



ÇAPAMUN'23



UNSC **Study Guide**

Table of Content

1. Letter from SG
2. Letter from USG
3. Letter from the Academic Assistant
4. Introduction to the Committee: UNSC
 - a. Mandate
 - b. Structure
 - c. Functions and Powers
5. Key Terms and Definitions: The controversy over the fate of Blue Nile River: The Renaissance Dam
6. Introduction to the Agenda Item: The controversy over the fate of Blue Nile River: The Renaissance Dam
 - a. The Nile River and Its Importance to the Region
 - b. Overview and Construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
 - c. Concerns of Downstream Countries: Egypt and Sudan
 - d. Ethiopia's Perspective: Development and Sovereignty
 - e. Negotiations and Agreements: Current Status and Challenges
 - f. Potential Impacts of the Dam
 - g. The Role of International Organizations and the International Community
7. Chronology of Important Events
 - a. Beginning of the Construction of GERD (2011)
 - b. Establishment of the Tripartite Committee (2014)
 - c. Declaration of Principles Agreement (2015)
 - d. Beginning of the US-led Talks (2019-2020)
 - e. Start of the GERD Filling (2020)
 - f. Tigray War (2020-2022)
 - g. Urge of UN for Cooperation and the UNSC Meeting on GERD (2021)
 - h. Current Status and Future Outlook (2021-2023)
8. Conclusion
9. Questions to be Answered
10. Bibliography

11. Key Terms and Definitions: Yemeni Civil War
12. Introduction to the Agenda Item: Yemeni Civil War
 - a. A Condensed History of Yemeni Civil War
 - b. Current Situation
 - c. Problem Identification
 - i. Deprivation of Liberty
 - ii. Safety of Lives
 - iii. Future of the Country
 - d. Past Actions
 - i. UN Accomplishments
 - ii. Essentials of Security Council Resolutions
13. Chronology of Important Events
 - a. Beginning of the Civil War (2014)
 - b. Takeover of Taiz
 - c. Fighting Reaches Aden
 - d. UN-led Peace Talks
14. Conclusion
15. Possible Solutions
16. Bibliography

1. Letter from SG

On behalf of our organization team, it is my utmost pleasure and honor to invite you to our inaugural Model United Nations conference. We have worked tirelessly to put together an entertaining and instructive program, and we are delighted to have you join us as we explore some of the most pressing issues confronting the globe.

Our Academic Team has chosen committee topics that piqued their interest and curiosity, resulting in a wide range of diverse committees. Delegates will undoubtedly find a committee that matches their interests and skills, ranging from thought-provoking General Assembly committees to dynamic crisis committees. We are excited to give a remarkable experience for the delegates in attendance, with committees targeted to provide you the opportunity to gain a greater understanding of many issues ranging from sovereignty disputes to the protection of migrant workers' rights.

We seek to establish a welcoming and educationally inclusive environment for participants of all levels of experience, as we value the insights and perspectives that each delegate will bring to the conference. Meanwhile, we also strive to give you unforgettable memories apart from the committees. All of our participants will be provided with an environment in which they can connect, participate in activities, and build social skills as well as friendships.

Our secretariat has been and will continue to work relentlessly to provide you with the finest experience possible this year, and I hope to see you all in March. We hope that our conference will ignite your interest in international issues and provide you with the necessary skills to take home with you and use confidently for years to come. Thank you for your participation once more. I am looking forward to meeting you at Çapa Model United Nations Conference 2023.

Sincerely,

Ayşe Şule Ercantürk

Secretary General

2. Letter from USG

Dear participants of ÇAPAMUN 2023,

It is my honor to welcome you to the ÇAPAMUN'23 conference as the Under Secretary General of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). My name is Emir Emiroğlu, and I am an IB student studying at Sakip Sabancı Anatolian High School. In this edition of ÇAPAMUN, as the Under Secretary General of UNSC, it is my responsibility to ensure that you have all the necessary information to engage in productive discussions and develop comprehensive solutions on the agenda items.

In this conference, you will be tackling two pressing issues: “the controversy over the fate of Blue Nile River: The Renaissance Dam” and “the Yemeni Civil War”. These topics require your utmost attention, diligence, and critical thinking skills. To guide your research and preparation, I and my dear academic assistant Vehbi Kağan Gürkan have provided a detailed study guide that outlines the background, current status, and future outlook of each agenda item; and which also contains information regarding the rules of procedure of our committee. I encourage you to read the study guide carefully, as it includes valuable information and sources to assist you in your discussions.

In addition, I want to drive your attention to the fact that there is a section called “Questions to be Answered” in the first agenda item and a “Possible Solutions” section in the second one. These sections are designed to help you focus your research and guide your discussions during the conference. However, I urge you to think beyond these questions and possible solutions that we have provided and conduct your own research to develop innovative solutions to the issues at hand. Hence, I hardly encourage you to read all the study guide and definitely do further research for you to be ready by all means.

You dear attendants, I will be available to answer any questions or concerns you may have at any time. Please do not hesitate to contact me via email at emir61emiroglu@gmail.com.

I wish you all the best of luck and look forward to seeing your solutions to these pressing global issues at the conference.

