



President Joe Biden's Policy Shift: A Transformative Impact on Resolving the Yemen Conflict

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ABSTRACT

This article examines President Biden's policy shift on the Yemeni conflict and its profound impact on finding a solution. It demonstrates that while Biden's choices diverge from those of prior administrations, they also represent the continuation of a progressive transition process that began under the Obama administration and advanced under Trump. By prioritizing diplomatic efforts, ceasing to provide support for aggressive actions, endorsing the UN-led peace plan, and designating a special envoy to Yemen, the United States transitioned from backing one side to serving as a peacemaker. The paper acknowledges the criticism the US has received for its participation in counterterrorism operations and drone strikes during the administration of Barack Obama. Trump's backing of the Saudi-led coalition and the classification of the Houthis as an FTO are also mentioned. The conflict resolution strategy under Biden emphasizes diplomacy, humanitarian assistance, and promoting peace discussions. But for this change to be successful, all parties involved—including the Yemeni government, the Houthi rebels, and regional players must work together.

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Introduction

Involving numerous parties, including regional powers and non-state players, the ongoing

crisis in Yemen is complicated and varied. The political unrest, economic hardships, and sectarian strife in Yemen are to blame for the current catastrophe. The nation has long-standing problems with poor governance, corruption, poverty, and restricted access to essential services (Khan & Ullah, 2020). The current situation has been exacerbated by these elements as well as rivalry on a regional and sectarian level (Phillips, 2015). During the Arab Spring of 2011, large-scale demonstrations broke out throughout Yemen, demanding political reforms and the resignation of the country's then-President Ali Abdullah Saleh. In the end, Saleh resigned in 2012, and President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi established a transitional administration (King, 2020). The development of the Houthi movement was just one of several important difficulties the political transition encountered (Palik, 2017). When a coalition led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) initiated a military intervention in March 2015 with the intention of restoring President Hadi's internationally acknowledged government, the crisis worsened (Sharp & Brudnick, 2015). The coalition deployed ground forces, set up a naval blockade, and carried out airstrikes against Houthi objectives (Shield, 2018).

The Saudi-led coalition's support for the US has played a major role in the US involvement in the Yemeni crisis. Along with intelligence cooperation and logistical help, the United States has also sold Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates weaponry (Hathaway et al., 2019). The claimed objectives of U.S. involvement have been to battle extremist groups like Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), which has used the conflict to extend its operations, and to safeguard Saudi Arabia's security (Clausen, 2022). As a result of the involvement of numerous factions, militias, and non-state actors in the conflict, it is crucial to recognize that the situation in Yemen is extremely fluid (Juneau, 2021). The humanitarian situation in Yemen has been called one of the world's greatest humanitarian disasters, with millions of people suffering from food insecurity, starvation, and a lack of access to healthcare. Efforts to find a political solution have encountered several difficulties (Sowers & Weinthal, 2021).

Aims and objectives

1. To Examine the Yemeni crisis from a historical perspective
2. To examine the U.S. policy initiatives from the previous presidential terms
3. To examine the Biden's change of stance on the Yemen conflict
4. To examine the evaluation of Biden's peacemaking efforts in Yemen

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Historical Context

Yemen was split into two distinct nations until 1990: the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) and the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) (Schwedler, 2002). In 1990, they came together to become the Republic of Yemen. Political unrest erupted in Yemen after unification. Public unrest was a result of a number of things, including corruption, economic hardship, and governance problems (Wedeen, 2009). In the early 2000s, the Zaidi Shia Muslim

minority's armed Houthi movement staged a number of uprisings against the Yemeni government in order to demand more socioeconomic and political rights (Karakir, 2018). Yemen saw large demonstrations against President Ali Abdullah Saleh's leadership, which had been in place since 1978, motivated by the Arab Spring uprisings (Fraihat, 2016). The Houthi insurgents, who are Shiite rebels with ties to Iran and a history of overthrowing the Sunni government, took control of Sana'a, Yemen's capital and largest city, in 2014 and imposed their demands for lower fuel prices and a new administration (Clausen, 2018).

