

FORUM: United Nations Security Council

QUESTION OF: Fostering inclusive peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction within Yemen's conflict zones

SUBMITTED BY: United Arab Emirates

CO-SUBMITTERS: Canada, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, United Kingdom

THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL,

Fully aware of the humanitarian crisis elongating in Yemen for the last decade,

Deeply Concerned about the vulnerability Yemeni civilians are exposed due to continuing conflicts within civilian areas,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievements for all people and all nations,

Acknowledging the violence minorities, such as women and children, are exposed to,

Expressing its appreciation to the member nations taking action to protect civilian lives,

Fully believing aerial campaigns to cease the Houthis are unsustainable and inefficient,

Emphasizing the financial crisis Yemen is facing due to the lack of resources such as safe drinking water and dependable sanitation facilities,

1. Initiates United Nations Mission to Safeguard and De-escalate Tension in the Red Sea (UNMSDRS) which would include contents such as but not limited to:
 - a. Providing military aid to Yemen's official government, by:
 - i. authorising the deployment of a maximum of 3000 peacekeepers under the recommendation of the UNMSDRS,
 - ii. initiating volunteer programme to gather up to 3000 additional civilian supporters to support the Yemeni government militarily
 - iii. only utilising the peacekeepers for assisting humanitarian aid delivery to combat attacks against aid delivery;
 - b. Conducting missions under the United Nations Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) given that they need military aid for mission purposes,
2. Commits to provide humanitarian aid to the victims of the Yemen conflicts in materialistic, physical, and psychological terms, which can be accomplished by utilizing each nation's expert facilities, and resources in abundance such as:
 - a. supplying aids for the psychological recovery of adolescents conscripted as child soldiers during the conflict through:

- i. deploying psychiatrists and infrastructures for the mental health care system,
 - ii. providing opportunities for the re-education of former child soldiers through vocational training for sustainable post-conflict reconstruction,
 - iii. encouraging socially isolated and stigmatized child soldiers after the war to reintegrate into near social communities through reunification programs;
 - b. assisting Yemeni refugees displaced in Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Djibouti by providing essential goods, and protection from crime through measures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. providing basic housing,
 - ii. deploying a certain number of police force/inspectors to ensure basic safety and protection from gender-based violence, economic exploitation, and detention in poor humanitarian conditions,
 - iii. disposing of medical staff to provide protection from the significant risks of disease transmission;
 - c. providing support for women who have been victimized in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - i. investing medical workforce and facilities into the reproductive health care system,
 - ii. providing medical and financial support for victims of sexual abuse and gender-based violence in order to enhance their quality of life;
3. Decides to provide aid, funding, and investment to recover the Yemen economy and stimulate sustainable economic growth to circumvent future crises, in ways such as, but not limited to:
- a. encouraging member nations to provide financial assistance through measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. providing short-term support for peacebuilding through direct financial aid,
 - ii. promoting sustainable post-conflict reconstruction through infrastructure rebuilding, job creation programs, and capacity-building initiatives;
 - b. integrating Yemen into the global economy and facilitating international trade by:
 - i. encouraging international investment in post-conflict zones' key sectors including, but not limited to, energy and healthcare,
 - ii. incorporating Yemen into international trade organizations and facilitating long-term trading relationships with other countries;
 - c. promoting the transformation of Yemen's economic structure towards a sustainable path by:
 - i. regulating quota policies to deter farmers from excessive khat farming,
 - ii. supporting the search and extraction of oil resources located in Yemen;

4. Highly suggests the UN member nations support solving the severe humanitarian crisis resulting in high casualty rates, from lacking medical supplies and the growing poverty rate, in order to ensure the basic rights of Yemenis in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. providing medical support through:
 - i. encouraging member nations to provide frontline medical support and medical equipments for the injured, vulnerable, and sick,
 - ii. involving NGOs like Doctors Without Borders to effectively monitor and manage the healthcare infrastructure in Yemen,
 - iii. providing clean water and soap to keep themselves safe;
 - b. devising methods to resolve the ongoing poverty in Yemen by:
 - i. working in relation with non-governmental organizations such as the World Food Programme(WFP) to effectively distribute nutritional support for the Yemeni population,
 - ii. conducting fundraisers with world organizations such as UNICEF to encourage individuals to active donation to support the Yemenis' fight against poverty;

5. Requests all the UN nations to help mediate the diplomatic and military conflicts in Yemen to stop the losses of infrastructures and people such as:

- a. building infrastructures under the support of nations with relevant technology such as Japan and Canada to:
 - i. ensure the lives of Yemenis, including hospitals and other shelters,
 - ii. facilitate reconstructing the infrastructure of post-conflict zones to restore their stability;
- b. preventing further casualties by:
 - i. involving in international treaties for the prevention of further human rights infringements,
 - ii. ensuring a just implementation of sanctions for abuse in human rights,
 - iii. conducting research on Yemen conflict zones to effectively monitor human rights abuses and provide support to the victims of violation;
- c. mediating the diplomatic and military conflicts in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. initiating regular discussions to promote a sustainable relationship and enhance long-term political commitments,
 - ii. urging the military to prioritize safeguarding the population without aligning with a specific faction;

6. Demands all countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council to cooperate with the resolution 2216, to stop Iranian weaponry exports to all subjects of sanctions in resolution 2216 by:

- a. patrolling the territorial waters of their countries to eradicate the illegal transactions of weapons that are used in the war,

- b. monitor of the cargo ships from possible attempts of piracy,
- c. striking sanctions against the country of origin of unauthorized weapon transportation;

7. Reaffirms its resolutions 1929(2010) and 2231(2015) and its efforts to sustain economic sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran in ways such as but not limited to:

- a) A boycott on all sales of Iranian-made military technology and arms
- b) A boycott on the importation of all of Iran's primary exports such as:
 - i) All petroleum and hydrocarbon products
 - ii) All agricultural products
 - iii) All manufactured products and financial services
- c) Utilising the 1737 Iran Sanctions Committee and the Sanctions Monitoring Committee to effectively implement listed sanctions

8. Condemns ignorance and violation of international humanitarian laws including the statute of Rome and the Universal Human Rights declaration that took place during the Yemeni civil war(2014) between the Republic of Yemen, the Ansar-Allah, as well as Southern Transitional Council