Sincerely,

Emir Emiroğlu
Under Secretary General of the United Nations Security Council.

3. Letter from the Academic Assistant

Dear Delegates,

Hello everybody my name is Vehbi Kağan Gürkan and as an Academic Assistant for the upcoming Çapa Model United Nations Conference, I am pleased to offer you this study guide to help you prepare for the conference.

This guide contains valuable information and resources to help you research and prepare for your meeting. It contains information about the committees you participate in, including their purpose, composition, and rules of procedure. Also included is a list of topics that will be discussed during the conference, along with background information and key questions for each topic. We highly recommend that you take the time to read this guide carefully and use it as a starting point for your research. Additionally, we encourage you to do your own research to supplement the information in this guide. In this way, you will be able to better understand the issues at hand and formulate effective discussions and solutions during the meeting.

Please note that this guide is intended only as a resource for preparation and does not replace the importance of active research and critical thinking. In addition, this guide is an exhaustive resource. Instead, participants are encouraged to do further research to gain a better understanding of the issue at hand. If you have any questions or concerns about our study guides, feel free to contact us. We will help you prepare and ensure a successful and rewarding conference experience.

Sincerely,

Vehbi Kağan Gürkan
Academic Assistant, Model United Nations Conference.

4. Introduction to the Committee - UNSC

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for maintaining international peace and security, as outlined in Article 24 of the United Nations Charter. The UNSC is one of the six main organs of the United Nations and was established in 1945 in response to the devastation caused by World War II. The primary responsibility of the UNSC is to address threats to international peace and security and to take action to prevent conflict or resolve it when it occurs.

a. Mandate

The Security Council has in its mandate to furnish matters pertaining to disarmament, peacekeeping missions, protection of human rights, political deliberations and humanitarian crises.¹ Currently, the mandate of the United Nations Security Council has been modified, especially after inculcating the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) to discuss the parallel between sustainability, peace and security.² The same has been discussed at the meeting on 17 November 2015 as the Security Council focused upon refining its goals post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals.³ United Nations Security Council mainly discusses issues relevant to sustainable development, protection of human rights and protection of civilians during conflict zones, prevention of conflict and prevail peace through protecting humanitarian rights⁴. Security Council decisions are obligatory in nature as Article 25 of the United Nations Charter gives power to the Security Council to draft binding resolutions which become a requisite to be necessarily followed by all the member states or concerned member states⁵. The Council's position may be addressed by the President of the Security Council through Press Release⁶ to address essential concerns and recommend possible solutions concerning the current situation or crisis⁷.

1: Council on Foreign Relations, CFR Backgrounder: The UN Security Council, 2015; Encyclopaedia Britannica, United Nations Security Council, 2014. 2: UN General Assembly, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1), 2015; UN DPA, Politically Speaking, Sustaining peace, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights and Sustainable Development High on Agenda for New Security Council Members, 2018. 3: Lebada, UN Security Council Discusses Links with 2030 Agenda, SDG Knowledge Hub, 2015. 4: UN DPA, Politically Speaking, Sustaining Peace, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights and Sustainable Development High on Agenda for New Security Council Members, 2018. 5: UN Security Council, What is the Security Council? 2018; Charter of the United Nations, 1945, Art. 25. 6: NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the United Nations Security Council: Report of the NGOWG Monthly Action Points, 2009-2010, 2010, p. 11. 7: ibid. p.15.

b. Structure

The United Nations Security Council consists of 15 members. Out of these 5 are permanent members, they are also known as “Veto Owners” or “P5 Nations”. These permanent members are: the USA, France, China, Russia and the UK. Alongside these 5 member states, there are 10 non-permanent member states appointed for the tenure of 2 years by the United Nations General Assembly. These nations represent their region and foreign policies exhibiting leadership on an international platform. The presidency of the Security Council is held by each member for one month in alphabetical order. The Security Council can be convened anytime by the president at the request of the member states. Consequently, the president also holds the power to call upon member states for a meeting in an urgent crisis, emergency or dispute situation. The member states could extend an invitation to the observer nations who are not allowed to vote but could submit their proposals or draft resolutions. The observers are also welcomed to apprise the council regarding any contemporary issue ongoing in their territory.

The United Nations Security Council has established various subsidiary bodies under Article 29 of the UN Charter comprising: the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, sanctions committees, and ad hoc committees, such as the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia, etc. The Security Council is also responsible for the supervision of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). Each nation is granted one vote, and it requires a special majority (2/3) to pass a resolution. However, if any P5 nation says no, the resolution won't pass, this is known as the exercise of “Veto Power”.

c. Functions and Powers

Knowing the functions and powers are extremely important to know what and in which manner could the Security Council perform in order to drive the required possible solution which must also be considered while delegates write their draft resolution. The powers and functions of UNSC are mentioned in Chapter V, VI, VII, VIII and XII of the UN Charter. These could be understood as follows;

