



Effectiveness of united nation's role for comprehensive continuous peacemaking in Yemen

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Abstract

This comprehensive study meticulously analyzes the substantial political influence wielded by the United Nations throughout the complex and protracted Yemen crisis spanning from the tumultuous years of 2011 to the anticipated resolution trends in 2023 to 2024. The research delves into the multifaceted dynamics shaping this global phenomenon, with a keen focus on the pivotal contributions of key entities within the UN framework. Specifically, it scrutinizes the intricate roles played by the esteemed Security Council, the dedicated cadre of the Secretary General's Special Envoys, and the astute guidance provided by the proficient Department of Political Affairs. Furthermore, the study intricately explores and elucidates the intricate intersections between Political, Security, Economic, and Humanitarian aspects entrenched within the expansive domain of Political Science as they relate to the ongoing Yemen crisis. By thoroughly examining these critical dimensions, the research seeks to offer a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the variegated intricacies inherent within these compelling subject areas of Political Science.

Keywords: United Nations, Peacemaking, Yemen, Turbulent records, Supra national role, Political aspect, Security aspect, Economic aspect, Humanitarian aspect.

Introduction

Yemen has a tumultuous history characterized by decades of deadly warfare and internal conflicts that have inflicted immense suffering on its people. Aside from being located in the Arabian Peninsula and closely tied to regional security dynamics, Yemen has frequently faced external interventions, notably from Saudi Arabia. Understanding the depth of the conflict necessitates delving into the historical developments and societal divisions within Yemen that have culminated in the ongoing crisis. It is also vital to consider the significant influence, engagement, and vested interests of external actors in comprehending the Yemeni conflict fully. This chapter aims to provide a foundational understanding by presenting essential background details that will frame the subsequent analysis in this study. Commencing with a concise historical perspective on the United Nations and its global peace-making endeavors, this section will also present a brief profile of Yemen while briefing the conflict's history from pre-unification to the current state of unrest. The comprehensive overview seeks to offer an accurate portrayal of Yemen's condition over the study period, a crucial step given the complexity and limited research on the Yemen conflict.

In this introductory chapter, the rationale for the study and its analytical framework are meticulously delineated to establish a solid foundation for the research. Delving into the significance of the study, various aspects are explored, including a comprehensive review of previous related studies. The central inquiries driving the research are meticulously expounded upon, along with a candid discussion on the limitations that may inform the study's scope. Paramount to this exploration is the elucidation of the research contribution that is anticipated to enrich the existing body of knowledge. Moreover, an insightful historical narrative featuring a succinct overview of the United Nations within the context of the Yemen conflict is

aply provided, setting the stage for the ensuing analysis. Finally, the chapter culminates in outlining the structure of the thesis, offering a roadmap for readers to navigate through the forthcoming chapters. Each section is meticulously crafted to ensure a seamless flow of information, guiding readers through the intricate landscape of the study's foundation and objectives.

Scope and Limitations of the study

Most of the material selected for this study would encompass data primarily from the pivotal year of 2011, marking the commencement of the UN's intervention, extending through the timeline up to 2020. Despite this temporal focus, a conscious effort will be made to incorporate earlier data, with a specific emphasis on providing a comprehensive comprehension of the conflict and the ever-evolving dynamics within Yemen. It is pertinent to note that the roots of the conflict have deep historical origins embedded within the rich tapestry of Yemen's past, underscoring the necessity of integrating historical context into the narrative. While delving into historical contexts offers valuable insights into the genesis of the conflict, the primary objective of this study remains dedicated to examining the UN's peacebuilding endeavors in Yemen, juxtaposed against an evaluation of their efficacy. Central to the research is a critical analysis of the UN's role in conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts within the Yemeni context, shedding light on the multifaceted political, economic, security, and humanitarian impacts brought forth by the UN's presence in the region. Ultimately, the study aspired to lay a foundational groundwork aimed at furnishing the government with a robust framework for embarking on a journey towards sustainable peacebuilding and conflict resolution in Yemen.

