



United States-Saudi Arabia Arms Deal and Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

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Key words: Diplomacy, arms deal, humanitarian crisis, civil war, National interest

Abstract: The abidance of United States-Saudi Arabia Arms deals in spite of its rising international condemnation is sending shock waves in the international system. That President Trump vetoed the bill that aimed to halt the deal against the backdrop of commission of crimes against humanity in Yemen by Saudi coalition forces using the American-made weapons to fight Iran-backed Houthi Rebels as well as evidences of diversion of such arms to Al Qaeda-linked fighters and hard-line Salafi militias in the Yemen is puzzling for a country that pontificates on liberal values and observance of fundamental human rights. Thus, the objective of this study therefore is to interrogate the nexus between the arms deal and the humanitarian crisis in Yemen in the context of individual level of analysis. Through the aid of realist theoretical paradigm, documentary method of data collection and content analysis, the study found that the Yemeni crisis rather than being a sectarian crisis is a power politics by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and that the duo personalities of president Trump and Crown Prince Muhammad Bin Saud are engendering the crisis. In order to stem the tide of this phenomenon, the study recommends amongst other things, immediate suspension of arms sale and logistics supports to the Saudi led coalition and the deployment of peace keeping forces by UN.

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Page No.: 128-134

Volume: 15, Issue 3, 2020

ISSN: 1818-5800

The Social Sciences

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INTRODUCTION

The ongoing civil war in Yemen has been dubbed as the long forgotten war. This is so because it has long been overshadowed by other conflicts and intrigues in the Middle East's^[1]. The crisis began in 2014 when Houthi insurgents Shiite Rebel with link to Iran and had a history of rising up against the Sunni government took control of

Yemen's capital and largest city, Sana'a, demanding lower fuel prices and a new government to be formed. Following the series of negotiations which later failed, the rebels seized the presidential palace in January, 2015 which led President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi and his government to resign. After escaping to Sana'a for the port city of Aden, Hadi rescinded his resignation on the ground, saying he resigned under duress. Shortly, before

calling for attack, Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi fled the country for Saudi Arabia where he is now granted an asylum^[2].

Thus, beginning in March, 2015, a coalition of Gulf states led by Saudi Arabia launched a military intervention in Yemen to stop Houthi's advances throughout the country. This, Saudi Arabia acted in coordination with a coalition of the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, Pakistan and Egypt. The above member states known as Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), announced that the military action was taken in response to Yemeni President Hadi's request to the leaders of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Qatar. Accordingly, Hadi had been quoted thus, "I ask you, based on the principle of self-defence in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations... to provide instant support by all necessary means including military intervention to protect Yemen and its people from continuous Houthi aggression" (Personal communication, March 24, 2015).

In July, 2011, the Houthis and the government of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh was ousted after nearly thirty years in power which led to the formation of a political council by the incumbent to govern Sana'a and much of northern Yemen. However, in December, 2017, Saleh broke ties with the Houthis and called for his followers to take up arms against Saleh which saw him killed and his forces defeated within 2 days. Meanwhile, the conflict continued to take a heavy toll on Yemeni civilians, making Yemen the world's worst humanitarian crisis. The UN estimated that the civilian casualty toll had exceeded 15,000 people killed or injured. As if the humanitarian abuses were not enough, records had it that 22 million Yemenis remained in need of assistance, 8 million people are at risk of famine and a cholera outbreak has affected over one million people. These sides of the conflict are reported to have violated human rights and international humanitarian law.

Recall that between 2009-2016, the Obama administration authorized a record \$115bn in military sales to Saudi Arabia, far more than any previous administration. Of that total, US and Saudi officials signed formal deals worth about \$58bn and Washington delivered \$14bn worth of weaponry. Much of that weaponry is being used in Yemen with US technical support. In October, 2016, warplanes from the Saudi-led coalition bombed a community hall in Yemen's capital, Sanaa where mourners had gathered for a funeral, killing at least 140 people and wounding hundreds. After that attack, the deadliest since Saudi Arabia launched its war, the Obama administration pledged to conduct an immediate review of its logistical support for the Saudi coalition. But that review led to minor changes: the US withdrew a handful of personnel from Saudi Arabia and suspended the sale of some munitions.

