



# ZABMUN X

RESOLVING DISPUTES | REACHING MILESTONES



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
(UNSC)

**TOPIC : YEMEN IN CRISIS : A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH**

# LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT



Honourable participants,

ZABMUN has been the crown jewel of SZABIST since the past ten years, and being the President of ZABMUN X, the honor of meeting the standards falls upon me.

ZABMUN has always been a conference par excellence and within this year's theme: Resolving Disputes | Reaching Milestones, we intend to go further than we ever have.

Our aim is to promote the art of diplomacy and creating dialogue about the important world issues.

This year, ZABMUN not only promises to provide you an exhilarating conference but it even promises you to provide extensive training sessions which would provide you the best quality debate.

It would be an immense pleasure to host your brilliant minds at the 10th conference.

Kind regards,

---

Syed Ahmer Hussain Qadri,  
President  
ZABMUN

# LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL



Greetings everyone!

My name is Syeda Romaiza Ibad and I am currently in my Junior Year, pursuing BSc in International Relations and Political Science. Being an advocate of debate, diplomacy and discourse, I am honoured to welcome the leaders of tomorrow to the 10th Edition of Szabist Model United Nations. ZABMUN is a conference built on proud traditions and a legacy of MUNs at SZABIST. This conference is a timely reminder of the succeeding generations that have dedicated their hard work, blood and sweat in making this conference exceptional.

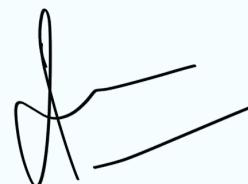
This year, we will be celebrating a Decade of Diplomacy with committees serving as 10 pillars, created with a blend of ambition, comprehensive concepts and internationally diverse topics, affirming high hopes of all. ZABMUN is modelled on open minds and fresh ideas where delegates are challenged and asked to represent national agendas or stands that they may personally disagree with. They will do so fairly and forcefully. This open-mindedness is the essence of successful diplomacy -- the ability to understand and analyse all positions, including those that they oppose.

As the Secretary-General of the conference, I recognize the value of having accomplished Committee Directors on board and how it contributes to making the conference a success and so, I have handpicked for you a mixture of ZABMUN Alumni and renowned Chairpersons from within the debating coterie, who have a profound knowledge and knack for Parliamentary discussions and debates.

I want this acceptance of differing viewpoints to clearly distinguish this conference from the rest. I believe it will prove crucial as delegates assume leadership roles in the twenty-first century. This year, the theme is quite simple: Resolving Disputes & Reaching Milestones. We want to harbour diversity and inculcate in our delegates the art of conflict resolution. I can assure all the delegates that by participating in this simulation and using this platform, these students can surely become better speakers. ZABMUN encourages each individual to trigger their analytical thinking skills, by stepping into the world of daily crisis and policy changes and enable their minds to interpret situations and suggest solutions.

Good luck to all those participating! Can't wait to see you all in December!

Kind regards,



Syeda Romaiza Ibad,  
Secretary General  
ZABMUN

# **TOPIC: YEMEN IN CRISIS: A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH**

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE:**

The United Nations Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, and the most powerful and respected of all; while other UN bodies have the limited authority of making recommendations to Member States, the UNSC is the only organ which holds the power to make absolute decisions that must be abided by. It has the paramount importance of wielding the mandate of maintaining international peace and security on a global level – Article 24 of the UN Charter defines the main responsibility of the body as “the maintenance of international peace and security”[1]. The Council has the power to investigate any kind of disputes that it believes could escalate to the extent of disrupting the peace. In these circumstances, the initial action of the Council is always to diffuse the situation through diplomatic measures; negotiation, mediation, and judicial settlement, among other measures that are recommended by the Council to the parties involved in the dispute[2]. To that end, the UNSC is responsible for maintaining political stability so as no threats emerge to peace and security. However, if hostilities do take place, the UNSC has the leading role to resolve the dispute. Alongside their powers to maintain international peace and security, the UN Security Council also has the authority of recommending the admission of new full member states to the United Nations, and also has the authority of recommending to the UN General Assembly the candidate for the election of a UN Secretary General. These powers are all subject to the Right to Veto of the five permanent members of the council.