Further studies conducted on the UN and its role have been plentiful, with a notable absence of detailed examinations

specific to Yemen. It should be noted that this particular study, while valuable, does have its limitations. Given that each country possesses its own distinctive set of challenges and characteristics, the findings from this study may not be readily applicable beyond Yemen, which was the primary focus of this research. Moreover, the ongoing conflict in Yemen necessitated the utilization of Google Forms for data collection, presenting unique obstacles and challenges that needed to be navigated by the researcher. These constraints and the complex realities on the ground in Yemen inevitably introduced difficulties into the research process. Nevertheless, every effort was made by the researcher to take necessary precautions in order to ensure that the data gathering and interpretation were carried out effectively and accurately.

Review of Literature

Numerous studies have aimed to identify the key factors that contribute to the risks associated with conflicts. In this context, the economic analysis of the causes of conflict and the economic incentives of certain participants has garnered significant attention. For instance, Fearon and Laitin (2000) investigated 127 civil wars and discovered that the likelihood of a civil war diminishes as a nation becomes more affluent, regardless of its ethnic homogeneity. Furthermore, there is scant evidence to support the widely held belief that a broader search for grievances, whether ethnic or political, is an effective method for predicting the emergence of civil wars.

Collier and Hoeffler (2004) ^[9] similarly posited that insurrections are often fueled by the exploitation of natural resources, the extortion of local populations, and support from ethnically dispersed communities. Analyzing a dataset of military conflicts spanning from 1960 to 1999, they concluded that economic viability appears to be the predominant systematic explanation for rebellions. In contrast, grievances such as social inequalities, ethnic divisions, democratic rights, and religious fragmentation only provide a weak basis for understanding the origins of military conflict. It can be inferred that economic conditions are closely tied to a nation's overall stability; thus, a decline in economic circumstances tends to heighten the likelihood of instability and conflict. Nevertheless, when examining the conflict in Yemen, it is essential to recognize that while economic factors play a significant role, political, social, and external influences also contribute to the underlying causes of the conflict in the region. Woodhouse and Duffey (2008) emphasize that a comprehensive understanding of conflict requires an examination of all analytical levels within the conflict resolution framework. While the fundamental differences may serve as primary triggers for conflict, once it emerges, the beliefs, perceptions, and interactions among the involved parties play a vital role in shaping the outcomes. Although the three preceding studies identified distinct factors contributing to the conflict, these elements collectively represent the underlying causes of the situation in Yemen. The power struggle in the Middle East is increasingly viewed as a conflict between Sunni and Shia Muslims. This division shapes many of the region's intense domestic issues. Gause (2014) ^[11] points out that sectarianism plays a significant role in conflicts across various countries. This includes Bahrain, where the Sunni government faces opposition from a Shia majority, and

Yemen, where a civil war has deep sectarian roots. In these areas, the Sunni-Shia divide fuels tensions and violence. Media organizations in the area enhance this narrative. Television networks frequently emphasize sectarian distinctions, presenting events in a manner that provokes strong emotions among audiences. This exaggerated reporting can exacerbate divisions and intensify conflicts. Consequently, the Sunni versus Shia perspective emerges as a prevalent framework for interpreting the ongoing power struggles and influence contests across the Middle East. Salisbury (2015) ^[12] noted that while the situation in Yemen is intricate, it is frequently portrayed in overly simplistic sectarian terms. On a national level, it is perceived as a struggle between Sunni factions and their Shia opponents, particularly represented by the Zaydi Houthi movement. Regionally, it is interpreted as a proxy conflict between a Sunni coalition, spearheaded by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, and Shia Iran. Although sectarianism is a significant factor contributing to the ongoing conflicts in the region, it does not entirely encapsulate the Yemeni conflict. A historical analysis of conflicts in Yemen indicates that sectarian differences were not the primary catalyst for the current strife.

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Darwich (2018) ^[14] observed that Saudi Arabia has historically viewed its populous southern neighbor as a potential source of instability and challenges. He argues that the Saudi intervention in Yemen should be interpreted as an effort to regain its influence and prestige in the broader region, rather than merely a conflict driven by narrow sectarian interests. In this light, the author concentrated on Saudi Arabia's actions in Yemen, overlooking other regional and international interventions. Therefore, a more comprehensive analysis that includes these other interventions would have provided a clearer understanding of the complexities surrounding the Yemeni conflict.

