



United Nations General Assembly –
Disarmament and International Security
Committee



Agenda

Discussing the political situation in Yemen with special emphasis on the foreign influence in the region.

Introduction to Literary circle

Literary Circle is the club in NIT Durgapur, which gives the college an extra dimension of creative expression in the midst of technical unilateralism and gives the students of the college an opportunity to transcend the ordinary and mundane.

This club conducts Verve, The Literary cum Youth Festival of the college and the biggest of its kind in eastern India. The Literary Circle has successfully pulled off 15 editions of Verve till now. Flagship events in the fest have become the matter of college folklore.

The club also prints its annual literary magazine *Déjà Vu* every year, with over 4000 copies distributed inside the college as well as all over many other metropolitan cities.

The club is known to be highly selective in its admission of new members, with only about 10 students inducted out of the entire batch of 900 each year. Great believers of the phrase 'quality over quantity', the members selected every year are the best of the best in the field of expression and creativity. Come, step into the Circle!

About NITMUN

NITMUN is a forum convened by the members of the Literary Circle for discussion and analysis of global issues. It seeks to bring out motivated delegates from all over the country for brainstorming and discussing over significant international issues.

Organised by the Literary Circle, NITMUN promises a challenging yet a very entertaining time to all delegates. It requires the entire workforce of the club to come up with a topic or a committee that really instigates each and every delegate to ponder. And then, the best executive boards from all over the country are brought together to make sure that every delegate grows and becomes better at the end of the conference.

Our greatest goal is to make sure that each delegate learns how to tackle world issues better at the end of the conference as the world is in dire need of young leaders now. Currently in its 8th edition, NITMUN has been extremely successful in providing the perfect experience to each delegate. Over the years, we have entertained more than 1000 delegates in total. Delegates arrive from all corners of India for an experience they will never forget.

Introduction to the Committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (1st Committee of the UN General Assembly) deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime.

Though the Security Council (UNSC) is the only UN body capable of imposing force upon Member States (economically, militarily, or otherwise), the First Committee makes valuable recommendations to the Security Council on all aspects of matters that place global peace at risk. Because the First Committee's legislative process incorporates the voice of every Member States to the UN, its resolutions are always respected and considered by the Security Council. These resolutions are also salient due to their normative nature.

Since the 19th March 2015 the Arab country of Yemen is caught up in a devastating civil war. Three major factions are involved in the conflict, the so-called Supreme Political Council led formerly by Ali Abdullah Saleh and mainly consisting of Houthi forces, the Hadi government led by Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi and security forces loyal to him. The third party is the Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). At the start of the war, Saudi officials said they believed the war would last only for a few weeks. But four years later, the Houthis remain in Sanaa and the conflict continues.

The Houthi rebels don't accept that Hadi's government makes their rules. They believe in a new ruling group with a leader called Mohammed Ali al-Houthi. However, much of the rest of the world - including the UK and the US - do not accept this. They both support the government in Saudi Arabia. So, it is a civil war that has become more of a regional one, as other countries have got involved.

Timeline of Events

Early 2011 – Yemen Uprising began gaining momentum as part of Arab Spring that spread across North Africa and the Middle East in late 2010. Yeminis protested the country's long time ruling President Ali Abdullah Saleh criticised for unemployment, economic conditions and corruption, as well as for the government's proposals to modify Yemen's constitution. One of the biggest protests came from rebel group, Houthis.

November 2011- President Ali Abdullah Saleh signed the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative on 23 November in Riyadh after negotiating an implementation mechanism, initiating the transition of power from Saleh to Vice President Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi during an interim period leading up to elections, after months of protests. A unity government including prime minister from opposition formed.

February 2012 - Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi inaugurated as president after uncontested elections, but is unable to counter al-Qaeda attacks in the capital as the year goes on.

2013- UN sponsored National Dialogue Conference (NDC) was established to address the future of the country. A new federal system was agreed on to divide Yemen into 6 federal regions.

2014 - Presidential panel gives approval for Yemen to become a federation of six regions as part of its political transition but Houthis seize control of most of Sanaa (capital of Yemen) in August and reject the deal.

The UN brokers a peace deal according to which the Houthis agree to withdraw their fighters from cities they have seized once a new national unity government has been formed.

