

Abstract

This thesis investigates the specific impacts of U.S. involvement in the Yemen conflict on food security and healthcare access, alongside the broader implications for international security and stability. The central research question guiding this study is: *How has U.S. involvement in the Yemen war specifically impacted food security and healthcare access, and what are the broader implications for international security and stability?* Using a qualitative research design, this study analyzes data from primary sources, such as U.S. government documents and coalition communications, and secondary sources, including reports from international organizations and NGOs. The research is structured around five case studies: the blockade's impact on food security, airstrikes on civilian infrastructure, the collapse of the healthcare system, challenges in humanitarian aid access, and the Hodeidah offensive. These cases are examined through the lenses of humanitarian impact, legal and ethical considerations, and regional security implications. The theoretical frameworks employed—Just War Theory, Humanitarian Intervention, and International Humanitarian Law—provide a structured approach to assessing the morality and legality of U.S. actions in Yemen. Key findings reveal that U.S. involvement has exacerbated food insecurity and public health crises, led to the destruction of civilian infrastructure, and hindered humanitarian aid. These outcomes conflict with U.S. strategic objectives, highlighting contradictions and ethical challenges in foreign policy. The thesis calls for a more coherent and ethically consistent approach to U.S. foreign policy, emphasizing the need for adherence to international humanitarian law and greater accountability in military interventions.