- Submit a special annual report to UNGA for consideration to maintain international peace and security. (Art. 24)
- UNSC could investigate any issue which might endanger maintenance of international peace and security. (Art. 34)
- UNSC could call upon the parties to settle disputes amicably through alternative dispute mechanisms, the procedure for such adjustments could also be provided by UNSC. (Art. 33 & 36(1)) The case could again be referred to UNSC and if the dispute still persists, the parties could settle as it may be considered appropriate. (Art. 37)
- UNSC shall determine and make recommendations for threat to peace, breach of peace and act of aggression. (Art.39) UNSC would also ensure the adherence to such measures. (Art. 41) without the use of arms but would include complete or

partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations. (Art. 41) In case of further failure UNSC could take actions such as demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations. (Art. 42)

- UNSC may deliberate upon any dispute occurring, and has been reported by member or non-member nations. (Art. 35)
- UNSC could refer legal disputes to the International Court of Justice. (Art. 36)
- Member states of the UN could facilitate UNSC with special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including right of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. (Art. 43)
- UNSC is responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments. (Art.26)
- Member states could assist UNSC for employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces in case of necessity of use of force (Art. 44). UNSC could also take Military Measures and application of Armed Forces with assistance from the Military Staff Committee. (Art. 45,46 & 47)
- UNSC could make recommendations for pacific settlement by itself or by regional agencies of dispute in case alternative dispute settlement or legal settlement is not available. (Art. 38 & 52)
- UNSC shall approve the terms of Trusteeship agreements and assist the Trusteeship Council, in return the Trusteeship Council would undertake its obligation towards UNSC. (Art. 83 & 84)
- UNSC could utilize regional arrangements or agencies for their enforcement and ascertain information in such regards to maintain international peace and security. (Art 53 & 54)

5. Key Terms and Definitions: The controversy over the fate of Blue Nile River: The Renaissance Dam

GERD: The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, a hydroelectric dam being built on the Blue Nile River in Ethiopia.

Blue Nile River: A major tributary of the Nile River, originating in Ethiopia and flowing through Sudan and Egypt.

Tripartite Committee: A committee composed of representatives from Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan that was established to negotiate and resolve issues related to the construction of the GERD.

Declaration of Principles: A framework agreement signed by the leaders of Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan in 2015 to guide the negotiations over the GERD.

Water scarcity: The condition in which the demand for water exceeds the available supply.

Hydropolitics: The study of how water resources are used as a tool of political power and how water-related issues can lead to conflicts between countries.

Water sharing: The practice of allocating water resources among different users, including countries, regions, and individuals.

International law: The body of laws and principles that govern the relations between nations and the behavior of states in the international system.

Cooperation: The act of working together to achieve a common goal or objective.

Diplomacy: The art of negotiating and managing relationships between nations in order to achieve political, economic, and social objectives.

6. Introduction to The Agenda Item: The controversy over the fate of Blue Nile River: The Renaissance Dam

The Nile River is the longest river in the world, stretching over 4,000 miles from its headwaters in East Africa to its delta in Egypt. The river basin is home to over 250 million people, with the river serving as a vital source of water for agriculture, industry, and domestic use. The Blue Nile, which originates in Ethiopia and joins the White Nile in Sudan to form the Nile River, is a major tributary of the Nile and provides over 85% of the water that flows downstream to Sudan and Egypt.

In 2011, Ethiopia began construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Blue Nile River. The GERD is expected to be the largest hydroelectric power plant in Africa, with a capacity of 6,450 MW, and is considered a key component of Ethiopia's development strategy. The dam is expected to generate much-needed electricity for

Ethiopia, which currently has one of the lowest rates of electricity access in the world. Ethiopia argues that the dam is essential for its economic development and that it has the right to use the waters of the Blue Nile for its own benefit.

However, downstream countries, particularly Egypt and Sudan, have expressed concerns about the potential impacts of the dam on their water supply and agriculture. Egypt relies heavily on the Nile River for its water supply, with over 90% of its water coming from the river. The country also has a long history of using the river to irrigate its crops, particularly its important cotton and sugarcane industries. Any reduction in water flow from the Nile could have devastating effects on Egypt's economy and food security. Sudan also relies heavily on the Nile River for its water supply and agriculture, particularly in the fertile Nile River valley.

The construction of the GERD has sparked a contentious debate between Ethiopia and downstream countries over the sharing of the Nile River's water resources. Egypt and Sudan have called for an agreement on the filling and operation of the dam, arguing that they have a right to a fair share of the river's waters. Ethiopia, on the other hand, argues that the dam will not significantly impact downstream countries and that it has a right to use the waters of the Blue Nile for its own development.

The controversy over the fate of the Blue Nile River and the Renaissance Dam is a complex issue with far-reaching implications for the region. In this study guide, there will be the history and context of the controversy, the perspectives of the different stakeholders, the potential impacts of the dam on the region and many more for you to understand the issue profoundly. It is important to consider the concerns of all stakeholders and work towards a solution that maximizes the benefits of the dam while minimizing its negative impacts.

a. The Nile River and Its Importance to the Region



The Nile River has played a vital role in the history, culture, and economy of the region for thousands of years. The ancient Egyptians developed a complex civilization along the Nile, utilizing its waters for irrigation, transportation, and trade. The river has also played a significant role in the development of other civilizations in the region, including the Nubians, the Kushites, and the Ethiopians.