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC:**

The ongoing clash in Yemen begets from a progression of events that chiefly began with the political challenges that were caused by the Arab Spring in 2011. It immediately swelled into an outfitted clash among the Houthis and the administration of then-President Saleh. There were fears that the effectively delicate nation could slip into full-scale common war. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), with the help of the five permanent members from the UN Security Council and the European Union, ventured in to handle an assertion that included early presidential elections in 2012 and a progress plan following the decisions.

In February 2012, President Saleh's legislature was constrained, under developing international pressures, to hand over capacity to an interim government headed by President Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi, Saleh's previous representative. As a component of the transition plan, the UN worked with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to unite the Yemen government, key political groups and common society delegates in a tranquil discourse, the National Dialog Conference, under the protection of the GCC Initiative what's more, its Implementation Mechanism.

The National Dialog Conference brought about an Outcome Document that incorporated another government structure for the nation. In view of standards of majority rules system, the guideline of law, parallel citizenship, a 30 % portrayal for ladies at all dimensions of government and a fortified voice for youth.[1]A draft constitution was taken a shot at until January 2015[2]. Troubled with the results of the discourse and the arrangements of President Hadi, the Houthis and previous President Saleh made a coalition to expel President Hadi from power. This is the premise of the current clash.

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/uncharter/chapterv/index.html>

[1]<http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/>

## CHAIN OF EVENTS (TIMELINE):

- **2011 November** President Saleh agrees to hand over power to his deputy, Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi.  
Unity government including prime minister from opposition formed.
- **2012 February** Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi inaugurated as president after uncontested elections.
- **2012 September** Defence Minister Muhammad Nasir Ahmad survives car bomb attack in Sanaa that kills 11 people, a day after local al-Qaeda deputy head Said alShihri is reportedly dead in the south.
- **2012 November** A Saudi diplomat and his bodyguard are shot dead in Sanaa. Security officials say the assailants, who opened fire on the diplomat's convoy, were dressed in police uniforms
- **2014 January** National Dialogue Conference winds up after ten months of deliberation, agreeing a document on which the new constitution will be based.
- **2014 February** Presidential panel gives approval for Yemen to become a federation of six regions as part of its political transition.
- **2014 July** Tribesmen blow up the country's largest oil pipeline, disrupting supplies from the interior to a Red Sea export terminal.
- **2014 August** President Hadi sacks his cabinet and overturns a controversial fuel price rise following two weeks of anti-government protests in which Houthi rebels are heavily involved.
- **2014 September** Houthi rebels take control of most of the capital city Sanaa.
- **2015 January** Houthis reject draft constitution proposed by government.
- **2015 February** Houthis appoint presidential council to replace President Hadi, who flees to Aden southern stronghold.
- **2015 March** Islamic State carries out its first major attacks in Yemen - two suicide bombings targeting Shia mosques in Sanaa in which 137 people are killed. Houthi rebels start to advance towards southern Yemen. President Hadi flees Aden. Saudi-led coalition of Gulf Arab states launches air strikes against Houthi targets and imposes naval blockade.
- **2015 June** Leader of Al-Qaeda in Arabian Peninsula, Nasser al-Wuhayshi, killed in US drone strike in Yemen.
- **2015 September** President Hadi returns to Aden after Saudi-backed government forces recapture the port city from Houthi forces and launch advance on Aden.