President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi and his government were forced to resign after insurgents took control of the presidential palace in January 2015 after failed negotiations (Analytica, 2015). With U.S. logistical and intelligence support, a coalition of Gulf States under the leadership of Saudi Arabia began an economic isolation and airstrike campaign against the Houthi rebels in March 2015. Hadi withdrew his resignation in the early months of 2015 after fleeing Sana'a, which complicated the transitional council supported by the UN that was established to rule from the southern port city of Aden (Refaat, 2021). Hadi had to evacuate Aden for exile in Saudi Arabia due to a Houthi push, though. Later that year, he made an effort to go back to Aden, but in the end, he managed to remain in exile and serve as president (Lackner, 2019).

2.2 The Intervention of Regional Power:

Yemen was also drawn into a regional proxy battle along the larger Sunni-Shia division as a result of the engagement of regional powers, particularly Iran and Gulf states led by Saudi Arabia (Mousavi Shafae & Golmohammadi, 2022). Saudi Arabia put in place a naval blockade in 2015 to stop Iran from providing the Houthis with supplies. Iran sent a naval convoy in response, increasing the possibility of a military confrontation between the two nations. The American Navy, which has continued to recover Iranian weaponry headed for Yemen, was also alerted to the militarization of Yemen's waterways (Fink, 2017). Throughout the conflict, the blockade has been at the heart of the humanitarian issue (Coppi, 2018). A relentless air campaign has also been waged by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, whose alliance has launched nearly 25,000 airstrikes (Cordesman, 2003). The Houthis reacted with a wave of drone assaults on Saudi Arabia and the UAE after these strikes resulted in over 19,000 civilian deaths (Katzman, 2015).

2.3 Obama's Approach to the Yemen Conflict: A Summary of Positions and Actions

Under the Obama administration, the United States established a Yemen conflict strategy that combines military support for the Saudi-led coalition, diplomatic efforts to promote a political settlement, and counterterrorism operations against terrorist groups. However, this policy encountered significant issues and generated debate (Sharp & Brudnick, 2015). The military action against the Houthi rebels was being led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, who received logistical backing, intelligence sharing, and arms sales from the Obama administration (Malley & Pomper, 2021). The U.S. sought to support its allies in the region, resist Iranian influence there, and combat the threat posed by extremist group like AQAP. This military help, however, was criticised because of worries about the high civilian fatalities from airstrikes and probable transgressions of international law (Byman & Moller, 2016). The number of civilian deaths during the Obama administration is uncertain. Since the war began in March 2015, according to estimates

from the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), more than 6,800 civilians have died and more than 10,700 have been injured. The fact that this number includes losses from all parties to the conflict, including airstrikes and ground combat, should not be overlooked (Kotilaine, 2023).

On the other side, the Obama administration also tried to mediate a political resolution to the Yemeni conflict through diplomatic means. The United States supported inclusive negotiations and a ceasefire while also supporting United Nations-led peace talks. These diplomatic efforts, meanwhile, found it difficult to succeed given the intricate web of regional rivalry, internal strife, and mistrust between the Yemeni groups engaged (BOUAISSI & BENBOUZID, 2011). Additionally, the counterterrorism operations against AQAP in Yemen were continued and even stepped up by the Obama administration. These operations included drone attacks and other focused activities aimed at AQAP's capabilities disruption and degradation. Although these initiatives were a part of a larger counterterrorism strategy, they came under fire because of the possibility that they could result in civilian casualties and feed the cycle of conflict in Yemen (Bolland & Lee Ludvigsen, 2018).

Overall, the Obama administration's approach to the Yemen conflict was characterised by a careful balancing act between assisting regional friends, attending to counterterrorism concerns, and pursuing a diplomatic resolution. The conflict's adverse humanitarian effects, the high number of civilian casualties, and the policy's slow progress towards a lasting settlement, however, presented difficulties and criticism (Fuller, 2017).

2.4 Trump's plan for responding to the Yemeni crisis:

The United States continued to support Yemen's war during the Trump administration, but with some noticeable adjustments to policy and strategy. Trump's Yemen strategy may be summarized as moving towards a more constrained direct military participation, increasing backing for Saudi Arabia, and putting more of an emphasis on containing Iranian influence in the area (Ahmadian, 2018). The lessening of American military participation in Yemen on a direct basis was one key change in Trump's foreign policy. The government reduced the number of drone attacks and other overt military operations it conducted against radical organizations like AQAP. It's crucial to remember that anti-terrorism operations against AQAP went on during this time (Macdonald, 2018).

