Policy Proposal

Student’s Name

Institution

Child Soldiers in the Yemen War

1. The war in Yemen broke out towards the close of 2014 when the former President Ali Abdullah Saleh mobilized the forces loyal to him and joined forces with the Houthi rebels to seize control of a large part of the country. In March the following year, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia formed launched a military operation against revolutionaries in an attempt to reinstate the current internationally recognized President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi. The conflict has seen the enlisting of child soldiers, mostly against their wish, which is a violation of child human rights. The Human Rights Watch found that child soldiers made about one-third of the combatants.

2. Recruiting children to fight in an unjustified war is a serious human rights issue and of personal interest. This is because the act sacrifices the lives of children for an unjust course, who still have their entire lives ahead of them. It deprives them of the right to education and choosing their preferred careers.

3. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted in 1966 and provided a range of rules that all countries are required to follow. Among these agreements include the forbidding of the recruitment of children below the age of 18 years into war operations. The United States Congress also passed the Child Soldiers Prevention Act in 2008 and amended it in 2018 to illegalize using child soldiers in wars. It also restricts security aid to governments that recruit children in military operations.

4. The organization that I will represent is Amnesty International. This is a worldwide movement that campaigns to stop human rights abuses.

5. The target policymaker is Samah Hadid, the Middle East Campaign Director of Amnesty International.

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