February 2015 - Houthis appoint presidential council to replace President Hadi, who is forced to flee to Saudi Arabia. UN Security Council demands the Houthis negotiate a power-sharing agreement under Gulf Cooperation Council patronage.



March 2015 - Islamic State carries out its first major attacks in Yemen - two suicide bombings targeting Shia mosques in Sanaa, in which 137 people are killed.

Civil war breaks out in earnest as Saudi Arabia led coalition consisting of 10 countries, including members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, began air strikes, targeting Houthi positions in Sanaa. As airstrikes continue, Saudi Arabia claims full control over Yemen's airspace.

April 2015 - UNSC adopted resolution 2216, which established a targeted arms embargo on the Houthis and forces loyal to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh. It also imposed financial and travel ban sanctions against Houthi leader Abdulmalek al-Houthi and Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, the son of the former president.

June 2015 - Leader of al-Qaeda in Arabian Peninsula, Nasser al-Wuhayshi, is killed in a US drone strike in Yemen.

April 2016 -UN-sponsored peace talks begin in Kuwait but break down in early August.

October 2016-The conflict continues to rage throughout the year. On 8 October, a Coalition air strike killed more than 100 people attending a funeral gathering in Sana'a and injured more than 500 others – one of the largest death tolls in any single incident since the start of the coalition's bombing campaign.

November 2017- The Battle of Sana'a was fought between forces loyal to Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Houthis in the Yemeni capital of Sana'a. Both sides were allied during the 2014–15 Houthi takeover of the government but the alliance ended when Saleh decided to break ranks with the Houthis and call for dialogue with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, who are leading a military intervention against the Houthis. It ended with Saleh being shot and killed by Houthi forces.

January 2018- Southern Yemeni separatists - backed by the United Arab Emirates - seize control of Aden. UN labelled Yemen Civil war as the world's 'Worst Humanitarian Crisis'.



November 2018 - The on-off battle to gain control over Hodeidah resulted in hundreds of casualties; the UN reported nearly a million people fleeing the

governorate during the year. The battle was aimed to dislodge Houthi forces from the port, the objective of the assault is to recapture the city of Al Hudaydah and end the alleged supply of funds, weapons, and ballistic missiles to the Houthis through Al Hudaydah port.

December 2018- UN-backed peace talks in Sweden resulted in an agreement including a prisoner exchange and a ceasefire in Hodeidah governorate. The year was also marked by the murder of Saudi Arabian journalist Jamal Khashoggi inside the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, spurring a number of EU countries to halt completely or partially their arms deals with the Saudi Arabia and UAE-led coalition.

Yemen Civil War – Belligerents

Saleh Government and Yemini Revolution

Ali Abdullah Saleh became the president of Yemen in 1978 and under ruling party General People's Congress (GPC). He ruled the country till 2011 when his country and international allies forced him from the presidency after Saleh failed to stave off accusations that he was seeking constitutional amendments, one of which included amending the presidential term of office from five to seven years.

This prompted speculation that Saleh wanted to remain in office until 2013, allowing his son Ahmed to reach the age of 40 - the minimum age for a Yemeni to become president - as per the constitution.

However, a few years after he was deposed, Saleh resurfaced when he allied with Houthi fighters in 2015. But Houthi-GPC cooperation was fraught and fragile, with both groups keeping one eye on external enemies and the other on their partner.