## CHAIN OF EVENTS (TIMELINE):

---

- **2016 April** Start of UN-sponsored talks between the government on one side, and Houthis and former President Saleh's General People's Congress (GPC) on the other
- **2016 May-June.** Islamic State claims responsibility for a number of attacks, including a suicide car bombing that killed at least 40 army recruits in Aden
- **2016 September** President Hadi fired the governor of Yemen's central bank and announced that he was moving the bank to his temporary capital in Aden from its current location in Houthi-controlled Sanaa. The move is an attempt to financially strangle the Houthi/Saleh movement and is likely to cause a further escalation of violence. The central bank was already on the verge of collapse and the fear is that this will precipitate the economic collapse of the whole country, inducing more wide-spread famine.
- **2016 October.** The Houthi/Saleh forces fired on a UAE vessel in the Red Sea near the Bab el-Mandeb Strait.
- **2016 October**
  - > **2 October:** The Houthi/Saleh forces announced they were establishing a rival government of 'national salvation' in Sanaa.
  - > **8 October:** A Saudi air strike on the funeral of the father of a Houthi ally in Sanaa killed at least 140 people and injured over 500. Among the dead were a number of the country's political, tribal and military elite, many of whom were proponents of peace. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called for an investigation and the strike was heavily criticised by Saudi Arabia's allies.
  - > **9 October:** Two missiles were fired from Houthi-controlled areas at a US Navy destroyer near the Bab el-Mandeb Strait. The Houthis denied carrying out the attack.
  - > **12 October:** Another missile was launched at the same US destroyer.
  - > **13 October:** The US launched cruise missile strikes against three radar stations in the Houthi-controlled area from which the missiles targeting the US destroyer had originated. This was the first direct US military action against the Houthis, but the US played down the action, saying they took out the radar stations to protect US military ships and personnel.

---

[1] <https://osesgy.unmissions.org/national-dialogue-conference>

[1] [http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/YE\\_111205\\_Agreement%20on%20the%20implementation%20mechanism%20for%20the%20transition.pdf](http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/YE_111205_Agreement%20on%20the%20implementation%20mechanism%20for%20the%20transition.pdf)

UN Special Envoy for Yemen, Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, announced a 72-hour truce beginning at midnight on 20 October, following calls from the US, the EU and the UN. The truce was invited as a chance to give help to a portion of the 21.2 million individuals needing assistance the nation over. All gatherings acknowledged this time of truce, which was liable to recharging. The UN Special Envoy for Yemen landed in Sanaa the day after the truce finished to attempt to arrange a reestablishment with the two sides.

There had been breaches all through the 72-hour time span and all gatherings dismissed the UN's attempts at a restoration, each rebuking the opposite side for the infringement of the truce. It had been trusted that this most recent truce, the 6th since March 2015, would ready them towards further harmonious transactions. The two sides have said they are available to arrangements on a fundamental level, yet refer to the activities of the other as a boundary. UN-driven peace transactions disbanded towards the beginning of August 2016 after three long stretches of Talks in Kuwait.

On 25 August US Secretary of State John Kerry reported that the US, the UK, Saudi Arabia and the UAE had concurred with the UN Special Envoy for Yemen to restart transactions for a settlement that would incorporate a withdrawal of the Houthi/Saleh powers from Sanaa, the arrangement of a solidarity government, and the decommissioning of overwhelming weapons. The recommendations incorporated a 72-hour truce, which the Houthis said they would acknowledge if Saudi Arabia halted the flying besieging effort and lifted the maritime bar. Saudi Arabia did not. Since then, no concrete progress has been made on this proposition. When the most recent Peace Talks breakdown, brutality gradually escalated.

Houthi powers kept on terminating rockets into Saudi Arabia and dispatch cross-fringe ground strikes. US ramble assaults against al-Qaeda aggressors in the south of the nation proceeded. In another turn of events, a United Arab Emirates (UAE) vessel and a US naval force destroyer were focused by rockets close to the key Bab el-Mandeb Strait. The Strait is a noteworthy universal exchange course, which sees a huge number of barrels of oil go through it every day. The security of this exchange course is of vital significance for provincial and worldwide partners.