Objectives

1. To investigate the underlying causes of the conflict and the involvement of the United Nations in facilitating peace efforts in Yemen.
2. To recognize the key participants in the ongoing conflict and their contributions to the peace process in Yemen.
3. To assess the effectiveness of the United Nations' involvement in promoting peace in Yemen.
4. To identify the challenges encountered by the United Nations in its efforts to resolve the conflict and foster peace in Yemen.
5. To develop a strategy aimed at bringing an end to the current conflict in Yemen.

Methodology

This section outlines the methodology utilized in the research processes of this study. It details the approaches adopted to tackle the research questions previously mentioned and offers a justification for employing both qualitative and quantitative research designs. Additionally, this section explains the measurement techniques used in the research, the data sources to be gathered, the study's population and sample, and concludes with a discussion on the data collection methods and the framework for data analysis.

a. Study population

This research focuses on a group comprising socio-economic and political activists, scholars, and leaders of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who possess a deep understanding of Yemen's socio-economic and political landscape. Due to the absence of specific characteristics within the research population, a non-probability sampling method was employed. A convenient sampling approach was utilized to ascertain the sample size. Utilizing sample size calculation tools such as Raosoft.com, it was determined that a sample of 382 participants is adequate to extrapolate findings to a broader population of at least 200,000 individuals. A total of 508 individuals were contacted for participation in the study, exceeding the minimum sample size stipulated by the calculation, thus establishing the study's sample size at 508 participants.

b. Data Collection and Analyses:

The data was gathered through a survey questionnaire specifically designed for this research. Respondents received the questionnaire and were asked to express their opinions on various statements using a five-point Likert scale, which ranges from very bad to very good. The data collection process occurred in two phases: the initial phase involved gathering data for a pilot study to ensure the validity and reliability of the research instrument, while the second phase focused on collecting data for the final analysis of the study.

c. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 indicates that a significant portion of the respondents, 69.5%, are male, while the remaining respondents are female. Regarding age distribution, the largest group, comprising 29.3%, falls within the 32-38 age range, followed by 24.2% of respondents aged 25-31. Additionally, 19.7% belong to the 39-45 age group, whereas the smallest segments include 13.0% aged 18-24 and 13.8% who are over 45. In terms of educational attainment, 39.4% of respondents hold an undergraduate degree, with the next largest groups being 26.2% with postgraduate degrees and 24.0% with Ph.D. qualifications. The smallest percentage, 10.4%, consists of respondents who have completed only high school.

d. Reliability Statistics

The purpose of the reliability test is to assess the consistency of the data. To evaluate the reliability of the proposed model, we utilize Cronbach's Alpha, referencing various studies that suggest a scale coefficient should be 0.7 or higher. As indicated in Table 2, the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.963, which exceeds the 0.7 threshold ($0.963 > 0.7$). Consequently, we can proceed with this proposed model for the continuation of our research.

Descriptive analysis

a. Political Aspect

The majority of respondents (32.9% rated as Bad-B, 8.3% as Very Bad-VB) perceive that the UN's political efforts via the GCC initiative have had no impact. Conversely, a smaller segment of the respondents (20.7% rated as Good-G, 6.9% as Very Good-VG) believe that these efforts have contributed positively to peacemaking in Yemen. Additionally, a significant portion of respondents (31.3% rated as Acceptable-A) find the UN's political efforts through the GCC initiative to be acceptable. The mean score of 2.85 indicates that overall, respondents hold a negative view of the UN's political role in this context. Regarding the UN's political role through the PNPA, a majority of respondents (15.7% rated as Very Bad-VB, 46.3% as Bad-B) also expressed negative opinions, indicating no impact. A smaller group (9.1% rated as Good-G, 4.5% as Very Good-VG) acknowledges some influence from the UN's role, while approximately a quarter (24.4% rated as Acceptable-A) find it acceptable. The mean score of 2.40 suggests that the UN's political role through the PNPA is perceived as ineffective in promoting peace in Yemen.