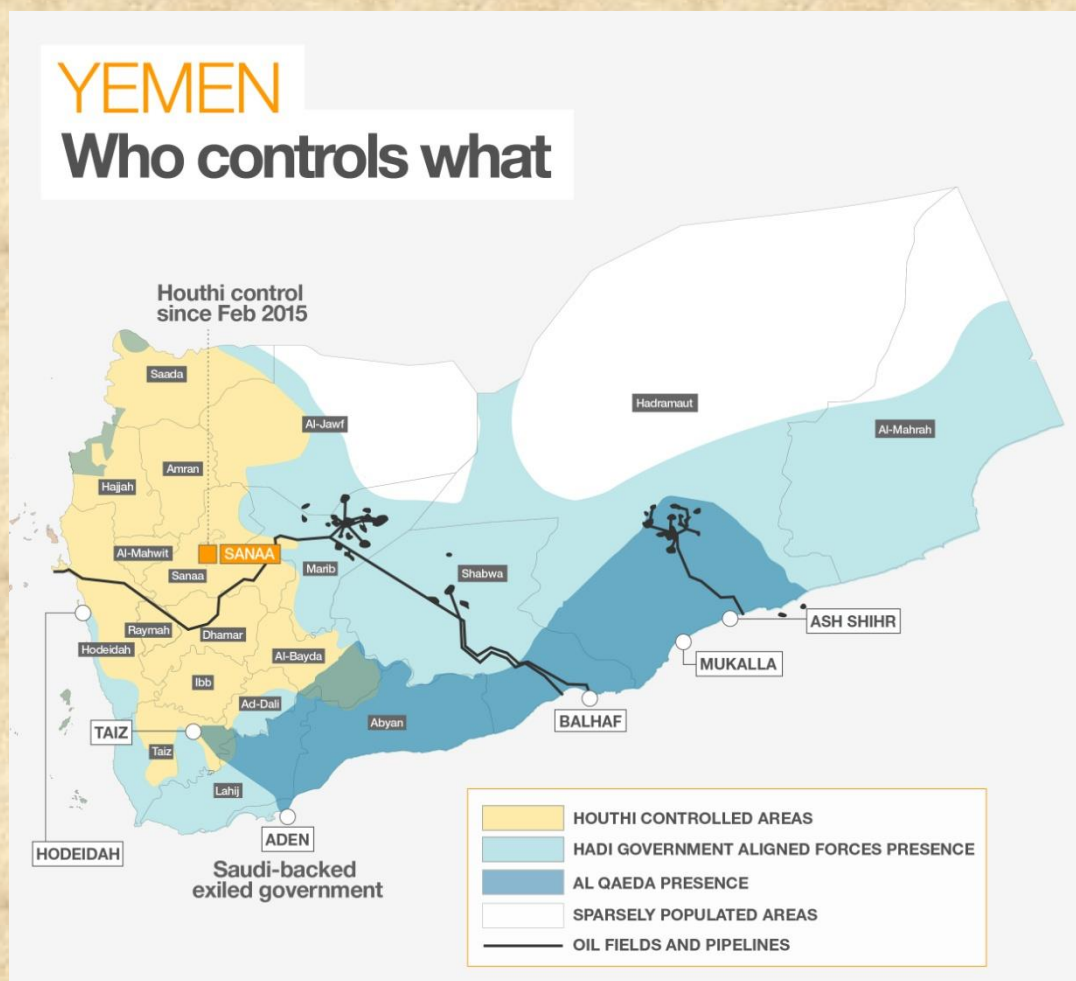
Saleh publicly broke ties with his former allies, the Houthis, calling on Yemenis to "defend the nation" against them. That move, one in a lifetime of juggling alliances, proved to be his last and he was brutally killed by the rebels in a rocket-propelled grenade and shooting attack on his car. After this, troops loyal to Saleh turned against the Houthis aggravating the civil war in Yemen.

Houthi Takeover and formation of SPC

Houthis played a key role in the removal of president Saleh in 2011. The Houthis, as one of the only revolutionary groups with military experience, steadily gained control of territory outside their northern heartlands. As they grew more powerful they pulled out of transition talks aimed at creating a new and stable Yemeni government after Saleh's downfall. In 2015 they allied with their former enemy Saleh, seizing the capital, Sana'a, and overthrowing the new president, Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi.

Before the Supreme Political Council (SPC) came to power, the Houthi rebels formed the so called Supreme Revolutionary Council which should act as an interim authority for the country. It was given the task to form a new parliament which should then vote on a new government. The new parliament General People's Congress (GPC) then formed the Supreme Political Council as the new presidential body of the country led by former president Saleh. The Supreme Revolutionary Council handed over the power to the new body on the 15th of August 2016. However until today the Council is not recognized internationally as the government.

The Houthis' slogan, known as the sarkha, or scream, is "God is great, death to America, death to Israel, curse on the Jews, victory to Islam." Apart from the resistance narrative, the Houthis have no stated political or governance goals for Yemen, despite the fact they are currently in control of both Sana'a and Hodeidah, a Red Sea port city through which 80% of the country's imports flow.