Separate from the ongoing civil war, the United States continues counter terrorism operations in Yemen, relying mainly on air strikes to target Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and militants associated with the self-proclaimed Islamic state. In 2016, the United States conducted an estimated 35 strikes in Yemen; in 2017, it conducted about 130. In April, 2016, the United States deployed a small team of forces to advise and assist Saudi-led troops to retake territory from AQAP. In January 2017, a US Special Operations Forces raid in central Yemen killed one US service member, several suspected AQAP-affiliated fighters and an unknown number of Yemeni civilians.

However, toward the end of the Obama administration, some American officials worried that US support to the Saudis, especially, intelligence assistance in identifying targets and mid-air refuelling for Saudi aircraft-would make the United States a co-belligerent in the war under international law. That means Washington could be implicated in war crimes and US personnel could in theory, be exposed to international prosecution. In 2015 as the civilian death toll rose in Yemen, US officials debated internally for months about whether to go ahead with arms sales to Saudi Arabia. But these concerns evaporated after Trump took office. On May, 20, 2017, US President Donald Trump and Saudi Arabia's King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud signed a series of letters of intent for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to purchase arms from the United States totaling US\$110 billion immediately and \$350 billion over 10 years. The intended purchases include tanks, combat ships, missile defence systems as well as radar, communications and cyber security technology. The transfer was widely seen as a counterbalance against the influence of Iran in the region and a "significant" and "historic" expansion of United States relations with Saudi Arabia.

The new United States administration has reaffirmed full political support to the coalition as part of a strategy to reduce Iran's influence in the region. Strategic and military support in the form of arms sales and counselling on tactics which had been scaled back by the previous US administration because of widespread criticism over coalition force's disregard for civilian casualties was re-launched and expanded by the new presidency. It is against this backdrop that this study analyses the United States-Saudi Arabia Arms deal on the Yemeni crisis. It also interrogated the former's liberal human rights posturing as it finds economic gains more important than rising toll of civilian casualties in the conflict, its complicity in the crimes against humanity been perpetuated by both Saudi coalition and Houthi rebels in Yemen.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS

The theoretical paradigm considered germane for the study is political realism. The choice of the paradigm is anchored on the fact that political realism espouses protection and projection of state's national interest in its relations with other states in the international system. Political realism stemmed from the writings of Thucydides, Sun Tzu, Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, etc and was popularized as well as developed as an analytical lenses in International Relations by Edward Carr and Hans Morgenthau. Other scholarly contributions to the theory includes: Herz etc. Simply put, political realism was a reaction to a liberal tradition that realists called idealism. While idealism places much emphasis on "what ought to be," realism is more concerned with "what is" Carr challenged idealism by questioning its claim to moral universalism and its idea of the harmony of interests. He declares that morality can only be relative, not universal" and states that the doctrine of the harmony of interests is invoked by privileged groups "to justify and maintain their dominant position.

Thus, prior to Edward Carr's submission, Ronald Niebuhr in his seminal work "Moral Man and Immoral Society-A Study in Ethics and Politics" used the concept of morality to explain that international cooperation is unachievable due to human nature. "The limitations of the human mind and imagination, the inability of human beings to transcend their own interests sufficiently to envisage the interests of their fellow men as clearly as they do their own makes force an inevitable part of the process of social cohesion. But the same force which guarantees peace also makes for injustice. This view was further buttressed in "Politics among Nations, the struggle for power and peace:

Realism maintains that universal moral principles cannot be applied to the actions of states in their abstract universal formulation but that they must be filtered through the concrete circumstances of time and place". According to Donnelly, the analytical thrust of this theory revolves around the following assumptions: The international system is anarchic.

No actor exists above states, capable of regulating their interactions; states must arrive at relations with other states on their own, rather than it being dictated to them by some higher controlling entity. The international system exists in a state of constant antagonism (anarchy). States are the most important actors. All states within the system are unitary, rational actors. States tend to pursue self-interest. Groups strive to attain as many resources as possible (relative gain). The primary concern of all states is survival. States build up military to survive which may lead to a security dilemma.