The Saudi military intervention in Yemen has received much more support from the Trump administration. This includes giving the Saudi-led coalition more logistical support, information sharing, and expanded weaponry sales. In order to offset Iran's influence in the area, the administration wanted to expand its relationship with Saudi Arabia, which it saw as a crucial regional ally. However, because to worries over civilian losses from coalition bombings, the assistance was criticized (Byman, 2018). There were minimal diplomatic attempts to end the crisis during the Trump administration. The administration prioritized managing the humanitarian catastrophe and containing Iran's influence above finding a viable political settlement (Fishman & Brattberg, 2017). Although the United States did support UN-led peace negotiations and called for a ceasefire, nothing was accomplished in the way of a lasting political settlement (Malley, 2018).

Overall, Trump's approach to Yemen showed a change towards a more constrained direct military participation, more backing for Saudi Arabia, and a concentration on containing Iranian influence. For its probable role in the humanitarian situation and civilian deaths, the approach drew condemnation. The situation in Yemen is complicated and varied, and a number of entities are involved. As a result, any analysis must take into consideration the larger regional dynamics and problems at play (Diwan et al., 2018).

2.5 Transformative Change: Biden's Shift in Policy towards Resolving the Yemen Crisis

The Biden administration has prioritized diplomatic efforts, providing relief to those in need, and taking a more measured approach to military intervention in the Yemeni crisis (AlAlkim, 2021).

The Biden administration's statement that it will no longer back the Saudi-led coalition's offensive operations in Yemen was one of its most significant actions. "This conflict must be over. The US president made this statement during a speech at the State Department. "And to underscore our commitment, we're ending all American support for offensive operations in the war in Yemen, including relevant arm sales," he said (Herr, 2020). The approach also includes stopping pertinent arms sales and ceasing to fund aggressive airstrikes. The government tried to put less emphasis on the conflict's humanitarian effects and more emphasis on diplomatic attempts to find a political settlement (Czornik, 2022).

The Biden administration has reemphasized the value of diplomacy and collaboration with domestic and foreign allies. Tim Lenderking, a Special Envoy for Yemen selected by the government, is going to lead diplomatic efforts and prelaunch peace talks. Lenderking has a lot of knowledge of Yemen and the Gulf. He worked in the US embassy in Riyadh and served as the deputy assistant secretary of state for Gulf affairs (Sulk, 2021). In addition to aggressively promoting a statewide ceasefire, the reopening of ports and airports, and the distribution of humanitarian relief to all regions of Yemen, the U.S. has been a strong supporter of the peace process being managed by the UN (AlAlkim, 2021). The Biden administration hopes to foster a climate that encourages all sides to the dispute to engage in fruitful discussions by giving diplomatic efforts top priority. This strategy acknowledges the necessity of a political resolution for long-term stability and the resolution of the humanitarian situation in Yemen. It highlights the value of international collaboration and participation in addressing the intricate dynamics of the Yemeni crisis (Shay, 2022).

The Biden administration's expanded humanitarian aid to Yemen demonstrates its dedication to easing the terrible conditions the Yemeni people are experiencing as a result of the prolonged conflict. The United States donated more than \$191 million in early 2021 to support different crucial regions after realizing the urgent need for assistance. With the help of this money, urgent issues have been addressed, such as supplying food to fight rampant hunger and malnutrition. To help healthcare facilities deal with the daunting task of treating the ill and injured, medical supplies have also been supplied (Bano, 2023). In addition to providing housing for displaced populations, the relief package also includes other essential assistance such as access to

clean water and sanitary facilities. In order to coordinate efforts and strengthen the impact of humanitarian relief in Yemen, the Biden administration has furthermore worked closely with foreign partners and organizations. The U.S. wants to make sure that aid gets to people who need it the most effectively and efficiently through cooperating with the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, and regional partners (Kaussler & Grant, 2022).