Furthermore, the political role of the UN through the Stockholm Agreement was viewed negatively by the majority of respondents (24.4% rated as Very Bad-VB, 47.8% as Bad-B), with only a small fraction (6.5% rated as Good-G, 2.8% as Very Good-VG) recognizing any positive impact. However, 18.5% of respondents rated it as acceptable. The mean score of 2.15 indicates that most respondents believe the UN's political role through the Stockholm Agreement has not effectively contributed to peace efforts.

The political influence of the UN through the Riyadh Agreement appears to be negligible, as indicated by the responses: 9.8% (Very Bad) and 67.1% (Bad). A smaller segment, 12.2% (Acceptable), acknowledges some level of effectiveness, while only 7.7% (Good) and 3.1% (Very Good) believe that the UN's political role has contributed positively to peacemaking efforts in Yemen. The mean score of 2.27 suggests that the majority of respondents view the UN's political involvement via the Riyadh Agreement unfavorably regarding its impact on peace in Yemen. Furthermore, a significant portion of respondents, 35.0% (Very Bad) and 32.7% (Bad), express skepticism about the UN's commitment to implementing agreements aimed at conflict resolution. In contrast, 22.0% (Acceptable) believe the UN is somewhat serious about resolving the conflict through its agreements, while only 7.8% (Good) and 2.8% (Very Good) assert that the UN is genuinely committed to executing the agreements under its oversight. The mean score of 2.10 reinforces the perception that the UN lacks seriousness in its efforts to implement peace agreements. Regarding the effectiveness of the UN's resolutions in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the majority of respondents, 27% (Very Bad) and 44.1% (Bad), responded negatively. Conversely, a minority, 9.1% (Good) and 3.5% (Very Good), believe that the UN's resolutions have no impact on conflict resolution, while 15.6% (Acceptable) acknowledge that the resolutions might be effective in fostering peace. The mean score of 2.17 indicates that most respondents hold a negative view of the UN's resolutions' effectiveness in ending conflict and establishing peace in Yemen.

The effectiveness of the UN's sanctions on disruptive parties in addressing the conflict and fostering peace was deemed acceptable by 18.1% of respondents. In contrast, a significant portion, comprising 31.1% (VB) and 40.0% (B), indicated that these sanctions were ineffective in promoting peace. A smaller group of respondents, 9.1% (G) and 3.5% (VG), acknowledged the effectiveness of the UN's sanctions in conflict resolution. The mean score of 2.13 suggests a general perception of ineffectiveness regarding the UN's sanctions in resolving the conflict and establishing peace in Yemen. Regarding the political dimension, the weighted mean score was 2.296, with a standard deviation of 1.004. The variables evaluated by respondents based on the surveyed statements reflect a prevailing view that the UN's political efforts to achieve peace in Yemen are perceived as poor, according to the five-point Likert scale.

b. Security Aspect

The UN's role in enforcing a ceasefire among conflicting parties received the highest mean score of 2.41, with a standard deviation of 1.201. This was closely followed by the UN's efforts to prevent the sale and export of arms, which garnered a mean score of 2.34 and a standard deviation of 1.285. In contrast, the UN's effectiveness in disbanding militias showed the lowest mean score of 1.85, accompanied by a standard deviation of 1.073. The second lowest score was for the UN's role in halting foreign military interventions, which had a mean score of 1.92 and a standard deviation of 1.067. According to the analysis presented in the table, a significant portion of respondents (28.1% rated as B and 28.7% as VB) perceived no impact from the UN's efforts to enforce a ceasefire, while a smaller group (15.7% rated as G and 5.3% as VG) believed that the UN's role in this area positively influenced peacemaking in Yemen. Nonetheless, 22.0% of respondents rated the UN's role in this context as acceptable (A). The mean score of 2.41 suggests that the majority of respondents hold a negative view regarding the UN's effectiveness in enforcing a ceasefire during ceasefire periods. Regarding the UN's role in preventing arms sales and exports, most respondents (36.4% rated as VB and 22.4% as B) indicated that they saw no effect from the UN's actions. A smaller segment (17.7% rated as G and 5.7% as VG) acknowledged a positive influence of the UN in this area, while only 17.7% rated the UN's role as acceptable (A). The mean score of 2.34 indicates that the UN's efforts to prevent arms sales and exports do not significantly contribute to peacemaking in Yemen.