Hadi Government

After fleeing the country in 2015, Hadi with the support of Yemeni forces loyal to him and coalition forces secured the region of Aden in August 2015. Even though the government is internationally recognized in contrast to the counter government from the Houthis, Hadi struggles to control the country because of missing resources and especially missing control over the capital. The government tries to work closely with the UN in solving the conflicts. Besides the search for a peaceful solution, the Yemeni forces loyal to Hadi and some tribal forces continue fighting against the Houthi rebels controlling the north of the country and the terrorist groups along the peninsula.

Saudi Arabia led coalition

The Hadi government is backed by Saudi Arabia and supported by other Arab countries like Egypt, Morocco, Sudan, Senegal, Jordan and other countries from the Arab peninsula. With Iran aiding shia rebel groups in Yemen, Saudi Arabia saw this as another proxy war with Iran particularly as it shares a large border with Yemen. The main motivational factor is the power struggle between Sunni and Shia countries in the region. The intervention is said to be in compliance with Article 2(4) of the UN Charter by the international community but this has been contested by some academics. The military intervention of Saudi Arabia began in 2015 and continues till date. The coalition has failed to take power from Houthis but caused large scale Humanitarian losses at the same time. If the Committee wants to solve this conflict, they have to come to a conclusion to how to deal with the coalition actions.

Iran and the Hezbollah

Evidence of Iranian intervention to support the Houthis, including with military assistance, began to grow in 2012. There is no rock-solid evidence that the Iran is involved but based on some hints and the geopolitical strategy of the Iran government in the region in the past we can assume that Iran supports the rebels in some way.

Iran is not directly involved in the civil war like Saudi Arabia but is accused of giving financial and military support to the shia rebel group Houthis. Iran

rejects accusations from Saudi Arabia blaming the deepening crisis on Riyadh. Saudi Arabia's intervention has reportedly cost between \$5 billion and \$6 billion a month, while Iran's expenditures in Yemen probably total only millions a year. US president Donald Trump critical of Iran's support of militant group is keen on adapting a tougher policy towards Iran.



United States Of America

US have supported Saudi militarily since world war 2, selling arms, providing military aid and training the Saudi military. In recent years, Saudi has emerged as the largest buyer of US manufactured military goods. The US military also helps to refuel Saudi planes as they bomb parts in Yemen. These air born refuels give the planes a much longer range allowing their campaign to be more lethal.

The US government also justifies its air strikes in Yemen as a part of their broad counter terrorism plans in the Middle East ensuring that the political crisis and instability in these regions cannot be a safe haven for terror groups to attack west and other countries.

Saudi Arabia has been a long standing ally of US, both economically and politically, and since the situation in Yemen is of high priority to Saudi, it makes it high priority situation for US as well. However with humanitarian crisis deepening in the region several law makers in the country have called for

stopping military sales to Saudi Arabia. US have repeatedly urged Saudi government to avoid hitting non military targets. But the reality is it finds itself complicit with the actions of an ally led coalition.

US also plays an important role in UN decision making, being a permanent member of UNSC. It has been accused of war crimes on several occasions.

Islamic Terrorist Groups and Separatist Groups

The last actor to address is the Islamic State and AQAP (Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula). As you can see on the map in point 1 AQAP controls or exerts influence on a large part of the country in the South and East. The United States security organizations say that AQAP is the most active branch of the Jihadist group formed by Osama bin Laden. They estimate that the group has around 4000 supporters.



The conflict between AQAP and the Yemeni government is raging since the organization formed in 2009, when the al-Qaeda branches of Yemen and Saudi-Arabia merged. In 2011 the militia was able to conquer large parts in the south of the country only to be driven back by a large offensive by a Yemeni offensive in 2012.

Before the civil war, the group was focused on organizing attacks on Western countries. For example they claimed responsibility for the attack on the magazine Charlie Hebdo in Paris.

After the beginning of the civil war, AQAP was able to increase its influence in the country heavily however not uncontested. The United States under then president Obama began drone strikes in 2015 which has increased under the current government. The coalition of Saudi-Arabia, especially forces of the United Arab Emirates, launched an offensive against AQAP driving them back significantly.

