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**Question of:** The Situation in Yemen

**Submitted by:** Norway

**Co-submitted by:** China, Tunisia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

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The UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Reaffirming* the provisions of international humanitarian law, especially the 4th Geneva convention of 1949 and its additional protocols, concerning the immunity from attack of civilians, as well as objects and installations which do not constitute legitimate military targets,

*Noting with concern* the current situation in Yemen as mentioned in the Special Envoy for Yemen's briefing of 16th of March where they reaffirm Resolution 2564 (2021),

*Deeply concerned* that both sides in the war are committing war crimes, with the Saudi-led coalition preventing almost all humanitarian aid, which 24 million people in Yemen depend on, from reaching the country, and the Houthis taking or destroying part of the aid that does reach it,

*Bearing in mind* that this crisis has not been talked about by most of the media and news,

*Noting with deep concern* the risks that the pandemic can pose to a country without a functioning healthcare system,

1. Emphasizes the importance of implementing the ongoing actions of humanitarian aid perpetrated in the country by internationally recognized United Nations' sub-bodies such as but not limited to Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and NGOs by means which include:
  - a. supplying at place necessary food and medication for children, families and all the affected people in the area so that the percentage of the population suffering from famine decreases,
  - b. securing vaccine coverage for all children, opting for their immunization and decrease of the high children mortality rates,
  - c. reconstructing or temporarily replacing damaged buildings, hospitals and schools,
  - d. providing clean water, food and heating, as wished in UN Goals numbers 2, 3 and 6,
  - e. ensuring that there is an adequate quantity of COVID-19 vaccines available to the Yemenis with the view of reducing the negative impact of the pandemic upon healthcare services; (Norway)

2. Authorizes the formation of a conference with representatives of all parties involved with the aim of stopping the ongoing crisis, which will:
  - a. be held in Athens in order to make such conference un-biased and accessible for all sides,
  - b. be named “Athens Conference”, deriving from the city it will take place in,
  - c. be mediated by representatives of the United Nations and Special Envoy for Yemen,
  - d. be held once a month, in order to stay up-to-date and reach a possible end,
  - e. be recorded, for aims such as further analysis or investigations,
  - f. have the right of applying an arms embargo to maintain neutrality in the conflict; (Norway)
  
3. Urges the Saudi-led coalition to stop blocking humanitarian aid from Yemen so that the people can get aid if:
  - a. It is agreed that the Houthis will not destroy or take the aid and let it reach its intended location,
  - b. The aid does not contain weapons of any kind and is only ensuring the survival of civilians not involved in the conflict; (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
  
4. Suggests that Member States educate their public about this crisis by:
  - a. Giving the topic more attention on news channels so that it is broadcast to a wider audience,
  - b. Teaching about this topic in schools so that the younger generation knows about the crisis; (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
  
5. Invites all MEDCs to provide sufficient doses of Covid-19 vaccines for the Yemeni civilian population through the NGOs operating in the country; (China)
  
6. Invites all the Member States and the leaders of the Houthi rebels, the Gulf Cooperation Council and Democratic Republic of Yemen, which are related with the sale of arms to Houthi rebel groups, to organize periodic meetings every three months, ensuring that attendees will be armless before the meeting, during the meeting and after the meeting, with the aim of disbanding any kind of unregistered gun trades to the Houthis rebels and the internationally recognised country of People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen, in order to:
  - a. Prevent any kind of armed conflicts in the Yemen region and in the MENA region,
  - b. Quench further rebellions in the region and establish a middle part between the Sunnis and Shias while meeting the demands of the Arab Spring,
  - c. Discourage and disband all the foreign gun trades supported by MEDCs in the European Union and outside the European Union in order to suppress the foreign support to the unwanted conflicts,
  - d. Establish an international condemnation of the human rights to the UN organ of United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), that will be aiming to:

- i. Impose certain sanctions by the United Nations to the people and to the countries who force religious discrimination against the Shias and Sunnis that will be discussed during the meetings,
- ii. End the ongoing Islamophobia in the MENA region,
- iii. Discuss the concurrent supremacist actions and goals of Iran and Saudi Arabia considering their wills of gaining power in the MENA region and Yemen, therefore ignoring the rightful aims of the Arab Spring that focused on establishing peace in the Arab peninsula,
- iv. Extending the European Union's recovery plan of eradicating the problem and the pandemic of COVID-19 to the countries in the MENA region.  
(Tunisia)