The majority of respondents expressed a negative perception regarding the United Nations' effectiveness in addressing military formations outside of state control, with 47.8% rating it as very bad (VB) and 33.3% as bad (B). In contrast, only a small fraction of participants, specifically 3.7% rated it as good (G) and 4.9% as very good (VG), acknowledged a positive influence of the UN in this context. Additionally, 10.2% of respondents considered the UN's role to be acceptable (A) in relation to the cessation of military formations. With a mean score of 1.85, the findings indicate that most respondents perceive the UN's involvement as detrimental to efforts aimed at achieving peace in Yemen, particularly concerning the militia military formations.

The majority of respondents believe that the UN lacks seriousness in enforcing sanctions on military groups outside the state, with 40.4% rating it as very bad and 27.2%

as bad. In contrast, a small minority, comprising 5.3% who rated it as good and 3.3% as very good, perceive the UN as serious in this regard. Additionally, approximately 23.8% of respondents rated the UN's seriousness as acceptable. With a mean score of 2.04, it can be inferred that the UN is generally viewed as not serious about imposing sanctions on military formations outside Yemen, which affects efforts to establish peace in the region. Furthermore, the majority of respondents (34.1% rating it as very bad and 44.3% as bad) believe that the UN's role in enforcing the rules of war among conflicting parties does not contribute to peacemaking. A smaller group, 13.8%, expressed a moderate view, rating it as acceptable, while only 5.1% rated it as good and 2.8% as very good, indicating a positive perception of the UN's role. The mean score of 1.98 suggests a negative assessment of the UN's effectiveness in this area, further indicating that it does not facilitate peacemaking efforts in Yemen.

The majority of respondents believe that the UN lacks seriousness in enforcing sanctions on military groups outside the state, with 40.4% rating it as very bad and 27.2% as bad. In contrast, a small minority, comprising 5.3% who rated it as good and 3.3% as very good, perceive the UN as serious in this regard. Additionally, approximately 23.8% of respondents rated the UN's seriousness as acceptable. With a mean score of 2.04, it can be inferred that the UN is generally viewed as not serious about imposing sanctions on military formations outside Yemen, which affects efforts to establish peace in the region. Furthermore, the majority of respondents (34.1% rating it as very bad and 44.3% as bad) believe that the UN's role in enforcing the rules of war among conflicting parties does not contribute to peacemaking. A smaller group, 13.8%, expressed a moderate view, rating it as acceptable, while only 5.1% rated it as good and 2.8% as very good, indicating a positive perception of the UN's role. The mean score of 1.98 suggests a negative assessment of the UN's effectiveness in this area, further indicating that it does not facilitate peacemaking efforts in Yemen.

c. Economic Aspect

Table 5 illustrates that the United Nations' economic involvement in safeguarding the Yemeni economy has the highest mean score of 2.70, accompanied by a standard deviation of 1.227. This is closely followed by the UN's role in ensuring food security in Yemen, which has a mean score of 2.68 and a standard deviation of 1.124. Conversely, the UN's economic contribution to supporting Yemen's national currency received the lowest mean score of 1.78, with a standard deviation of 0.988. The second lowest score pertains to the UN's efforts in establishing safe routes to besieged cities, which has a mean score of 1.96 and a standard deviation of 1.035. The analysis of the UN's economic efforts reveals that a significant portion of respondents (21.3% = B, 23.8% = VB) perceive a negative impact of the UN on the Yemeni economy through donor conferences. In contrast, a smaller yet notable group (23.4% = G, 6.7% = VG) views the UN's role in this context as positive. Meanwhile, 24.8% of respondents consider the UN's role in preserving the Yemeni economy through donor conferences to be acceptable. With a mean score of 2.70, it can be concluded that the predominant view among respondents is that the UN has a negative influence on the Yemeni economy through its organized donor conferences.