Another contestant is the Islamic State, even though both have the goal of establishing a Sunni caliphate in the country. The IS announced 2014 that they expand their plans to form a caliphate in the region into Yemen. AQAP refused to obey to the Islamic State creating a conflict between the two groups. Furthermore the group fights against the Shi'ite Houthi forces because of the ideological rivalry between the groups.

The Middle east Cold war: Iran - Saudi Conflict

The proxy conflict can be traced back to the Iranian Revolution in 1979, when the US backed monarchic Imperial State of Iran became an Islamic republic. The revolutionaries called for the overthrow of monarchies and secular governments to be replaced with Islamic republics, much to the alarm of Iran's smaller Sunni-run Arab neighbours Saudi Arabia, Ba'athist Iraq, Kuwait, and the other Persian Gulf states, most of whom were monarchies and all of whom had sizable Shia populations.

Shia-Sunni Split

The two major powers in the Middle East are Saudi Arabia, an Arab population ruled by a Sunni majority, and Iran, a Persian population ruled by a Shia majority. These two groups have been at odds for centuries. In modern times, the split has fostered battles for power and resources.

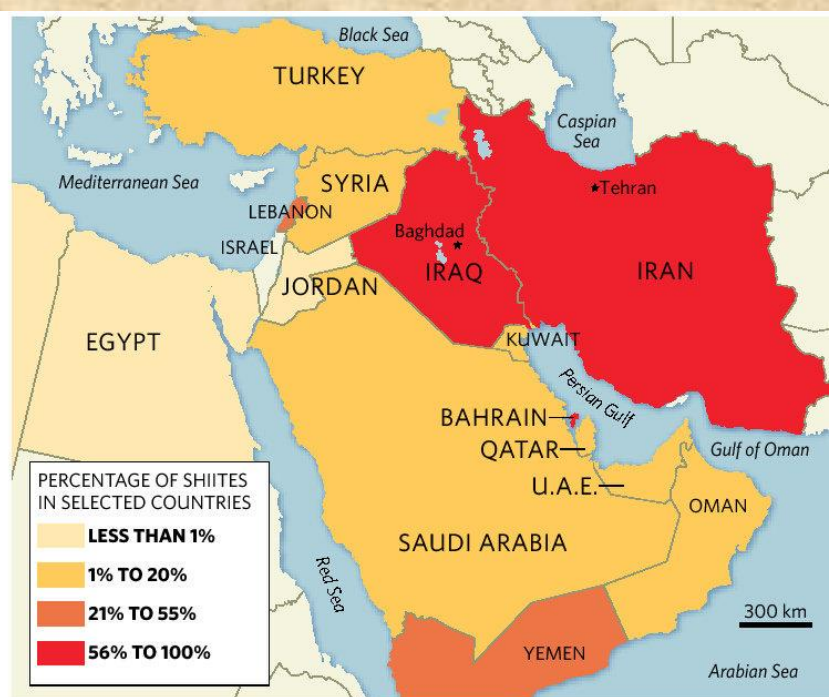
The United States usually allies itself with Sunni-led countries. It wants to maintain its relationship with the world's largest oil exporter, Saudi Arabia. But it allied with the Shiites in the Iraq War to overthrow Saddam Hussein.

Muslims in the Mideast

Less than 15 per cent of the world's Muslims are Shiite, or Shia; most Muslims are Sunni.

	PER CENT OF POPULATION	
	SHIA MUSLIM	SUNNI MUSLIM
Bahrain	70%	30%
Egypt	–	90%
Iran	90%	9%
Iraq	63%	34%
Jordan	2%	92%
Lebanon	36%	22%
Qatar	14%	86%
Saudi Arabia	5%	95%
Syria	13%	74%
Turkey	15%	85%

SOURCE: Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life; CIA World Factbook; Adherents.com



MCT GRAPHIC

Nuclear Agreements

Although both Iran and Saudi Arabia signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1970 and 1988 respectively, a potential nuclear arms race has been a concern for years

Following several years of negotiations for a nuclear deal framework between Iran and the P5+1 countries, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was signed in 2015. The deal raised concerns for Saudi Arabia, which saw it as a step toward reducing Iran's international isolation and potentially exacerbating the proxy conflict.