# MAIN ACTORS:

---

## Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC):

The GCC, contained Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar up until this point has guaranteed to encourage helpful guide into Yemen. Most individuals from the gathering likewise take an interest in the Saudi-driven mediation, except for Oman, and Qatar as of late has ceased its help of the alliance after its conciliatory emergency in 2017. The UN has consented to collaborate with the GCC to supervise the progress to political dependability and uphold the arms ban on revolutionaries in Yemen, to a degree supporting the Saudi-driven intercession in Yemen[1].

## Saudi Arabia & Coalition:

Saudi Arabia is a noteworthy contentious, has straightforwardly driven the air and maritime military intercession in Yemen since 2015. Their alliance of part states engaged with the shelling effort incorporates contenders from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, U.A.E., Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar (the last just until 2017), with Egypt additionally taking part in a maritime mediation. The United States has additionally upheld the Saudi intercession by sharing insight of military tasks of Houthi targets. Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia have all enabled the alliance to utilize their airspace and maritime domains for military purposes. The alliance has been blamed for purposefully focusing on regular folks and adding to the helpful emergency through the barricade and decimation of framework. The alliance underpins Hadi's legislature. Saudi Arabia asserts that the mediation is to stop Iranian impact from spreading into the Arabian Peninsula and they blame Iran for supporting the Houthi rebels. They are additionally one of the biggest supporters of compassionate guide into Yemen since before the common war also, now amid it. Their mediation is to a degree upheld by UN Resolution 2216, as they guarantee to hold the air and ocean barricade to uphold the arms ban on Yemen.

## The Houthis:

The Houthi rebels, authoritatively named as Ansar Allah, are a larger part Shia bunch began from the north of Yemen, professing to guard the interests of the Zaidi individuals and censuring the legislature for overlooking the interests of poorer locales in the nation, for example, their country. The uprising started in 2004 amid Saleh's administration, and at the time the administration figured out how to arrange harmony after the passing of al-Houthi. They built up themselves as a risk amid the 2011 challenges when they caught the city of Sa'dah and set up authority over the whole Sadah governorate. From that point forward they have taken over the capital city of Sana'a in 2014, set up the Supreme Political Council (SPC) as an administration body in 2016, and starting at 2018 possess a large portion of the encompassing locale of Sana'a and the north of the nation. They were initially aligned with the master Saleh powers however since the death of Saleh in December fourth of 2017 the coalition has separated.

## Al-Qaeda in Yemen:

Al-Qaeda has been available in Yemen since mid 2000s with American powers more than once focusing on AlQaeda sorted out tasks in Yemen. When the Civil War broke out in 2015, Al-Qaeda figured out how to utilize the perplexity made by the contention and catch the city of Mukalla, and has utilized the city as its base of activities. The city has since been recovered by Hadi powers in 2016, anyway pockets of Al-Qaeda powers still exist and are dynamic members in the contention. The fear based oppressor association is one of the fundamental worries in the contention because of their utilization of dread strategies and common radicalist philosophy. So far Al Qaeda has focused on the two sides in shelling efforts and open clash, and is a genuine risk to the security of the locale.

---

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2014\(2011\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2014(2011))

## **INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT:**

### **United Kingdom:**

The British powers are engaged with military preparing and in giving specialized help, exactness guided weapons and insight data to Saudi Arabia and different individuals from the alliance. Amid 2015 just, the British government endorsed \$4 billion worth of weapons deals to Saudi Arabia.

### **Iran:**

In March 2017, Reuters distributed a restrictive story in which it referred to local and Western sources as saying that Iran was sending "propelled weapons and military counselors" to Yemen to help the Houthis. Sources asserted Iran has ventured up its association in the common war in the course of the most recent couple of months, and an Iranian authority guaranteed that Qasem Soleimani talked about approaches to "engage" Houthis at a gathering in Tehran in February, 2017.

### **United States of America:**

The US gives weapons and military help to the alliance, with roughly 20 billions of dollars in weapons deal with Saudi Arabia amid 2015. Shockingly, no open definite informations are accessible about the United States contribution.

