. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=veMFCFyOwFI>