President Trump announced on 8 May 2018 that the United States would unilaterally withdraw from the JCPOA and reinstate previous sanctions against Iran in addition to imposing new sanctions.

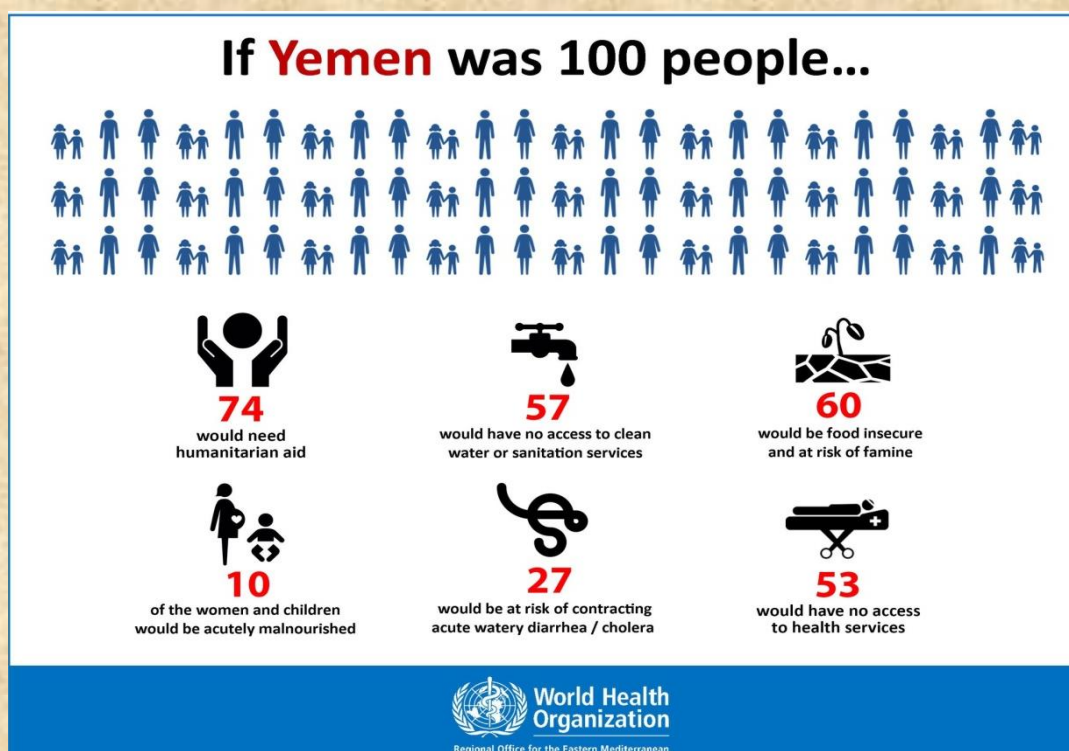
Humanitarian situation in Yemen

Yemen is facing the largest humanitarian crisis in the world. Over 22 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, the country is on the brink of famine, and a million people have suffered from the worst cholera outbreak in modern history.



Conditions in Yemen are deteriorating across every measure. Over 8 million people are at risk of starvation and 16 million lack access to basic health care. As the airstrikes continue — one every 99 minutes for the past three years — Yemenis are unable to access the food and health services they need to survive.

The U.N. warns that Yemen could soon be in the grip of famine, with 12-13 million civilians at risk of starvation. And all sides to the conflict have restricted



humanitarian organizations from providing lifesaving medicine and clean water.

There is no military solution to the end of the war in Yemen. The IRC calls on all parties to immediately stop the fighting and allow room for a U.N.-led peace process to take place in order to avoid further humanitarian catastrophe.

“The protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure is not a luxury,” said Frank Mc Manus, Yemen country director at the IRC. “It is an essential provision of international law. When these laws fail civilians suffer.”