### **European Union:**

In April 2017 the European Union approached its part and partners for the expulsion of any snag forestalling philanthropic help with Yemen. In September of that year, it reaffirmed the position embraced in February 2016, calling its part state to suspend weapons deal with Saudi Arabia, forcing an "EU arms embargo" on the country. The endeavors of Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, Ireland, and Luxembourg, effectively prompted the production of a universal examination lead by the UNHRC.

# HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN YEMEN:

## **Recreation of child soldiers:**

According to UNICEF, approximately a third of the fighters from various regional groups are children. Houthi forces, government and pro-government forces, and other armed groups have used child soldiers, an estimated one-third of the fighters in Yemen. By August 2017, the UN had documented 1,702 cases of child recruitment since March 2015, 67 percent of which were attributable to Houthi-Saleh forces. About 100 were younger than 15. Under Yemeni law, 18 is the minimum age for military service. In 2014, Yemen signed a UN action plan to end the use of child soldiers. Due to the conflict and without an effective government in place, the action plan has not been implemented.

## **Illegal detention practices:**

Documented cases in Sana'a and Marib of civilians being detained solely to be used as leverage in future prisoner exchanges, which amounts to hostage-taking and violates any international humanitarian law.

## **Illegal arrest practices:**

In Sana'a and other areas they controlled, the Houthis and their allies continued to arbitrarily arrest and detain critics and opponents as well as journalists, private individuals, human rights defenders and members of the Baha'i community, subjecting scores to enforced disappearance.

## **Use of propaganda practices:**

The Houthis and their allies in Ta'iz, Aden and Sana'a, waged a campaign against journalists and human rights defenders, curtailing freedom of expression in areas under their de facto administration.

## **Press Censorship:**

The Houthis and allied forces continued to hold at least nine journalists without charge; they had been arbitrarily detained for more than two years. Meanwhile in Aden and Ta'iz, armed groups and security forces assassinated, harassed, intimidated, detained and in some cases tortured human rights defenders and journalists, forcing some to exercise self-censorship and others to flee Yemen.

## **Civilian attack:**

In March 2017, a helicopter attacked a boat carrying 146 Somali migrants and refugees off the coast of the port city of Hodeidah, killing 42 civilians and injuring 34 others. Another attack in August on a residential neighborhood in southern Sana'a killed 16 civilians and injured 17 others, the majority of whom were children.

# HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN YEMEN:

## **Use of imprecise munitions:**

The use of imprecise munitions by the Coalition forces in some attacks, including large bombs with a wide impact radius, have caused more devastating casualties and destruction beyond their immediate strike location.

## **Use of cluster munitions:**

Human Rights Watch has documented the Saudi-led coalition using six types of widely banned cluster munitions, including those produced in the US and Brazil, in attacks that targeted populated areas, killing and wounding dozens. The US suspended transfers of cluster munitions to Saudi Arabia in 2016. On December 19, 2016, the coalition announced it would stop using a UK-made cluster munition. A few days earlier, a cluster munition attack hit near two local schools in northern Yemen, killing two civilians and wounding six, including a child. Another attack in February 2017 hit a farm, wounding two boys. In both attacks, the coalition used Brazilian-made cluster. Cluster munitions scattered explosive bomblets over wide areas and presented a continuing risk because of their frequent failure to detonate on initial impact.

## **Unlawful Airstrikes:**

Human Rights Watch has documented 85 apparently unlawful coalition airstrikes, which have killed nearly 1,000 civilians and hit homes, markets, hospitals, schools, and mosques. Some of these attacks may amount to war crimes. In March, a helicopter attacked a boat carrying Somali migrants and refugees off Yemen's coast, killing and wounding dozens. In 2017, Saudi Arabia pledged to reduce civilian harm in coalition attacks. Since then, Human Rights Watch documented six coalition attacks that killed 55 civilians, including 33 children; one killed 14 members of the same family. The UN Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) office reported in September that coalition airstrikes remain "the leading cause of civilian casualties".