The Nile River is the lifeblood of the region, providing water for agriculture, industry, and domestic use. The river basin is home to over 250 million people, and the Nile is the primary source of water for countries such as Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Uganda. The river is also a major transportation route, connecting communities and enabling trade between countries.

The Nile River is made up of two main tributaries, the White Nile and the Blue Nile. The White Nile originates in the Great Lakes region of East Africa and flows through Uganda, South Sudan, and Sudan before joining the Blue Nile in Khartoum, Sudan. The Blue Nile originates in Ethiopia and flows through Sudan before joining the White Nile. The majority of the water that flows downstream to Sudan and Egypt comes from the Blue Nile.

The Nile River has been the subject of numerous disputes and negotiations over the years. The 1959 Nile Waters Agreement, signed between Egypt and Sudan, allocated the majority of the Nile's water to Egypt. However, this agreement did not include upstream countries such as Ethiopia, which has been seeking a larger share of the Nile's water resources to support its own development.

The construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Blue Nile has reignited this debate, as downstream countries such as Egypt and Sudan have expressed concerns about the potential impacts of the dam on their water supply and agriculture. Understanding the historical context of the Nile River and its importance to the region is crucial in order to fully appreciate the complexities of the controversy surrounding the GERD.

b. Overview and Construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) is a mega hydropower project being constructed on the Blue Nile River in Ethiopia. The project was launched in 2011, and when completed, it is expected to be the largest hydroelectric power plant in Africa, with a capacity of 6,450 MW. The GERD is being built near the border with Sudan, in the Benishangul-Gumuz region of Ethiopia, about 20 kilometers east of the Ethiopia-Sudan border.

The project is being financed by the Ethiopian government and is being constructed by the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCO). The total cost of the project is estimated to be around \$4.8 billion, with Ethiopia funding 70% of the project from its own resources, and the rest of the funding coming from the sale of bonds to domestic investors and expatriates.

The GERD is a gravity dam, which means that it relies on its own weight to hold back the water in the reservoir. The dam is being constructed using roller-compacted concrete technology, which is a low-cost and high-speed method of construction. The dam is 1.8 kilometers long and 155 meters high, making it one of the largest dams in the world. The reservoir behind the dam will have a capacity of 74 billion cubic meters, which is roughly equivalent to the entire annual flow of the Blue Nile.

The GERD has been designed to generate electricity using the water from the Blue Nile River, which originates in Ethiopia and contributes about 85% of the Nile's total water flow. The dam will have 16 Francis turbines, each with a capacity of 375 MW, which will generate electricity using the flow of water from the reservoir. The electricity generated by the GERD will be used to meet Ethiopia's growing energy needs and to export electricity to neighboring countries.

The construction of the GERD has faced several challenges, including funding shortages, delays, and technical difficulties. However, the project has progressed despite these challenges, and as of 2023, the dam is more than 90% complete, as the Ethiopian Vice-Chair of the Renaissance Dam Coordinating Council Faqrati Tamru announced on March 24, 2023. The construction of the dam has also been a source of controversy and tension between Ethiopia and downstream countries such as Egypt and Sudan, who fear that the dam will affect their water supply and agriculture.

In addition to its potential impact on downstream countries, the construction of the GERD has also raised concerns about its potential environmental and social impacts. The reservoir behind the dam will inundate a large area of land, displacing thousands of people and potentially affecting the local ecology. The construction of the dam has also been criticized for its lack of transparency and consultation with local communities.

Despite these concerns, the Ethiopian government has emphasized the importance of the GERD for the country's development and sovereignty. The dam is seen as a symbol of national pride and as a way to meet Ethiopia's growing energy needs, reduce poverty, and promote economic growth. However, the controversy surrounding the GERD remains unresolved, and negotiations and agreements between the countries involved continue.

c. Concerns of Downstream Countries: Egypt and Sudan

The construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) has been a source of tension and controversy between Ethiopia and downstream countries, particularly Egypt and Sudan, who rely on the Nile River for their water supply and agriculture.

Egypt, in particular, has expressed concerns about the potential impact of the GERD on its water supply, as the country is heavily dependent on the Nile for its agriculture, industry, and domestic use. The Nile is also an essential part of Egypt's history, culture, and identity. Egypt argues that the construction of the GERD could reduce the amount of water that reaches its territory, which could have serious consequences for its economy and food security.

Sudan, although not as dependent on the Nile as Egypt, also has concerns about the GERD's impact on its water supply and the safety of its own dams downstream. Sudan fears that the GERD could increase the risk of flooding, reduce the amount of water that reaches its territory, and affect its own hydropower dams.

Ethiopia, on the other hand, argues that the GERD will not have a significant impact on downstream countries, as the dam is designed to regulate the flow of the Blue Nile and reduce the risk of floods in downstream countries. Ethiopia also argues that the GERD is essential for its development and economic growth, and that it has the right to use its own resources for its own benefit.