War Crimes Accusations

There have been many human rights violations committed by various groups after the Yemeni Civil War. There are two main groups involved in the ongoing conflict: forces loyal to the current Yemeni president, Abh Rabbuh Mansur Hadi, and Houthis and other forces supporting Ali Abdullah Saleh, the former Yemeni president. On 29 November 2017, fighting between forces loyal to Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Houthis began in Sana'a. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant have also carried out attacks in Yemen. All sides of the conflict have been accused of human rights violations. Coalition forces led by Saudi Arabia and backed by the United States and other nations have also been accused of violating human rights and in some cases, breaking international law. The coalition forces intervened at Hadi's request, in an attempt to defeat the Houthis and restore Hadi's government. Coalition attacks, especially airstrikes, have been accused of causing large scale civilian deaths, but Saudi Arabia disputes these claims. The use of force by these groups has exacerbated the humanitarian crisis situation in Yemen, as critical infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed in attacks. In addition to the attacks, blockades of critical resources, such as fuel, to Yemen by Saudi Arabia have hindered the transport of food in Yemen, and the ability of civilians to travel to locations where there are adequate medical facilities. The situation in Yemen has been described as "one of the worst crises in the world" by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen.

Other Country Stances on Yemen:

Russia: Russia desires to be integral part of the negotiations and increase her influence in the Red Sea region. Because of its support for dictatorial regimes and its openness about ensuring its sphere of influence, to many, Russia is the foreign antithesis of the Arab Spring, particularly because of its actions in Syria and Iraq. While openly backing one party in Syria, in Yemen Moscow prefers to take a lighter approach, by ensuring good relations with whoever is in power at the time. When Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi became president in 2012, there was no resistance from Moscow. When it came to the start of the Saudi-led coalition air strikes against Saleh's forces and the Houthis, Russia's official stance was in line with its general anti-Saudi rhetoric with Putin slamming the Saudi move and calling for "immediate cessation of military activities in Yemen."

Iranian activity in Yemen depends on cooperation with Russia, which protects Iran against unfavourable UN Security Council resolutions and enables it to continue exporting terrorism there and to extend its hold and influence in that country. Among other things, Russia makes it possible for Iran to foster the deadly terrorist attacks committed by the Houthis and their missile barrages aimed at Saudi Arabia.

At the same time, Russia is presenting itself as a credible mediator in this dispute, as it maintains close relations with Hadi government officials and informal ties with left-wing southern Yemeni politicians so that it has good relations with the government that comes to power to expand its ties in the middle east. According to the Russian embassy, Russia believes in including the southern region of Yemen in negotiation talks. This statement has found a lot of favour with the Southern Transitional Council (STC), a separatist movement excluded from UN led Yemen talks.

China: People's Republic of China shows an interest in negotiations looking at the reinstatement of the Hadi government as a solution to the problems. Even though China has been reluctant to diplomatically intervene in Yemen,

Beijing's aid provisions to Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi's Aden-based government suggest that China is forging an informal partnership with pro-Saudi factions in Yemen. In addition to entrusting Hadi-aligned officials with humanitarian aid, China has criticized attempts by the Iran-backed Houthi rebels to form a new government in Sana'a and has sold stealth weaponry to Saudi Arabia to assist Riyadh's military intervention in Yemen.

The Chinese government's decision to align with Hadi's pro-Saudi forces can be explained by Beijing's endorsement of Hadi's desire to reunite Yemen under stable authoritarian leadership. China's indirect support for Hadi also underscores Beijing's commitment to strengthening its burgeoning security partnership with Saudi Arabia. This partnership will allow China to more effectively balance between Iran and Saudi Arabia, furthering its quest for an enhanced diplomatic role in the Middle East.

India: India has kept a neutral stance throughout the conflict, sending in help to remove Indian embassy officials, NRIs and expatriates from the regions of conflict.

Pakistan: In recent years, current Pakistan PM Imran Khan has offered to mediate the conflict between Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The previous government led by Nawaz Sharif first declared neutrality in the Yemen crisis in 2015, but subsequently decided to send troops to Saudi Arabia in 2018 on condition that they will be deployed only within Saudi Arabia, amid the economic crisis in Pakistan. Although Pakistan has kept a neutral profile on the Yemeni crisis, events, like the condemnation of Houthi attacks on Saudi Arabia, point at an inclination towards the Hadi government. PM Imran Khan's offer to mediate has bolstered the role that Pakistan can and should play in the Muslim world but many academics see the country tied to Saudi Arabia as it one of the countries helping Pakistan amid its growing financial crisis.

