COMMITTEE: United Nations Security Council

TOPIC: On measures to suppress rising tensions in the Houthi-Saudi Arabian conflict in Yemen.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Deeply concerned for the millions that have been affected through direct armed conflict between the Houthi rebels and South Arabian military, as well as the humanitarian crisis that continues to exist in Yemen,

Bearing in mind that those who bear the brunt of Yemen’s humanitarian crisis are females, with over three quarters of all displaced people being females and underaged individuals,

Recognizing that the humanitarian crisis has led to a rapid deterioration of Yemen’s political structure, healthcare system, and economy,

Taking into account the reasons for the originations of this conflict, which are largely due to regional religious differences,

Having considered that a permanent resolution to the longstanding conflict is urgently needed in order to prevent further humanitarian casualties,

Deeply disturbed of the economic repercussions from the recent attacks made by the Houthi rebels on trade vessels in the Red Sea, and the rising tensions that have resulted from these attacks,

1. Urges the international community to bolster humanitarian resources for Yemen by:
   1. Recognizing India’s abundance in population and actively mobilizing its human resources, including medical professionals such as doctors and surgeons, to provide aid support through means such as:
      1. Effectively moving the aid support workforce through transportation provided by South Africa, in which it is a major industry,
      2. Initiating the use and cooperation with companies such as Transnet, one of the major transportation companies from South Africa, for such providence,
   2. Facilitating Yemen’s request for aid, emphasizing the importance of human resources due to India’s populous demographics, including the provision of military personnel, medical practitioners, and clinical specialists for direct assistance,
   3. Encouraging the mitigation of Yemen’s food shortage through:
      1. Enhancing local infrastructure,
      2. Improving food transportation and storage facilities,
      3. Strengthening its food self-sufficiency in the long run through providing support to agriculture and livestock sectors;
2. Proposes that global organizations support the Yemeni government by providing humanitarian aid to mitigate the suffering of civilians in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. The provision of medical aid which includes:
      1. Enlisting the help of the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide and send medics and volunteers with medical experience,
      2. Providing vaccines to reduce the risk of diseases such as cholera,
      3. Creation of temporary stations to provide medical attention for civilians,
      4. Promoting healthcare and bacteria campaigns,
   2. Offering food aid such as but not limited to:
      1. Increasing food security,
      2. Enlisting the help of organization such as World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to provide food to civilians,
   3. Requesting the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide education services such as but not limited to:
      1. Provide basic education for civilians,
      2. Subsidizing survival classes and general emergency courses,
      3. The creations of educational videos to not only educate civilians but also spread awareness,
   4. Employ the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to donate and send physical supplies to Yemen to aid in the rebuilding of infrastructures such as but not limited to:
      1. Hospitals and sanitation services,
      2. Water treatment facilities,
      3. Transportation networks such as roads and bridges,
      4. Schools and educations institutions;
3. Expects nations to find and use alternative methods that can alleviate the dangers of current tensions to minimize military confrontation with Houthis and avoid further escalations in conflict by:
   1. Discouraging nations in the use of over-excessive force as retaliation against Houthi attacks on red sea shipping to not jeopardize Saudi-Houthi negotiations and threaten regional peace, but rather take actions to protect red sea international shipping through ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Rerouting and pausing shipments to avoid danger zones by adjusting ship logistics planning on ITF agree-covered ships,
      2. Provide EU naval presence in the region to maximize maritime security for international commercial vessels,
      3. Gather nations with similar stances in the Red Sea Council to actively participate in discussion to devise potential measures to address and mediate the conflict,
   2. Further facilitating peace talks between the Saudis, Houthis, and other third parties in order to secure a safe road toward peace agreements to support regional security and suppress rising tensions in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Creating and sharing roadmaps for peace with the negotiations being carried out under UN mediation and auspices,
      2. Encouraging both sides to make public statements supporting peace and emphasizing their commitment to dialogue,
      3. Continuing economic and humanitarian aid Houthi controlled reasons, as well as prisoner exchanges as confidence-building measure;
4. Encourages all nations with available resources to provide aid in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Providing humanitarian aid in diverse ways which will alleviate current struggles in Yemen for citizens, government personnel and different groups currently residing in Yemen in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Providing staple foods for the struggling citizens who do not have the capabilities of gaining it themselves,
      2. Supplying shelter for those who lack or have lost it due to the conflict,
      3. Contributing medical supplies, staff, and suitable locations for medical practice,
      4. Providing educators for Yemeni citizens who have not received proper educations,
      5. Improving the current water quality in Yemen by providing water filters,
   2. Sending economic aid to Yemen to support them in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Calling all MEDC’s to provide economic aid to Yemen either through government relations or the UN,
      2. Urging nations both in the UN Unions related to Yemen to lift current sanctions as to promote development in the lcoal economy more rapidly,
      3. Establish online funding platforms to collect donation for Yemen to reconstruct infrastructures and facilities,
      4. Better economic stabilization by improving legislative authority, in way such as improving tax collection and lowering tax rates;
5. Affirms nations to abide the limitations of direct military intervention to reduce foreign influences that increase the extent of the conflict in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. indirect military intervention that focuses on assistance through supplying and provision in such ways but not limited to:
      1. Reconstruct infrastructures of transportation for supplies,
      2. Offer regional dynamics and military intelligence,
      3. Assist on increasing military capabilities, and organizational development,
   2. Strictly prohibit direct military intervention through implementing international law in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Customary international law prohibiting direct military intervention in the affairs of another state,
      2. International humanitarian law distinguishing between international and non-international armed conflicts;
6. Endorses nations to raise awareness of the current situation on Yemen regarding the humanitarian crisis to gather global support and assistance from nations in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Utilization of the media to disseminate information that is unseen from the world in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Interviews with Yemeni civilians that have experienced war crimes including sexual abuse, torture, and kidnapping,
      2. Documentary records of the severe environment that Yemeni civilians face under poverty, health inequalities, and displacement,
   2. Creating a public advertisement that focuses on the need of support towards Yemeni civilians in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Forming social media advertisements targeting people with technological advances to inform them of the need for assistance in humanitarian aid,
      2. Form paper advertisements targeting people that do not have access to social media via devices.