Application of the theory: United States refusal to halt its arms deal with Saudi Arabia despite international

condemnation can only be understood when considered through the analytical lenses of realism. That President Trump vetoed the bill to end the deal and argued uncompromisingly for it against the background of the escalating humanitarian crisis in Yemen falls into the realist narrative that State's preoccupation in its relations with other states in the international system is protection of National interest. Also, the argument that if United States halts the deal that another country will fill the gap perfectly justified the researcher's choice of theory. Thus, United State's economic interest is more important to her than the rising toll of civilian casualties resulted from the use of US produced weapons in the Yemeni civil war.

Understanding the dialectics of Yemeni civil war: Four years before now, the Yemeni civil war has turned much of the country into a wasteland^[3]. Since, March, 2015 when the war began, it has been the lot of the terrorist groups including Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula and an important proxy war in confronting Iran in the Middle East. More than the latter, the government normalized relations with Saudi Arabia with the record sales of arms. This comes alongside provision of other technical and logistical supports to the participant States in "Operation Decisive Storm". To make the case worst, Saudi Arabia and the coalition forces have used the US-manufactured weapons as a form of currency to buy the loyalties of militias or tribes, bolster chosen armed actors and influence the complex political landscape. With such transfer of military equipment to third parties, the Saudi-led coalition is breaking the terms of its arms sales with the US as well as the Arms Trade Treaty which both countries are signatories (US)^[4]. Given the protracted nature of the crisis, the coping mechanisms of the civilian population are exacerbated and stretched out. About 22 million Yemenis today require humanitarian assistance to survive. This is not limited as the conflict has led to internal displacement of 3.6 million people. An estimated 12 million Yemenis including 7 million children will depend on food assistance.

Keeping up with United States declaration of war on terror, the Trump administration, just like that of former President Barack Obama, sees Yemen as a breeding ground for weapons where used in a series of deadly attacks that fitted into international definition of crimes against humanity. Between March, 2015 and February, 2018, almost 6,000 civilians had been killed and 9,500 wounded and according to an Al Jazeera count the Saudi-led coalition conducted over 16,600 air raids with roughly a third of them targeting non-military sites. Almost 1,500 of them hit residential areas. Worthy of mention, here is the bombing of a wedding, killing 22 people including 8 children and in another strike bombed a bus filled with children, killing at least 26 children.

Amnesty International says at least 36 of them violated international laws and may have constituted war crimes.

Also, Saudi Arabia imposed a naval and air blockade of Yemen. It restricts the supply of crucial goods like food, medicine and fuel, humanitarian aid and access by foreigners who could independently access and report the situation in the country. There is a strong argument that Riyadh is using what is termed siege warfare against its opponents in Yemen. It's a time-tested tactic of having enemy troops and civilians cut off supply lines, constantly harassed by shelling and sniper fire and ultimately starved into death or submission. It is also a war crime. Yemen, the poorest nation in the Arab world, now has 8.4 million people on the verge of severe hunger around 40% of its population. One million have been infected by cholera in the biggest outbreak of the waterborne disease in decades an outbreak that probably would not have happened if Yemen's water-treatment plants and hospitals had not been destroyed and if its people had proper access medicine and healthcare (Al-Sayaghi, 2018).

United State's political economy of interest in Yemeni conflict and promotion of peace: The US involvement in Yemen has largely been shaped by its foreign policy dubbed the 'war on terror.' Due to high political instability, Yemen has offered the AQAP an ideal training base and safe haven for operation and this constitutes a considerable challenge to American national interests. As it is mentioned by Scahill (2011), President Obama and his counter-terrorism advisors placed Yemen on the top of priority list in combating against the Al Qaeda.

Arms sales to Saudi Arabia in particular and the support of "Operation Decisive Storm" in general has been viewed by American foreign policy-makers as a good strategy both to support Kingdom's campaign against terrorist groups in Yemen and to counter Iran's influence in the region. Thus, even though from time to time American officials have voiced their concerns on the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, putting pressure on the Kingdom to ease the blockade on Yemen, considerable extent of arms sales to the Saudis have continued. Conversely, Feltman, sees the war in Yemen as disastrous not just for US interests but also for Saudi interests and above all for the Yemeni people. Since 2015, Human Rights Watch has documented about 90 apparently unlawful coalition airstrikes which have hit homes, markets, hospitals, schools and mosques. Some of these attacks may amount to war crimes. In 2018, the coalition bombed a wedding, killing 22 people including 8 children and in another strike bombed a bus filled with children, killing at least 26 children. Human Rights Watch has identified remnants of US-origin munitions at the site of >2 dozen attacks including the 2018 attacks on the wedding and the bus.