The majority of respondents (18.7% = Very Bad, 30.1% = Bad) perceive the UN's role in monitoring donor countries' adherence to their financial commitments for economic stability as ineffective. In contrast, a smaller segment of respondents (15.2% = Good, 4.9% = Very Good) views the UN's efforts positively. Additionally, a significant portion of respondents (31.1% = Acceptable) considers the UN's role to be satisfactory in this regard. The mean score of 2.57 indicates that the UN's effectiveness in ensuring donor compliance with financial pledges is inadequate for promoting economic stability and peace in Yemen. A substantial number of respondents (18.3% = Very Bad, 23.8% = Bad) express concerns about the UN's effectiveness in achieving food security in Yemen. Conversely, a notable group of respondents (35.0% = Acceptable) finds the UN's role in this area to be adequate, while a minority (17.3% = Good, 5.5% = Very Good) believes the UN is effective in promoting food security. The mean score of 2.68 suggests that the UN's impact on food security in Yemen is not perceived as effective. Regarding the support for the national currency during the conflict, the majority of respondents (48.2% = Very Bad, 35.2% = Bad) believe the UN's role is detrimental. In contrast, a small minority (2.0% = Good, 3.9% = Very Good) views the UN's involvement positively, while 10.6% (Acceptable) consider it to be adequate. The mean score of 1.78 reveals that the UN is largely seen as having a negative impact on the national currency during the conflict, which hinders peace efforts in Yemen.

The majority of respondents (39.6% = Very Bad, 36.4% = Bad) believe that the UN's involvement in opening ports and lifting the external blockade on Yemen has had no impact on facilitating commercial movement. A smaller segment of respondents (15.4% = Acceptable) views the UN's role as somewhat acceptable, while only a minimal percentage (3.1% = Good, 5.5% = Very Good) positively assesses the UN's effectiveness in this area. The mean score of 1.99 further supports the conclusion that the UN's efforts in this regard are perceived as ineffective. Regarding the UN's role in establishing safe passages to besieged cities to enhance commercial movement, the largest group of respondents (38.6% = Very Bad, 40.2% = Bad) also indicates that there is no significant effect from the UN's actions. A smaller proportion (12.4% = Acceptable) acknowledges a moderate role for the UN in this context, while only a few respondents (4.7% = Good, 4.1% = Very Good) recognize the UN's efforts as effective. With a mean score of 2.34, it can be inferred that the UN's role in facilitating safe passages to besieged cities is viewed as largely ineffective in the context of Yemen's commercial movement.

d. Humanitarian Aspect

Table 6 illustrates that the United Nations' humanitarian function in relief distribution received the highest mean score of 2.72, accompanied by a standard deviation of 1.213. This is followed by the UN's role in providing essential facilities for health-related disasters, which has a mean score of 2.64 and a standard deviation of 1.096. Conversely, the UN's involvement in treating war victims garnered the lowest mean score of 1.89, with a standard deviation of 0.955. The second lowest average pertains to the UN's role in sustaining the educational process, which has a mean score of 2.01 and a standard deviation of 0.942. Analyzing the UN's humanitarian efforts, a significant