Despite years of negotiations and discussions between the countries involved, a comprehensive agreement on the GERD has yet to be reached. In 2020, Ethiopia began filling the reservoir behind the dam without the consent of downstream countries, further

exacerbating tensions and raising concerns about the potential impact of the GERD on the Nile's flow.

The concerns of downstream countries about the GERD highlight the complex geopolitical and environmental issues surrounding the Nile River and its resources. The Nile is an essential source of water and livelihoods for millions of people in the region, and its fate has far-reaching consequences for the social, economic, and environmental well-being of the entire region.

d. Ethiopia's Perspective: Development and Sovereignty

For Ethiopia, the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) represents a key element of the country's development and its efforts to achieve energy security and economic growth. Ethiopia, one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa, has long struggled with energy shortages and blackouts, which have hindered its development and industrialization.

The GERD, with a capacity of 6,000 megawatts, is expected to generate significant amounts of electricity for Ethiopia, which could help to meet the country's growing energy demands and support its economic growth. The dam is also expected to provide opportunities for irrigation and water management, which could increase agricultural productivity and reduce poverty in the region.

From Ethiopia's perspective, the GERD is a symbol of the country's sovereignty and its right to use its own resources for its own benefit. Ethiopia argues that it has the right to develop its water resources, as long as it does not cause significant harm to downstream countries. Ethiopia also argues that the GERD is designed to regulate the flow of the Blue Nile and reduce the risk of floods in downstream countries, which could have benefits for all countries in the region.

Ethiopia's perspective on the GERD has been shaped by its history of colonization and exploitation, which have left the country with limited access to its own resources and infrastructure. Ethiopia argues that the GERD represents a new era of development and self-reliance for the country, and that it has the right to pursue its own path to development without interference from external powers.

The controversy over the GERD highlights the complex challenges of balancing the needs and interests of different countries in the region. Ethiopia's perspective on the dam underscores the importance of taking into account the aspirations and concerns of all stakeholders, while also recognizing the role of infrastructure development and energy security in promoting economic growth and social development.

e. Negotiations and Agreements: Current Status and Challenges

The controversy over the fate of the Blue Nile River and the GERD has been the subject of negotiations and agreements between Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia for several years. The negotiations have aimed to address the concerns of downstream countries while also recognizing the rights of upstream countries to use their water resources for development.

Several agreements and meetings have been reached during the negotiations, including:

- Khartoum Communiqué (2012): This was a joint statement by Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan, in which they agreed to continue their dialogue and cooperation on the Nile River and its development.
- Tripartite National Committee (2014): This was a committee established by Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia to assess the impact of the GERD on downstream countries and to develop guidelines for its operation.
- Declaration of Principles (2015): This was an agreement signed by Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia, which established principles for the use and development of the Nile River, including the need for cooperation, mutual benefit, and peaceful resolution of disputes.
- Washington Talks (2019): This was a series of talks mediated by the United States and attended by Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia, in which they agreed on a timeline for the filling and operation of the GERD.
- African Union-led negotiations (2020-2021): This was a series of negotiations facilitated by the African Union, in which the three countries discussed the outstanding issues related to the GERD, including the operation and filling of the dam, and the resolution of disputes.

The agreements and meetings have aimed to address the concerns and interests of all parties involved, but negotiations have been marked by significant challenges and disagreements. Egypt and Sudan have expressed concerns about the potential impact of the GERD on their water resources and have called for greater transparency and cooperation from Ethiopia. Egypt, in particular, has argued that the GERD could reduce its share of water from the Nile, which it sees as a threat to its national security and vital interests.

Ethiopia, on the other hand, has argued that the GERD is essential for its development and that it has taken steps to address the concerns of downstream countries, including through the establishment of a technical committee to assess the impact of the dam on the environment and downstream countries.

Despite the agreements and negotiations, the controversy over the fate of the Blue Nile River and the GERD remains unresolved. The three countries have continued to hold talks and meetings to address the outstanding issues, but progress has been slow and contentious.

The challenges facing negotiations include the different perspectives and interests of the three countries, as well as historical and political factors that have shaped their relationships. There are also technical challenges related to the operation of the dam and its impact on the environment and downstream countries.

f. Potential Impacts of the Dam

The construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Blue Nile River has raised concerns about its potential impacts on the environment, downstream countries, and the region as a whole. While the dam has the potential to provide significant benefits to Ethiopia, including increased electricity generation and improved irrigation for agriculture, the potential impacts on the environment, social and economic stability, and political relations in the region are significant.

Environmental impacts are a primary concern regarding the construction and operation of the GERD. The creation of a large reservoir could lead to the displacement of local communities and the loss of biodiversity in the area. The alteration of the natural flow of the river could affect ecosystems and habitats downstream, leading to potential ecological and environmental problems.

Additionally, the GERD could impact water quality in the Nile River. The stagnant water in the reservoir could increase the risk of water-borne diseases, and the reduced flow of water downstream could lead to increased pollution and sedimentation. This could further harm the region's already fragile environment and ecosystem.

Social and economic impacts of the GERD could be significant, particularly for downstream countries. Countries such as Egypt and Sudan are concerned that the dam could negatively impact their water supply, which could have significant social and economic consequences. Any reduction in water share could have a significant impact on agriculture, industry, and the population. The potential impacts of the GERD have raised concerns about food security and economic stability in the region.