## **Blocking humanitarian access:**

The Saudi-led coalition's restrictions on imports have worsened the dire humanitarian situation. The coalition has delayed and diverted fuel tankers, closed critical ports and stopped goods from entering seaports controlled by the Houthis. Fuel needed to power generators to hospitals and pump water to civilian residences has also been blocked. In November, the coalition temporarily blocked all entry points to Yemen in response to a Houthi-Saleh missile attack on Riyadh, gravely worsening the humanitarian situation. Key restrictions remain. In August 2016, the coalition suspended all commercial flights to Sanaa, "having serious implications for patients seeking urgent medical treatment abroad," according to the UN. Since May, the coalition has blocked international human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch, from traveling to areas of Yemen under Houthi control.

## **Press Censorship:**

The Saudi Arabia-led coalition and the Yemeni government prevented journalists from entering Yemen, including by preventing the UN from allowing journalists onto their flights into Yemen, minimizing coverage and effectively imposing a media blackout. This ban was also extended to human rights organizations in May.

## HUMANITARIAN CRISIS:

Yemen is the world's biggest emergency, with no less than 8 million individuals on the precarious edge of starvation and about 1 million suspected to be contaminated with cholera. This emergency is connected specifically to the progressing furnished clash. The philanthropic circumstance in Yemen is extremely basic right now because of the contention. As per Amnesty International, around 4600 regular folks have been murdered and 8000 harmed in the contention for the most part by bombings of the Saudi alliance. About 18.8 million individuals in Yemen depend on helpful guide. Also since 2016 the nation experiences a noteworthy cholera flare-up influencing 900.000 cases in August 2017 and executing 2100 natives[1].

The WHO is working with UNICEF and nearby wellbeing specialists to handle the emergency. The UN says in excess of 7,600 individuals - for the most part regular citizens - have been murdered and near 42,000 others harmed since the contention between powers faithful to banished President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi and those partnered to the Houthi revolt development heightened in March 2015. Seven million individuals don't know where their next feast may originate from, the World Food Program's official chief, Ertharin Cousin, cautioned in March 2017 that aid workers confronted a "race against time" to keep a starvation, including: "We have about three months of nourishment put away inside the nation.[2]"

[1] [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X\(18\)30230-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X(18)30230-4/fulltext)



## STANDARD OF LIVING IN YEMEN:

Before the civil war began, Yemen was one of the poorest countries in the Middle East, with 61% of the population requiring humanitarian assistance, and widespread violations of human rights reported. The conflict and actions by the coalition, particularly the blockades, have been argued to have crippled the Yemeni economy. At the beginning of 2016 it was reported that 6 of every 10 Yemenis is not food secure, and as access to food is mostly dependent on its ability to be transported, it can be difficult for many Yemenis to buy the food they need.

In June 2016, it was reported that 19 out of 22 of Yemen's governorates face severe food insecurity, and a quarter of the population is living under emergency levels of On 2 March 2017, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien, stated that 19 million Yemenis (approximately two-thirds of the total population) are in need of humanitarian assistance or protection assistance. O'Brien also stated that seven million Yemenis are not food secure, and urged parties to the conflict to allow facilitate humanitarian access to those in need. The availability of water is an even more urgent need, with only 1 in 4 Yemenis having access to clean water. The number of Yemenis requiring assistance to meet their needs with regards to sanitation and clean water has increased by around 9.8 million people since the beginning of the civil war. Some areas of Yemen, such as Saada, are almost completely without power: 95% of the electrical sources in the city have been bombed.

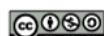
According to the United Nations' Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, one in ten Yemenis has been displaced by the conflict, and 21.2million people (of Yemen's population of 26 million) are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. On 3 May 2017, Norwegian Refugee Council Secretary General Jan Egeland wrote that "the world is letting some 7 million men, women and children slowly but surely, be engulfed by unprecedented famine. It is not a drought that is at fault. This preventable catastrophe is man-made".

[1] <http://www.emro.who.int/yem/yemeninfocus/situation-reports.html>

### Yemen: A people under pressure

Yemen ranks **154th** across the world in human development.