Corollary to the above, Knights etc. maintained that the Saudi-led intervention exacerbated the situation in Yemen. They further argued that getting the Saudis to pull out will no more end the bloodshed in Yemen than getting the United States to abstain from the civil war in Syria halted the violence there. Nor will a Saudi withdrawal lead to a negotiated settlement. Instead, the fighting will go on and innocent Yemenis will continue to die until one side, most likely the Houthis-have won. But beyond the economic factors in play here, there are also geopolitical and strategic considerations it also goes into the broader context of the Trump administration's decision to withdraw from the Iran deal. As Sanger pointed out, Saudi Arabia is an important player in the United States' plan to go after Iran. The White House is hoping the Saudis will help it keep oil prices from spiking when it re-imposed sanctions on Iran.

However, studies such as Byman^[5], Press TV^[6], Bindow^[7], Walsh^[7] were of the view that US-Saudi arms deal together with its other interest in the Yemen which is based on counteracting Iran's rising status in the middle East is becoming counterproductive. The argument here is that US support for a brutal Saudi-led military campaign in Yemen has created a humanitarian crisis of staggering proportions while offering an opening for Iran to expand its influence in the country. Other than the sale of arms, perhaps the most significant contribution to the coalitions ability to commit genocide in Yemen has been the provision of fuel and mid-air refuelling of coalition warplanes, which was halted in early November 2018. By the middle of 2017, the US had delivered over 67 million pounds of fuel to the coalition and refuelled coalition aircraft >9,000 times.

Furthermore, Darwich, described the coalition campaign in Yemen as a Saudi Arabian struggle for status. The scholar argued that it is erroneous and misleading to describe the war as a proxy conflict along sectarian lines. "First, the Iranian role in Yemen has been exaggerated and even deliberately distorted by the Saudis to legitimize their military intervention. No evidence points to any Iranian involvement in Yemen before 2014 and the Houthis has evolved as a rebellious movement that cuts across sectarian lines. The Houthi movement is a tribal group that is rooted in Yemeni political context and the groups decisions and political goals are rooted in its local Yemeni leadership.

New York Times, posited that there is evidence that Iran provided the Houthis military and financial aid albeit in small quantities. But a number of scholars suggest that Iranian support for the Houthis is limited to rhetorical support and claims on Iranian military support for the Houthi forces are exaggerated and unfounded. To Cockburn, there is little evidence that the Houthis get more than rhetorical support from Iran and that it is mainly the Saudi propaganda which is shaping the view

that Houthis are Iran-backed. In addition, he points out that Saudi ground, air and sea forces have entirely cut Yemen off from the outside world making it almost impossible for Iran to provide military aid to the Houthis. Mousavian, argues that Iranian support for the Houthis is an exaggeration and attributing Houthi's gains to supposed Iranian support is a misinterpretation of the conflict in Yemen. In the meantime, Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif rejects the claims that Iran is arming the Houthis, pointing out that the so-called evidence, the Iranian logo found on a Houthi missile, originally belongs to the Standard Institute of Iran to signify the quality of a consumer good and that particular logo is "used on o, cheese puff's not on military hardware".

US insistence on arms trade with Saudi Arabia and complicity in the rising civilian death toll in Yemen: In view of the fact that President Trump vetoed the bill that aimed at ending the United States-Saudi Arabia Arms deal, many scholars such Hartung, Stone and Yen and Woodward have tried to explain the effects of the ongoing civil war in Yemen. They maintained that sales of arms remained one of the central tenets of US Middle East policy. In 2015, the top three purchasers of weapons among all developing nations worldwide were Qatar (\$17.5 billion), Egypt (\$11.9 billion) and Saudi Arabia (\$8.6 billion). From 2008 to 2015, Saudi Arabia bought more US weapons than any other developing nation, agreeing to \$93.5 billion worth of purchases. Elbagir *et al.* in a CNN Exclusive Report titled "Sold to an ally, lost to an enemy" x-rayed how American-made weapons as a currency in exchange for alliance with radical Islamic groups like al Qaeda-linked fighters, hardline Salafi militias and other factions waging war in Yemen. Even US State Department^[4], gave credence to the above.