Political impacts of the GERD are also significant. The issue has become a point of tension between the three countries, and there have been reports of military posturing and threats of military action. Egypt and Sudan have expressed concerns that the construction and operation of the dam could undermine their national security and territorial integrity. The controversy over the GERD has highlighted the need for greater cooperation and coordination in the management of shared water resources in the region.

The ongoing negotiations and agreements between Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan are crucial to resolving the controversy and addressing the potential impacts of the dam. However, there are significant challenges to be overcome, and it will require continued dialogue and cooperation to reach a sustainable and equitable solution. The potential impacts of the GERD on the environment, downstream countries, and the region as a whole underscore the need for careful planning, management, and cooperation in the use and management of shared water resources.

g. The Role of International Organizations and the International Community

The controversy over the fate of the Blue Nile River and the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) has not only affected the relations between the riparian countries but has also drawn the attention of the international community and various international organizations.

Several international organizations, including the United Nations (UN), the African Union (AU), and the European Union (EU), have been involved in the negotiations between the countries. The international community has also played a role in trying to find a solution to the controversy.

The UN has encouraged the countries to resolve the issue peacefully through negotiations and to find a mutually acceptable solution that considers the interests of all parties involved. The UN has also expressed its willingness to provide technical assistance and support to the countries.

The African Union (AU) has been playing a crucial role in the negotiations between the countries. In 2014, the AU established a committee of experts to facilitate the negotiations and to help the countries reach an agreement. The AU has been mediating the talks and has provided a platform for the countries to discuss their concerns and interests.

The European Union (EU) has also been involved in the negotiations as a supporter of the AU-led process. The EU has provided technical assistance and expertise to the AU and the riparian countries in the areas of water management and governance.

Other international organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), have also been involved in the negotiations. The World Bank has been providing technical assistance to the countries and has been involved in facilitating the discussions on the GERD. The IMF has also been providing technical assistance and has been encouraging the countries to reach an agreement on the issue.

The international community, including the United States and other Western countries, has also been following the negotiations closely and has been encouraging the countries to find a peaceful and mutually acceptable solution. The United States, in particular, has been playing a facilitating role in the negotiations, encouraging the riparian countries to reach an agreement that addresses their concerns and interests.

The role of international organizations and the international community has been crucial in trying to find a solution to the controversy over the GERD. Their involvement has helped to facilitate the negotiations and has provided technical assistance and support to the riparian countries.

7. Chronology of Important Events

a. Beginning of the Construction of GERD (2011)

In 2011, Ethiopia began the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Blue Nile River, near the border with Sudan. The project aimed to meet Ethiopia's growing demand for electricity, with the potential to generate up to 6,000 MW of electricity. The construction of the GERD was a significant step towards achieving Ethiopia's goal of becoming a major regional power in East Africa.

However, the construction of the dam was not without controversy. Downstream countries, particularly Egypt and Sudan, raised concerns about the potential impact of the dam on their water supply. Egypt was particularly worried about the potential reduction in its water share, which could have significant social, economic, and political consequences.

Despite these concerns, Ethiopia continued with the construction of the GERD. In 2013, the Ethiopian government launched a public campaign to raise funds for the construction of the dam, with the aim of mobilizing public support for the project. The campaign was successful, with millions of Ethiopians contributing to the project.

The construction of the GERD was a major undertaking, with a projected cost of \$4.8 billion. The project was funded primarily through domestic resources, but also received some financial support from China and other international partners. The GERD is one of the largest hydropower projects in Africa, with a height of 170 meters and a capacity of 74 billion cubic meters of water.

The construction of the GERD faced a number of challenges, including delays and technical difficulties. However, Ethiopia remained committed to the project, viewing it as a symbol of its national pride and a crucial step towards its economic development.

The beginning of the construction of the GERD marked the start of a long and contentious process of negotiations and diplomacy between Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan, as they sought to address the concerns and interests of all parties involved. The controversy over the GERD has had significant social, economic, and political implications for the region, and has highlighted the importance of cooperation and coordination in the management of shared water resources.

b. Establishment of the Tripartite Committee (2014)

In 2014, a tripartite committee was established consisting of representatives from Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan, with the aim of facilitating negotiations over the GERD. The committee was formed following a meeting between the leaders of the three countries in Khartoum, Sudan, and was tasked with addressing technical issues related to the dam's construction and operation.

The committee held a series of meetings over the next few years, with discussions focusing on issues such as water flow rates, the filling of the dam's reservoir, and the potential

impacts of the dam on downstream countries. Despite some progress being made, disagreements remained over several key issues, particularly related to water sharing and the impact of the dam on Egypt and Sudan.

In 2018, talks stalled when Ethiopia withdrew from a proposed agreement, leading to increased tensions between the three countries. However, negotiations resumed in 2019, and in February 2020, a draft agreement was reached that included provisions for the filling and operation of the dam, as well as dispute resolution mechanisms.