portion of respondents (19.7% = Bad, 24.8% = Very Bad) rated the fairness of the UN's relief distribution to war-affected areas as poor. In contrast, a smaller segment (22.4% = Good, 7.1% = Very Good) viewed it positively. However, 26.0% of respondents rated the fairness as acceptable. With a mean score of 2.72, it can be concluded that the perception of the UN's fairness in distributing relief in Yemen is predominantly negative among the respondents. Regarding the facilitation of humanitarian asylum procedures for war victims in Yemen, the majority of respondents (27.8% = Very Bad, 30.3% = Bad) believe that the UN's role is inadequate, while a minority (7.5% = Good, 3.0% = Very Good) consider it satisfactory. The remaining respondents (31.5% = Acceptable) view the UN's role as acceptable. The mean score of 2.28 indicates a negative perception of the UN's effectiveness in facilitating humanitarian asylum procedures for war victims in Yemen. The feedback regarding the United Nations' involvement in addressing health crises during wartime, such as cholera, dengue fever, and Covid-19, revealed that a significant portion of respondents (17.7% = Very Bad, 27.6% = Bad) perceive this role negatively. Conversely, a substantial segment of respondents (30.7% = Acceptable) found the UN's efforts to be satisfactory, while a smaller group (20.7% = Good, 3.3% = Very Good) expressed a positive view of the UN's contributions in this area. The overall mean score of 2.64 suggests that the UN's effectiveness in providing necessary health facilities during the conflict in Yemen is viewed unfavorably. Regarding the UN's role in supporting and treating victims of the Yemen conflict, the majority of respondents (40.7% = Very Bad, 38.4% = Bad) also indicated a negative perception. A smaller proportion (14.6% = Acceptable) acknowledged some level of adequacy in the UN's efforts, while only a minority (3.9% = Good, 2.4% = Very Good) viewed the UN's role positively. The mean score of 1.89 further underscores the negative assessment of the UN's support for war victims. In terms of educational support during the conflict, the majority of respondents (31.3% = Very Bad, 45.9% = Bad) believe the UN's role is inadequate. A minimal number of respondents (4.1% = Good, 2.8% = Very Good) recognized a positive contribution from the UN in this regard, while 15.9% rated it as acceptable. The mean score reflects a similar sentiment of inadequacy in the UN's efforts to sustain educational processes during the war in Yemen.

Discussion

The results of this study indicate that the peacemaking process may be shaped by the political, security, economic, and humanitarian initiatives of the United Nations. However, there was no statistically significant evidence to support the UN's influence on peacemaking through economic and security channels. In contrast, a notable trend emerged regarding the UN's effectiveness in the political and humanitarian dimensions of peacemaking in Yemen. The UN's humanitarian initiatives were identified as having the most substantial impact on peacemaking efforts in Yemen amid the ongoing conflict. Political initiatives followed closely as the next significant factor affecting peacemaking in the region. The primary implication derived from this study is that the empirical findings do not sufficiently demonstrate that the UN's involvement either enhances or detracts from peacemaking efforts aimed at resolving the Yemen conflict. It appears that the UN's

actions have not had a meaningful impact on improving conditions or achieving peace since the onset of its intervention up to the conclusion of this research. The situation in Yemen serves as a case study of instability concerning peacemaking endeavors to resolve the conflict and pursue reconciliation through various agreements among the conflicting parties.

The results of this study present a contrast to earlier research regarding the effectiveness of the UN's role, as noted in works by Hegre, Hultman & Nygård (2019), Beardsley (2013), Diehl (1988), Joshi (2013), and Doyle & Sambanis (2000), as well as its ineffectiveness highlighted by Bozorgmheri and Khani (2012), Ametowoyona (2008), Chitalkar and Malone (2013), and Diehl, Reifschneider & Hensel (1996). The statistical analysis within this study reveals that the UN's influence is not particularly strong in the context of Yemen, indicating a limited impact on peacemaking efforts. Consequently, despite the humanitarian contributions made by the UN, respondents largely concurred that the organization has not succeeded in facilitating peace in Yemen. This suggests that the UN's focus has predominantly been on humanitarian initiatives, which has led to a deficiency in its peacemaking endeavors.

Conclusion

This study has presented the responses and perspectives of participants regarding the central research question of this thesis. The data gathered was categorized according to the four dimensions of the UN's involvement, which serve as independent variables to effectively assess the success of peacemaking efforts in Yemen. In addition to the data collected from respondents, this chapter provides an analysis of the UN's involvement in Yemen and evaluates the effectiveness of its peacemaking initiatives. The researcher employs multiple regression techniques to empirically examine the relationship between UN efforts and peacemaking outcomes in Yemen. As discussed in this chapter and elaborated in the fourth chapter of the study, it can be concluded that the UN has engaged in political, security, economic, and humanitarian activities in Yemen. However, the analysis of the collected data revealed that the UN's political and humanitarian efforts have been effective, while its security and economic initiatives have not shown statistically significant impacts. Overall, considering the findings and discussions presented, along with the ongoing nature of the conflict, it can be concluded that the UN's role in peacemaking in Yemen has not succeeded. Consequently, the results of this chapter reinforce the validity and reliability of the model employed to assess the UN's influence on peacemaking in Yemen.

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