In this light, Bandow, interrogated what could justify US complicity in another state's murderous war of aggression? The Trump administration, the US arms industry, and the Saudi and UAE lobbies have made numerous arguments in favor of keeping US weapons flowing to its Gulf allies but none of them holds up to scrutiny. Stone and Yen and Woodward, showed that the argument of procuring 5000 jobs from the Saudi arms deal is uncorroborated. Nonetheless, supporters of these sales argue that while Trump's administration may be found wanting in many quarters, its argument that if they don't buy from us they will buy from the Russians or the Chinese (or the French) is no doubt convincing. Also, They argued that selling them our weapons gives us greater say in how those weapons are used and greater insight into how their militaries operate. If war breaks out, we'll be able to work closely with our clients because they'll be using our technology.

Contrary to the above, Zigismund, posited that even beyond complicity in the slaughter of Yemeni civilians,

the United States is also responsible for the growth of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) in Yemen. Buttressing his argument with International Crisis Group (2017), submission that the terrorist organization is stronger than it has ever been after two years of conflict. This is due partly to lack of push back from Yemen's Shia Houthi separatists who would otherwise fight the Sunni AQAP are kept busy fighting the US backed Sunni Saudi coalition. To the Saudi coalition, too, has been protecting and recruiting AQAP fighters for the anti-Houthi offensive.

Corroborating the above, Reisener, mounted evidence that Saudi Arabia has deliberately targeted civilian infrastructure to manufacture a food insecurity crisis in Yemen's Houthi-controlled areas. Hundreds of airstrikes have purposefully targeted farms, marketplaces and food-storage facilities while over two hundred fishing ships have been destroyed in coalition bombings. With respect to the sales of precision-guided bombs whose use has been documented in the widespread killings of civilians, the argument of choice has been that even more civilians would die in Saudi/UAE air strikes if the coalition were limited to "dumb" bombs that could not be targeted as accurately. This assertion is premised on the idea that Saudi Arabia and the UAE are making good faith efforts to avoid hitting civilians. The sheer volume of strikes on targets like hospitals, a school bus, funerals, factories, water treatment plants and other civilian infrastructure puts the lie to this argument. Air strikes on civilians are not mistakes. They are part and parcel of the Saudi/UAE strategy to bomb Yemenis into submission and end the war on terms favorable to their coalition.

To Stewart there is no way to know exactly why Trump appears, so, hesitant to act aggressively on Saudi Arabia and MBS and there are a number of potential factors in play. Trump has some financial and business ties to Saudi Arabia. He's touted his relationship with them and the arms deal. His son-in-law and adviser, Jared Kushner has reportedly told Trump to back MBS and has a close relationship with the crown prince. To Bazzi, Trump exacerbated the proxy war between Iran and Saudi Arabia and inflamed sectarian conflict in the region. On their account, Malley and Pomper, maintained that there is concern that cutting off Iranian oil will be disastrous for European economies. The Trump administration had earlier asked Saudis to increase production to compensate for Iranian oil. It's clear that that's another one of the factors they're considering in their response to Khashoggi's murder.

Thus, arms deals are much more than the transfer of military capability. Nor can they be thought of purely in economic terms. But in responding to calls to suspend arms transfers to Saudi Arabia for its air campaigns in Yemen or this week for its supposed murder of Jamal Khashoggi, Trump has chosen to emphasize the economic

consequences of halting arms transfers. Even if Saudi Arabia proved the crucial market to keeping US production lines open, Trump is overlooking the foreign policy signal that the arms sales send. By continuing to supply Saudi Arabia with arms, the US is tacitly endorsing Saudi actions^[8]. It is in this light that Cambanis and Hanna, posited that this type of path dependency is counterproductive. The United States must be willing to forego profitable contracts that harm our interests or bind us to ineffective allies or specific misguided policies. Contrastingly, Knights etc., argued that it will not in the best interest of US to withdraw support for Saudi and the operation decisive storm.