	<b>Yemen</b>	<b>Global average</b>
<b>Life expectancy</b> (years)	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Unemployment</b> (% of total labor force)	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Access to safe drinking water</b> (% of population)	<b>55</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Hospital beds</b> (per 1,000 people)	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3</b>



Source: World bank (2012), UNDP (2013)

Last updated: 7 Apr 2015



# **UN RESOLUTIONS:**

---

**26 FEBRUARY 2018**

**S/RES/2402**

This was a resolution further extending the Yemen sanctions regime presented in 2014 and was further renewed in the year 2017 according to the resolution S/RES/2342.

**23 FEBRUARY 2017**

**S/RES/2342**

This resolution renewed the Yemen sanctions regime previously presented in the UN Resolution S/RES/2140 of the year 2014.

**24 FEBRUARY 2016**

**S/RES/2266**

This was a resolution renewing the Yemen sanctions measures until 26 February 2017, and the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 27 March 2017.

**14 APRIL 2015**

**S/RES/2216**

This resolution demanded the Houthis to withdraw from all seized areas and to relinquish all seized arms, and established an arms embargo on the Houthis and forces loyal to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh.

**24 FEBRUARY 2015**

**S/RES/2204**

This was a resolution renewing the assets freeze and travel ban until 26 February 2016 and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 25 March 2016.

## **UN RESOLUTIONS:**

---

**15 FEBRUARY 2015**

**S/RES/2201**

This was a resolution that strongly deplored the Houthis' actions to dissolve parliament on 6 February and take over government institutions and urged the acceleration of negotiations to reach a consensus solution regarding the political impasse.

**26 FEBRUARY 2014**

**S/RES/2140**

This resolution expressed the Council's strong support for the next steps of the political transition and established sanctions against those threatening the peace, security or stability of Yemen.

**12 JUNE 2012**

**S/RES/2051**

This resolution focused on the second phase of the transition and expressed the Council's readiness to consider further measures, including under Article 41 of the Charter.

**21 OCTOBER 2011**

**S/RES/2014**

This was the resolution endorsing the GCC initiative for a peaceful transition of power and maintain stability politically.

## **QARMA:**

---

- Ø Negotiating a ceasefire between all involved parties
- Ø Restoring a national dialogue to negotiate a peaceful political transition
- Ø Finding a solution for the involvement of terrorist organizations in the region
- Ø Ensuring safe passage for aid organizations
- Ø Ensuring safe passage for journalists and human rights organizations and UN bodies to investigate war crime accusations
- Ø Taking action against war crime committers
- Ø How can the Saudi Arabia and Iran conflict be solved in order to avoid further escalations in Yemen and the region?
- Ø Ensuring the restoration of Yemen after the end of the war
- Ø How to deal with the activity of AQAP in the region?
- Ø Is there a possibility to extent the scale of the current measures already employed?

# BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Al-Madhaji, Maged. "How Yemen post-2011 transitional phase ended in war." Sana'a Center. July 2016. Accessed November 11, 2016. <http://sanaacenter.org/publications/item/39-how-yemen%E2%80%99s-post-2011-transitional-phase-ended-in-war.html>.

"Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)." CFR. June 19, 2015. Accessed November 11, 2016. <http://www.cfr.org/yemen/al-qaeda-arabian-peninsula-aqap/p9369>.

Alghoul, Diana. "Russia's role in the Yemen conflict." Middle East Monitor. Last modified January 22, 2016. <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20160122-russias-role-in-the-yemen-conflict/>.

Alley, April L. "Yemen's Terrible War is About to Get Worse." Foreign Policy. October 12, 2016. Accessed October 13, 2016. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/middle-east-north-africa/gulf-and-arabian-peninsula/yemen/yemen-terrible-war-about-get-worse>.

Boucek, Christopher. "War in Saada." Carnegie Papers no. 110 (April 2016). [http://carnegieendowment.org/files/war\\_in\\_saada.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/war_in_saada.pdf).