Despite the progress made by the tripartite committee, concerns remain over the potential impacts of the dam on downstream countries, particularly Egypt and Sudan. The GERD continues to be a contentious issue in the region, and ongoing negotiations and cooperation will be necessary to reach a sustainable and equitable solution.

c. Declaration of Principles agreement (2015)

In March 2015, the leaders of Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan signed the Declaration of Principles agreement, which was aimed at establishing a framework for negotiations on the GERD. The agreement was facilitated by the African Union and was seen as a significant step towards resolving the controversy.

The Declaration of Principles agreement affirmed the right of Ethiopia to use the Nile River for development purposes, while also recognizing the need for cooperation and consultation among the three countries to ensure that the GERD would not cause significant harm to downstream countries. The agreement emphasized the importance of preserving the rights of all countries to their fair share of the Nile River's waters.

Under the terms of the agreement, the three countries agreed to establish a National Independent Scientific Research Group to assess the potential impacts of the GERD on downstream countries. The group was tasked with providing recommendations on the design, construction, and operation of the dam to ensure that its impacts were minimized.

The Declaration of Principles agreement was seen as a positive development in the negotiations over the GERD, as it established a framework for cooperation and consultation among the three countries. However, there were still significant challenges to be overcome, particularly with regard to the technical aspects of the dam's construction and operation, as well as the allocation of water resources among the three countries.

Despite these challenges, the signing of the Declaration of Principles agreement was seen as a significant step forward in the negotiations, and it laid the groundwork for future agreements and cooperation among the three countries.

d. Beginning of the US-led Talks (2019-2020)

Following a pause in the tripartite talks, the United States stepped in to mediate negotiations between Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan over the GERD in late 2019. The talks, mediated by the U.S. Treasury Department and the World Bank, aimed to reach a comprehensive agreement on the filling and operation of the dam.

Despite some initial progress, the talks broke down in February 2020, with each country blaming the others for the failure to reach an agreement. The United States suspended its mediation efforts shortly afterward, citing a lack of progress.

Throughout 2020, the talks continued with a series of meetings and negotiations involving representatives from the three countries. However, the talks were not without their challenges, with each country continuing to hold firm on their positions and demands.

The United States presented a draft agreement in February 2020, which sought to address the key areas of disagreement between the parties, including the filling and operation of the dam, and the management of water resources in the region. However, Ethiopia rejected the proposal, arguing that it was not balanced and did not take into account its legitimate interests.

Despite the setback, the US continued to push for a resolution, and the talks resumed in June 2020. Over the following months, negotiators worked to bridge the gaps between the three countries and find a mutually acceptable solution.

Following the breakdown of the talks, Ethiopia announced its intention to begin filling the dam in July 2020, without reaching an agreement with Egypt and Sudan. This move raised tensions between the three countries, with Egypt and Sudan both urging Ethiopia to delay the filling until a comprehensive agreement was reached.

In response, Egypt and Sudan appealed to the United Nations Security Council to intervene in the dispute and prevent Ethiopia from filling the dam without an agreement. However, Ethiopia rejected the appeal, stating that the issue should be resolved through negotiations rather than external intervention.

The failure of the U.S.-led talks and Ethiopia's decision to begin filling the dam without an agreement further complicated the controversy over the GERD and raised concerns about the potential for conflict between the three countries.

e. Start of the GERD Filling (2020)

In July 2020, Ethiopia announced the beginning of the filling of the GERD reservoir, which caused a sharp escalation in tensions between Ethiopia and Egypt. Egypt viewed the GERD filling as a violation of international law and as a threat to its water security, while Ethiopia argued that the filling was necessary to test the dam's turbines and to provide electricity to millions of Ethiopians who lacked access to electricity.

The filling of the GERD reservoir proceeded quickly, with Ethiopia announcing that it had achieved its first-year filling target of 4.9 billion cubic meters in just two weeks. This rapid pace of filling caused further concerns for downstream countries, particularly Egypt, which depends heavily on the Nile River for its water supply.

The GERD filling also raised questions about the future management of the Nile River. Egypt and Sudan requested that Ethiopia enter into a binding agreement on the operation and filling of the GERD, but Ethiopia argued that such an agreement was unnecessary and that the GERD was built solely for the purpose of electricity generation and not for water storage or control.

The GERD filling further strained relations between the three countries, with Egypt and Sudan calling on the international community to intervene and help resolve the dispute. The United Nations Security Council held a series of meetings to discuss the issue, but failed to reach a consensus on a course of action.

Despite the tensions and concerns raised by the GERD filling, Ethiopia continued to assert its sovereignty over the project and its right to use the waters of the Blue Nile for its development needs. The GERD filling served as a stark reminder of the challenges and complexities involved in managing shared water resources in the region, and underscored the need for continued dialogue and cooperation between Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan.

f. Tigray War (2020-2022)

The Tigray War was a violent conflict that took place in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia from November 3, 2020, to November 3, 2022. The war was fought primarily between the Ethiopian federal government and Eritrea on one side and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) on the other. The conflict was fueled by years of increased tensions and hostilities between the TPLF and the governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea, and fighting began when Tigrayan security forces attacked the Northern Command headquarters of the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) and other bases in Tigray.