3.0 Methodology

Review whatever of the scholarly articles, studies, and expert analyses that have been written about the Yemen crisis. This will give the reader a foundational understanding of the conflict's historical context, earlier American policy, and present-day developments. Additionally, obtain pertinent data and information from dependable sources, such as news stories, think tanks, international organizations, and government papers. Statistics on civilian deaths, humanitarian crises, US military engagement, diplomatic initiatives, and international responses should all be part of this data. Analyze the effects of a few particular occurrences or events during each administration's time in office on the Yemen war. The escalation of hostilities, peace talks, foreign interventions, and the involvement of regional powers might all fall under this category. Additionally, assess the success of Biden's policy change in ending the fighting in Yemen. Examine the possible effects of giving diplomatic efforts top priority, stopping assistance for offensive operations, designating a special ambassador, and increasing humanitarian supplies. Think on the shortcomings, drawbacks, and obstacles of the new strategy.

Examine the contributions and viewpoints of important parties to the Yemeni war, such as Saudi Arabia, the Houthi rebels, the Yemeni government, regional and international organizations, and the Houthi rebels. Examine their motives, interests, and attitudes in light of the change in US policy. Discuss Yemen's chances for a peaceful conclusion and any foreseeable difficulties. Take into account how regional dynamics, outside players, and the willingness of all sides to have meaningful discourse all play a role. Sum up the study's results while underlining the radical impact Biden's change in strategy has had on settling the Yemen crisis. In order to find a lasting solution, emphasize the significance of ongoing diplomatic efforts, humanitarian assistance, and coordination among all players.

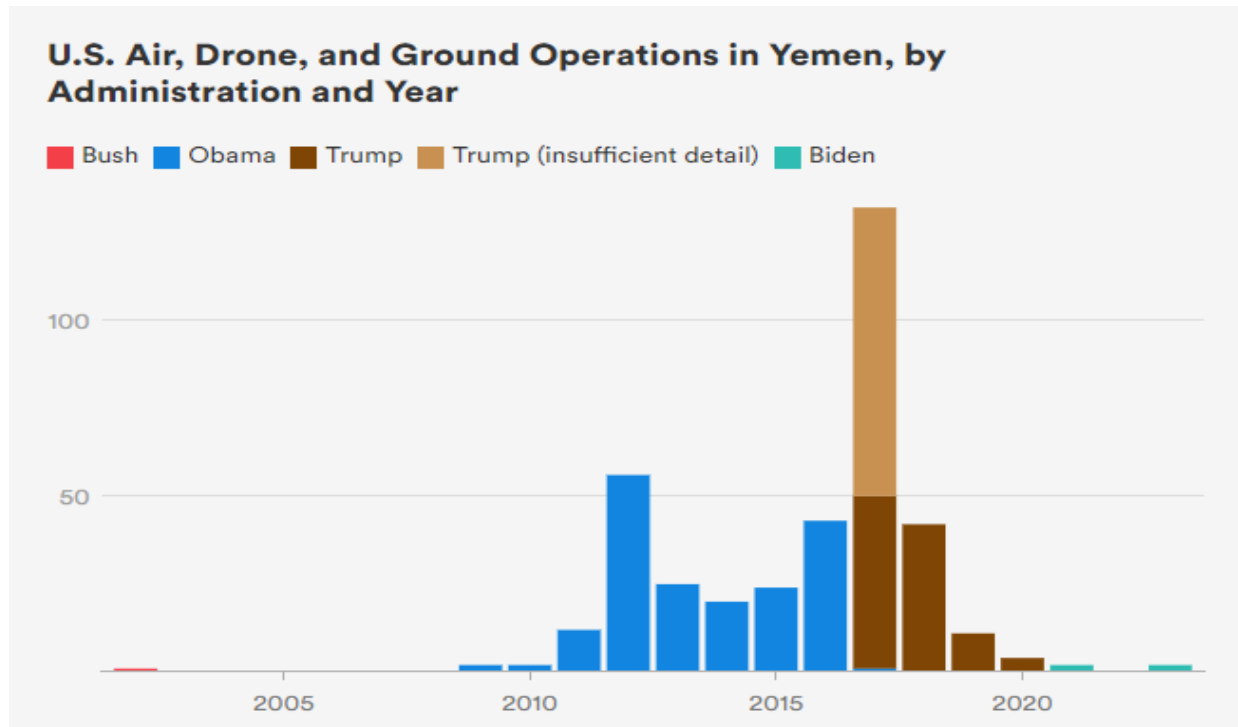
4.0 Analysis of Biden policy:

President Joe Biden of the United States has signalled a significant shift away from supporting Saudi Arabia's goals with his announcement to stop supporting military action and his plan to reverse the Trump administration's designation of the Houthi rebels as a terror organisation, even though it may not put an end to the crisis in Yemen. Many Yemeni activists applauded the Biden administration's decision as a potential resolution to the conflict, while some analysts expressed concern about how the shift in foreign policy will be implemented in reality. "Unquestionably, US support for the conflict won't end right now. A rather delicate balance needs to be struck in order to find a peace plan that armed political factions, local groups, and civil

society can all embrace. Not at all straightforward, wrote Crisis Group senior Yemen specialist Peter Salisbury in a tweet.

However, skeptics think the strategy could not succeed. The US stance, according to the Washington Centre for Yemen Studies' (WCYS) assessment, ultimately means cutting off backing for the Arab coalition against the Iran-backed Houthis. However, we must also keep up the battle against terrorists who pose a threat to America, such as Al Qaeda and Daesh/ISIS. The center said, however, that the strategy allowed room for uncertainty over the specifics of aiding Saudi Arabia's defense. According to Annelle Sheline, a research fellow at the Quincy Institute for Responsible Statecraft, *the intention behind the ambiguity was to appease Saudi Arabia by providing assurances that its defenses will be supported while providing Iran with a carrot before talks on Iran's rejoining the nuclear deal*. Furthermore, the World Health Organization reports that the humanitarian catastrophe in Yemen is not at all improving but rather becoming worse on a daily basis.

In Yemen, there are 12.9 million people in need of immediate humanitarian treatment, and 540,000 children under five are severely malnourished. The World Health Organisation (WHO) said the frail health system is overworked and on the verge of collapsing in response to the severe health scenario. Yemen ranks third among the nation's most susceptible to climate change and least prepared for climate shocks, after South Sudan and Somalia, with an *INFORM Climate Change Risk Index* for 2022 of 8.1. All of these facts demonstrate that the humanitarian aid provided by the Biden administration is insufficient to end the ongoing Yemeni conflict.



In 2017, U.S. Central Command said it conducted more than 131 air strikes in Yemen, strikes listed as “insufficient details” represent those strikes that account for those numbers, where New America was unable to identify specific location and data information.

Source: The New America Report

4.1 Saudi role under investigation in tern of U.S Saudi relation

The murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi in 2018, domestic repression and imprisonment of political dissidents, and Saudi involvement in the humanitarian crisis in Yemen are just a few of the reasons why it is becoming clear that the US relationship with Saudi Arabia is under close scrutiny under the Biden administration. US Senator Chris Murphy, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has argued for a "reset" of US-Gulf relations as part of efforts to resolve Saudi human rights complaints. Elisa Catalano Ewers, an adjunct senior fellow at the Centre for New American Security, claims that the Biden administration's decision on Yemen shows that it is acting in line with its "principled foreign policy instincts" and displaying a willingness to engage in challenging, frank discussions.

5.0 Discussion

The Biden administration's strategy towards Yemen focused mostly on diplomacy and humanitarian issues. The administration aimed to strengthen diplomatic engagement with regional and international partners while highlighting the necessity of a political resolution to the crisis. This includes collaborating with the UN and supporting multinational initiatives to forge a cease-fire and a peace accord. During his presidential campaign, Joe Biden pledged to review the US relationship with Saudi Arabia and confront its role in the conflict in Yemen. He denounced the military action of the Saudi-led coalition, which has resulted in numerous civilian casualties and a severe humanitarian crisis in Yemen. The United States will no longer support offensive operations, and Biden promised to approach the situation with greater caution and diplomacy. However, Biden's choices with regard to Yemen do not differ from those made by earlier administrations; rather, they are merely a part of the slow shift made by the US from providing direct support to one of the combatants to attempting to mediate the conflict.