Egypt: Egypt and Yemen have strong historical bonds; since Yemeni crisis erupted in 2011, Egypt, as a member of the Arab Coalition, has supported the legitimate government in Yemen and scores of refugees. Egypt supports Yemeni people and is interested in ending Houthi attacks against Saudi Arabia and combating Iran's regional attempts.

Turkey: The Turkish government had announced that it supported the Saudi operation into Yemen only a few days after the intervention started.

In March 2015, a nine-nation coalition founded by Saudi Arabia, that included United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Jordan, had launched a major military offensive into Yemen in a bid to re-instate Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi to his post after he was ousted by Houthi movement.

Jordan: Jordan is participating in the Saudi-led "Decisive Storm" military operation against Yemen's Iran-backed Shiite Houthi insurgents with the strategic aim, according to analysts, to defend the Arab national security. Jordan supports legitimacy in Yemen, said the source, declining to give further comments on whether the Kingdom would take part in a possible ground assault against the Houthi militias.

France and United Kingdom: While most European countries like Austria and Netherlands have banned arms sale to Saudi Arabia, France and UK, like the USA continue selling arms to Saudi Arabia. Thus, fuelling further conflict. They have been called out several times but the UN Human Rights Watch, but have lent a deaf ear to the impending crisis. UK plays a more delicate act in the situation. The UK has a long-standing and lucrative defence and trade

relationship with Saudi Arabia. It denies its direct involvement in Yemen civil war citing that it is not a part of the coalition.

Sudan: A top Sudanese general has vowed to back regional ally Saudi Arabia against "all threats and attacks" from its rival Iran during talks held with the kingdom's powerful crown prince, Sudan's ruling military council said. The official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported on Friday that General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, deputy head of Sudan's ruling Transitional Military Council, met Mohammed bin Salman in Jeddah a day earlier. "Sudan is standing with the kingdom against all threats and attacks from Iran and Houthi militias," Dagalo, who goes by the nickname Hemeti, told the crown prince during their meeting, the council said in a statement. Hemeti also said the military council would continue deploying Sudanese troops to Yemen as part of a Saudi-led coalition fighting Iran-aligned Houthi rebels.

Israel: Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu threatened to deploy the Israeli military to Yemen if the country's resistance movement blocks the Bab al-Mandab Strait on Yemen's western coast. The strait, the geostrategic position of which was arguably the reason for the Saudi Arabian-led coalition war against Yemen in the first place, connects the Red Sea to the Arabian Sea and has the potential to be used as a "chokepoint" on global oil trade. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, an average of 4.8 million barrels of oil pass through the strait every day. Israel's concern comes a week after Saudi Arabia temporarily suspended oil shipments through the strait after Yemen resistance fighters attacked two Saudi vessels in the waterway. The Saudis have asserted that the vessel were oil tankers while Yemen's government has claimed that they were Saudi warships.

Role of UN and Security Council

According to the UN website:

"Yemen has been facing a tragic and complex political military crisis since uprisings broke out in 2011, with grave implications for the country's future and the whole region. The United Nations has been engaged, through the good offices of the Secretary-General, in helping Yemenis to find a peaceful solution."

Conclusion and Points to address

The civil war in Yemen is one of the most complicated conflicts currently going on with 5 different belligerents each following their own interest. It is the task of this council to define a path for this conflict to be solved. So far there are already measures in place but they didn't achieve lasting peace or a drop of violence. Therefore you as delegates have to think if there are other possible measures to implement or if you're in a dead end without any possibilities left.

Some questions the delegates should answer in a resolution:

- How to deal with the Irani government presumably supporting the rebels?
- How to deal with the activity of AQAP in the region?
- Support the coalition bombings harming civilians, condemning them as war crimes like other humanitarian organizations or trying to exercise control?
- Is there a possibility to extent the scale of the current measures already employed?
- Would the establishing of an Observation mission (like during the Yemeni civil war 1962), a peacekeeping or training mission by the UN help?
- Is there any possibility to force the Houthi rebels to negotiate and follow the political transition process established after the resignation of Saleh?

These questions only summarize some problems mentioned in this study guide but have no claim for being complete. We look forward seeing you and how you as delegates will tackle the issue.

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