Bowen, Jeremy. "Yemen conflict: Saudi Arabia ends air campaign." BBC. April 21, 2015. Accessed November 11, 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-32402688>.

"Capitalizing on Chaos in Yemen." Soufan Group. February 19, 2016. Accessed November 11, 2016. <http://soufangroup.com/tsg-intelbrief-capitalizing-on-chaos-in-yemen/>.

Dumont, Gabriel A. *Yemen: Background, Issues, and Al Qaeda Role*. New York: Nova Science Publishers, 2010, 31. "Egypt extends participation in Yemen conflict." Reuters. Last modified January 14, 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-egypt-idUSKCN0US1VF20160114>.

"Egypt's Unsettled Military Role in Yemen." Worldcrunch. Last modified August 26, 2015. <http://www.worldcrunch.com/world-affairs/egypt-s-unsettled-military-role-in-yemen/c1s19505/>.

Humud, Carla E. *Al Qaeda and U.S. Policy* (CRS. Report No. R43756). Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R43756.pdf>.

"The Huthis: From Saada to Sanaa." International Crisis Group. June 10, 2014. Accessed November 11, 2016. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/middle-east-north-africa/gulf-and-arabian-peninsula/yemen/huthis-saada-sanaa>. "Imam." In Encyclopedia Britannica. Accessed November 1, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/imam>.

Lackner, Helen. Yemen's 'Peaceful' Transition from Autocracy. Stockholm: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2016.

Laub, Zachary. "Yemen in Crisis." CFR. April 19, 2016. Accessed November 13, 2016. <http://www.cfr.org/yemen/yemen-crisis/p36488>.

"Who Are Yemen's Houthis?" CFR. February 25, 2015. Accessed November 11, 2016. <http://www.cfr.org/yemen/yemens-houthis/p36178>.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Poole, Thom. "Iran and Saudi Arabia's great rivalry explained." BBC. January 4, 2016. Accessed November 11, 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-35221569>.

"Profile: Gulf Co-operation Council." BBC. February 15, 2012. Accessed November 11, 2016. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/country\\_profiles/4155001.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/country_profiles/4155001.stm).

Reinl, James. "UN calls for the prosecution of child soldier recruiters." The National. February 14, 2010. Accessed October 28, 2016. <http://www.thenational.ae/news/world/middle-east/un-calls-for-the-prosecution-of-childsoldier-recruiters>.

"Saudi and Arab allies bomb Houthi positions in Yemen." Al Jazeera. March 26, 2015. Accessed November 11, 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2015/03/saudi-ambassador-announces-military-operationyemen-150325234138956.html>.

Schmitz, Charles. "In Cahoots with the Houthis." Foreign Affairs. April 19, 2015. Accessed November 11, 2016. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/yemen/2015-04-19/cahoots-houthis>.

Tisdall, Simon. "Iran-Saudi proxy war in Yemen explodes into region-wide crisis." Guardian. March 26, 2015. Accessed November 11, 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/26/iran-saudi-proxy-war-yemen-crisis>.

"UN Documents for Yemen." Security Council Report. Accessed November 3, 2016. <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/yemen/>.

United Nations Security Council. Resolution 2140. "Middle East." February 26, 2014. [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2140\(2014\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2140(2014)).

United Nations Security Council. Resolution 2216. "Middle East (Yemen)." April 14, 2015. [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2216\(2015\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2216(2015)).

Yemen: Is Peace Possible? International Crisis Group Middle East Report no. 167 (February 9, 2016). <https://www.crisisgroup.org/middle-east-north-africa/gulf-and-arabian-peninsula/yemen/yemen-peace-possible>.

"Yemen crisis: who is fighting whom?" BBC. October 14, 2016. Accessed November 13, 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29319423>.

"Yemen profile." BBC. August 10, 2016. Accessed November 13, 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middleeast-14704951>.

"Yemen's Saleh agrees to transfer power." Al Jazeera. November 24, 2011. Accessed November 13, 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2011/11/2011112355040101606.html>