In accordance with these promises, The Biden administration took a number of first measures in February 2021 like the categorization of the Houthi rebels in Yemen as a foreign terrorist organization was revoked. This action was taken in an effort to allay worries that the designation may make it more difficult to provide humanitarian goods and exacerbate the already grave situation on the ground. The Biden administration also declared a halt to American assistance for offensive operations in Yemen, including the supply of logistical support for coalition bombings commanded by Saudi Arabia. The previous administration had supported Saudi Arabia's military campaign more vehemently before this policy change.

5.1 How US “Reset policy” will impact Yemen’s geopolitical scenario

However, the effectiveness of these strategies of U.S to pacify the Yemen conflict is debatable. On one hand, where this policy shift has opened the new ways of consolidation among confronting parties, the balance of power among these parties also disturbed significantly as Houthis are expecting to fetch significant margin on the ground of settlement and anchorage in country. Many Yemenis who do not share the Houthis' exclusive genealogical beliefs, which give the sayyids or descendants of the Prophet Mohammed—priority, are subject to extreme violence because of this. They are unlikely to change their worldview because they need a story of ongoing revolution to support the sayyids' authority over the 90 to 95 percent of the remaining people. As more extremist parts of the movement acquire power, as is sometimes the case during violent conflict, the Houthis progressively abuse women's rights. The Houthis, meanwhile, have only become more powerful as a result of U.S. involvement in the conflict against them.

Some Yemeni scholars believe that the Houthis will gain control as a result of the withdrawal of American, Saudi, and Emirati military forces. They fear that either more people will die or the Houthis would be able to consolidate their control without any challenge. Yemeni expert Ibrahim Jalal of the Middle East Institute noted that if regional actors left the region, as they need to do, there may be renewed carnage in the south and the east as well as growing internal unrest in Houthi-held regions. Al-Jawf, Hajjah, and Sana'a's Bani Hushaish have already displayed sporadic but increasing acts of resistance. In a comprehensive policy brief for the European Council on Foreign Relations, Yemen specialist Helen Lackner explained how the war has deepened political and socioeconomic fragmentation. "Saudi Arabia and the UAE may soon reduce their military interference in Yemen," she added. "However, their withdrawal could expose divisions in both government and Houthi areas." While years of war have exacerbated physical, religious, and historical faultlines, as warfare usually does, the Houthis have stoked sectarian tensions on purpose.

As the battle drags on, the Houthis are likely to become more repressive and religious. Without assistance from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States, Houthi cruelty may inflame the populace they control. They will be held accountable for the bloodshed they have inflicted on the people they are in charge of if the Houthis are allowed to reign.

5.2 Need of pragmatic endeavors to counter humanitarian crisis

Now, question arises regarding the priorities of US in soothing the Yemen conflict and need of strategic acumen. The United States should support more humanitarian and development aid in addition to ending its military support for Saudi Arabia's operations in Yemen. Nadwa al-Dawsari, a Yemen scholar and non-resident fellow at the Middle East Institute, argues against a settlement with the Houthis and claims that the US should instead focus on aid:

"The United States and the international community should concentrate on lessening the impact of the conflict on civilians and critical infrastructure by enhancing development aid, rather

than exerting influence to rush a deal that may primarily benefit the Houthis at the expense of the entire country."

Increasing development aid is one of the most apparent ways the US can help Yemeni people experience less misery. At the beginning of last year, two-thirds of the UN's humanitarian activities in Yemen had to be halted or scaled back due to a shortage of resources. From the perspective of American interests, more assistance would be beneficial in order to fight the broad anti-American attitude brought on by American backing for Saudi bombings as well as years of American drone operations. If American policy is motivated by Saudi security, then Washington should convince Riyadh to support Yemen's development as well. This is crucial for Yemen's labor-intensive agriculture industry, which is essential to ensuring the country's food security.

