

FORUM: Junior Security Council

QUESTION OF: The Yemen Crisis

MAIN-SUBMITTER: Delegate of The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

CO-SUBMITTED BY: China, Tunisia, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Russia

Emphasizing that 102,000 people have died from the Yemen Crisis so far, according to a 2019 UN Report due to causes of acute malnutrition, dehydration, and scarce amount of medicinal aid,

Concerned about the additional Cholera outbreak causing more reason for immediate attention,

Noting with concern that about 12 million children do not have food, water, and access to basic education, in addition to being used in the conflict at the young ages of 12 or 13,

Bearing in mind that coronavirus cases have been increasing rapidly because of the lack of basic equipment such as masks and gloves, let alone the safety measures that are needed to be followed,

Noting with satisfaction that the UN has been aiding the Yemenis by donating approximately \$2.6 billion to ensure that proper treatment is being held, in addition to the UNICEF that has been providing food, water, and other needs as well with a few other organizations,

Commending the International Rescue Committee, which provides lifesaving emergency aid, clean water, education, women's protection, and medical care to millions of people in Yemen,

Acknowledging the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) which distributes more than 100,000 metric tons of food at more than 5,000 points, reaching more than 8 million Yemenis,

Appreciating The World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), who have reached more than 300,000 people with cholera vaccines,

1. Urges to spread the news of the Yemen Crisis to create global awareness amongst the people, by methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. Publishing the news in online and offline media ,i.e. news websites, newspapers, and news channels to remind the people by:
 - i. Dedicated prime slots in channels to debate on the issue of Yemeni people, to keep everyone up to date and help remind them of the shocking statistics of the crisis,
 - ii. Mobilizing news reporters in all parts of Yemen to hold live interviews and show live footage of the Yemeni Crisis as it unfolds,
 - b. Encourage people and organizations to spread information about the calamity through social media sites;
2. Recommends engaging different factions of Yemen to bring consensus including:
 - a. Treaties or proposals that are proposed by the UN or other organizations through methods such as:
 - i. Recommending the temporary partition of Yemen into North and South Yemen as it was before to allow groups to settle tension of ruling over Yemen and cease fighting,
 - ii. Addressing the concerns of all the different groups to make sure all perspectives are considered;
3. Advocating for the international provision of shelter and refugee camps for victims with the availability of basic needs such as but not limited to:
 - a. Food,
 - b. Water,
 - c. Sanitization facilities (toilet/bathroom),
 - d. Access to medical facilities;
4. Seeking the advancement of education in Yemen through ways such as but not confined to:
 - a. Engaging with volunteer organizations to provide basic education to the children,
 - b. Creating communal harmony within students from different groups to create appropriate environment for learning,
 - c. Linking subjects to the struggles of students so that they can be more engaged whilst learning,
 - d. Initiating programs such as “Food for Education”, which will inspire students come to school;
5. Encourages all parties to work together and promote safe access for neutral and

impartial humanitarian organizations such as but not limited to:

- a. International Committee of the Red Cross,
 - b. Yemen Red Crescent Society,
 - c. World Food Programme,
 - d. UNICEF,
 - e. World Health Organization;
6. Calls for increased UN intervention in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Monitoring the ceasefire in the capital,
 - b. Providing security to aid convoys,
 - c. Holding all Member States accountable for breaches of human rights standards,
 - d. Increasing support of religious leaders/groups to prevent discrimination, hostility, and violence,
 - e. Establishing a world forum of religions and beliefs that would bring together an equal representation of religious leaders,
 - f. Encouraging Saudi Arabia to correct its war policies and priorities in Yemen;
7. Further Requests to ensure that enough funds are available to initiate and continue all the above mentioned initiatives, and salaries of all involved workers are paid so that essential services can continue to run:
- a. Initiate a world wide donation drive to encourage people to donate money for the Yemen Crisis,
 - b. Developed nations to come forward in rebuilding Yemen,
 - c. Percentage of taxes earned donated to Yemen for supply purchases (nations that can afford to),
 - d. Encourage first world nations to send monthly food and clothing supplies towards Yemen;
8. Requests the elaboration of freezing the fighting period during negotiations thus spreading awareness among all groups about the consequences of the war in methods such as:
- a. Agreement on ceasefire (temporarily stopping the war) and making all groups aware of the loss and misery it caused in their life and their loved ones,
 - b. Work closely with the government and humanitarian partners at all levels to enhance coordination,
 - c. Elaborate memorials to remember those lives who were lost to create mindfulness within the groups.