Cutting off arms sales or switching suppliers is one way states can signal their dissatisfaction with partners as Turkey so clearly did by purchasing the S-400. The political stakes of arms sales are high and it is crucial that policymakers consider that political significance in their arms sales decision calculus along with economic and military considerations. The US military presence in Yemen is not limited to supporting Saudi allies, either. Special operators are concurrently carrying out a separate counterterror campaign against the country's al Qaida affiliate.

BETWEEN ECONOMY AND WAR ON TERROR; UNDERSTANDING UNITED STATES INTEREST IN YEMEN

As bombs fell on Yemen, the United States continued to train the Royal Saudi Air Force. In 2017, the United States military announced a \$750 million program focused on air strikes including avoiding civilian casualties. The same year, Congress authorized the sale of >\$510 million in precision-guided munitions to Saudi Arabia which had been suspended by the Obama administration in protest of civilian casualties. That United States, a country that tends to export democratic values around the world is embroiled in the escalating humanitarian crisis in Yemen is as paradoxical as it is confusing. Does this imply that the rising civilian death toll in Yemen pale into insignificance when juxtaposed with United States economic interest? At the homestretch of the Obama administration, some American officials argued that US continued support to the Saudis would define United States, under international convention, a co-belligerent in the war. In view of this and the rising civilian death toll, US officials debated internally for months about whether to go ahead with arms sales to Saudi Arabia. But these concerns vanished after Trump's assumption of office on May, 20, 2017 in US. As widely reported in the international media, United States President, Donald Trump and Saudi Arabia's King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud signed series of letters of intent for the Kingdom to purchase ammunitions from the

United States summing US\$110 billion immediately and \$350 billion over 10 years on May, 20, 2017. The stock for the purchases include combat ships, tanks, missile defence systems as well as radar.

However, these happened against the rising civilian casualties that are aftermaths of the usage of the US produced weapons in Yemen. This clearly shows that there is no morality in politics. Elbagir etc. in a CNN Exclusive Report titled "Sold to an ally, lost to an enemy" x-rayed how American-made weapons become currencies used in exchange for alliance with radical Islamic groups like Al Qaeda-linked fighters, hard-line Salafi militias and other factions waging war in Yemen. Even US State Department^[4], gave credence to the above. Notwithstanding these records from the table, Saudi Arabia remain the destination for nearly ten percent of all US munitions exports.

CONCLUSION

Judging from the forgoing, there is no doubt that Yemeni people are facing humanitarian catastrophe of biblical proportions. With no end in sight and the crisis rapidly approaching its fifth year, the bucks of bringing the country back to its feet stop in United States and United Nations desks. Presumably, both the Houthis and the Hadi Government have long claimed that they are open to negotiations and blamed each other for intransigence but the multiple parties and multiple overlapping conflicts comprising the war in Yemen complicate such matters. It also debatable how much control the Hadi Government actually exercises in the territories theoretically under its control given its conflict with UAE backed forces, some of whom are secessionist in nature. All in all the study found as follows: That United States the economic interest neglects the human cost of Yemeni crisis. That the war in Yemen cannot be described as a sectarian conflict because Iran has no much stake in Yemen. That the duo personalities of President Trump and Crown Prince Mohammad Bin Salman are one of the primary factors lingering the crisis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore, standing on the already established findings, this research concludes that United States-Saudi arms deal is escalating humanitarian crisis in Yemen and by so, upheld the hypothesis. Thus having empirically established the nexus between the United States-Saudi Arabia arms deal and humanitarian crisis, the research in order to ameliorate this phenomenon, therefore recommend the following: To United States Conduct immediate inquiry into any air strikes reportedly done using US produced weapon as well as seeing to the provision of humanitarian aid to the affected communities when ascertained.

Immediate suspension of arms and logistics supports to the Saudi led coalition play the role of restoring peace in Yemen through its UN Security Council seat to United Nations: Negotiation and enforcement of cease fire between Saudi led coalition and Houthi forces establishment of peacekeeping mission. Imposition of sanctions on Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and other senior commanders who bear the responsibilities for air strikes and other military operations that were carried out in blatant disregard of international conventions of war. To Coalitions forces and Houthi Rebels: Unconditional acceptance of ceasefire by the parties in the conflict. Immediate declaration of the end of “Operation Decisive Storm” and the employment of political and diplomatic means on the Houthi Rebels to address issues affecting the country rather than resorting to war.

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