5.3 Conclusion

A year after advocating a fresh approach, the Biden administration's progress in Yemen has been sporadic at best. President Biden has addressed some of the most pressing legal difficulties by ending direct offensive military support for the Saudi-led coalition's military operations in Yemen. The efforts to cut back on sales of "offensive weapons" and the ambiguity surrounding the term of "defensive weapon" raise questions about any continuing American aid to the Kingdom. The civil war in Yemen and the United States' on-going support for the Saudi government are concerning given the dire circumstances of the population, which has been decimated by war, the worst cholera outbreak in modern history, the COVID-19 epidemic, and now a blockade that has led to starvation in some areas of the country. When it appointed a senior career diplomat as Special Envoy for Yemen, the Biden administration made it plain that it planned to give the conflict's resolution top priority. To mobilize the entire force of the American government in favor of a peace agreement, the administration has struggled to win over regional governments. It's crucial to remember that there are several parties participating in the Yemeni conflict, and they all have distinct objectives. Only with the cooperation and engagement of several parties can a lasting solution be found. While the Biden administration's approach to Yemen is different from that of other administrations, moving towards a peaceful resolution will need ongoing diplomatic participation and efforts.

5.4 Implications of work

Government agencies in charge of foreign policy, diplomacy, and international relations can gain from understanding the historical context, policy initiatives, and changes in approach towards Yemen. These institutions and agencies can also benefit from the analysis and information provided in the aforementioned works on the Yemeni crisis and the policies of various administrations. They may use this information to guide their decision-making and assist develop upcoming Yemen-related plans. Additionally, humanitarian organizations operating in Yemen may learn more about the intricacies of the situation, the difficulties the Yemeni people experience,

and the effects of various policy trajectories. The creation of more efficient lobbying campaigns and programmes for humanitarian help can benefit from this knowledge.

The analysis may be used by academic institutions, research organizations, and think tanks that concentrate on international relations, conflict resolution, and humanitarian studies to investigate the Yemeni situation in further detail. It can provide as a starting point for in-depth investigation, analysis, and suggestions for policy regarding many facets of the conflict. NGOs working in Yemen or promoting Yemeni rights and interests can utilize the data to help their advocacy efforts, spread awareness of the situation, and suggest legislative reforms or other remedies to lessen Yemenis' suffering.

The information provided may be used by media outlets covering the Yemeni crisis to present accurate and thorough coverage of the event. It can assist reporters and journalists in developing a better understanding of the historical context, subtleties in policy, and current events, allowing them to present more educated and impartial coverage. Additionally, organisations working to mediate or facilitate peace negotiations in Yemen might get insight into prior policy attempts, difficulties, and triumphs from various governments. Their ideas and methods for promoting conversation and identifying a long-term political solution can be informed by this information. It's crucial to remember that the Yemeni crisis is a complicated and dynamic issue, and ongoing study and monitoring are required to remain up to date on the most recent events and policy adjustments.

5.5 Limitations of the work

There are several other facets of the Yemeni situation and Biden's policies that may be investigated in addition to those that have already discussed in study. Although Biden's increased humanitarian help to Yemen is briefly noted, further in-depth research can focus on the success of these initiatives, the difficulties in delivering aid, and the overall effect on easing the humanitarian catastrophe. This might involve evaluating the distribution of help on the ground, the cooperation with international organizations, and the degree to which it reaches the most vulnerable communities. Also, investigate throughout any modifications to the military assistance given to the Saudi-led coalition as well as how much the Biden administration has reduced arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Aside from that, discussion about how Biden's position on Yemen and its wider regional repercussions. Consider the conflict's impact and the role of regional nations like Iran. Determine how Biden's strategy may affect regional dynamics, alliances, and the continuing proxy war. While counterterrorism activities against organizations like AQAP, more research can investigate the efficacy of these initiatives under the Biden administration. Analyze the effects of emphasizing counterterrorism in Yemen and consider the possible repercussions of focusing on this issue at the expense of more general conflict resolution.

Examine the extent of global involvement and assistance in resolving the Yemeni situation under Biden's strategy. Analyze how regional parties and multinational organizations like the United Nations contribute to the facilitation of peace discussions. Analyze the likelihood of international cooperation in achieving a long-lasting political outcome. Investigate the public's assessment of Biden's Yemen strategy and how it has been covered in the media. Examine the stories, discussions, and disagreements surrounding American engagement in the conflict and the reaction to President Joe Biden's policy adjustments. By considering these additional dimensions, one can provide a more comprehensive analysis of the Yemeni crisis and the Biden administration's approach to the conflict.

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