The ENDF counterattacked from the south, while the Eritrean Defense Forces (EDF) launched attacks from the north. The federal allied forces captured Mekelle, the capital of the Tigray Region, on November 28, 2020, and Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed declared the operation "over." However, the TPLF stated that it would continue fighting until the "invaders" were out, and the Tigray Defense Forces (TDF) retook Mekelle in June 2021. By July of the same year, the TDF had advanced into the Amhara and Afar regions.

In early November 2021, the TDF and the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) took control of several towns on the highway south from Tigray Region towards Addis Ababa, and the TPLF stated that it considered "marching on the capital." Together with seven smaller rebel groups, the TPLF and OLA declared a coalition aiming to "dismantle Abiy's government by force or by negotiations, and then form a transitional authority."

After a successful government counter-offensive and a series of negotiations with the TPLF, Ethiopia declared an indefinite humanitarian truce on March 24, 2022. However, fighting re-escalated dramatically in late August 2022 after peace talks broke down. All sides, particularly the ENDF, EDF, and TDF, have committed war crimes during the conflict. Mass extrajudicial killings of civilians have taken place throughout the conflict, along with war rape, which has become a "daily" occurrence.

By the conflict's conclusion after two years of near total genocidal war, an estimated 600,000 people laid dead, marking it as the deadliest human conflict that began in the 21st century. The war has also inflicted immense economic damage on the region, with the cost of rebuilding alone estimated to be roughly \$20 billion.

There were also allegations that Egypt provided military and logistical support to the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) during the conflict. The Ethiopian government accused Egypt of providing drones and other military equipment to the TPLF, and claimed that the TPLF was attempting to create a "Greater Tigray" state with the support of Egypt. This is believed to be in retaliation for Ethiopia's construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Nile River, which has been a source of tension between the two countries. Egypt denied the allegations, stating that it did not interfere in Ethiopia's internal affairs. The involvement of such alleged or confirmed external actors has further complicated the conflict but this catastrophic, tragic and massive war largely escaped most of the coverage in the western world due to the recent Russian invasion of Ukraine.

g. Urge of UN for Cooperation and the UNSC Meeting on GERD (2021)

In 2021, the United Nations (UN) urged cooperation between the three countries to resolve the dispute over the GERD. The UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, stressed the importance of finding a peaceful and mutually beneficial solution that would ensure sustainable development in the region.

The UN Security Council also discussed the issue for the first time and expressed concern about the potential impact of the dam on regional stability and security. During the meeting, the UNSC urged the parties to refrain from unilateral actions and to seek a peaceful and cooperative resolution to the dispute. The council emphasized the importance of preserving regional stability and called for continued negotiations under the auspices of the African Union.

The UNSC also recognized the potential for the GERD to have significant benefits for the region, but noted the concerns of downstream countries about the potential impact on their

water supply. The council expressed its support for the ongoing negotiations and encouraged the parties to reach a mutually beneficial agreement.

While the UNSC's statement was non-binding, it represented a significant step in the international community's involvement in the dispute. The meeting highlighted the potential for the issue to have wider regional and global implications, and underscored the importance of a peaceful and cooperative resolution for all parties involved. It called on the parties to refrain from taking unilateral actions and to engage in constructive dialogue to reach a mutually beneficial agreement.

The UN's call for cooperation and dialogue was welcomed by Ethiopia and Sudan, but Egypt expressed frustration with the lack of progress in the negotiations and criticized Ethiopia for continuing to fill the dam without reaching a comprehensive agreement.

Despite the UN's efforts, the dispute remains unresolved, and tensions between the three countries continue to escalate. It remains to be seen whether the parties will be able to find a peaceful solution to this long-standing conflict.

h. Current Status and Future Outlook (2021-2023)

Since the UN's call for cooperation in 2021, negotiations between the three countries have continued. In November 2021, the foreign ministers of Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia met in Kinshasa to resume negotiations, but no agreement was reached. However, in December 2021, the three countries signed an agreement to continue the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) negotiations, under the auspices of the African Union (AU).

The AU-led talks have continued into 2022, but progress has been slow, with each country presenting its own proposals for filling and operating the dam. Such that, in April 2022, Ethiopia announced that it had begun filling the GERD for the second time, despite objections from Egypt and Sudan. After this, the completion of the 3rd filling was announced on August 11, 2022. These moves have heightened tensions between the three countries, and there are concerns that these could lead to a military conflict.

Looking ahead, the GERD issue remains unresolved, and tensions between the three countries continue to simmer. The AU-led talks are ongoing, and it is hoped that with the appointment of Ramaphosa as mediator, progress can be made towards a peaceful resolution. However, the recent filling of the GERD by Ethiopia has complicated the situation, and there are concerns that it could lead to further escalation of tensions in the region.

8. Conclusion

In conclusion, the controversy over the fate of the Blue Nile River and the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam is a complex issue with historical, political, and economic implications for the entire region. The Nile River has been a source of conflict and cooperation for centuries, and the construction of the GERD has intensified this tension. The GERD has the potential to transform Ethiopia's economy and improve the lives of millions of its citizens, but it also poses a threat to downstream countries' water security and the environment.

The involvement of international organizations, including the African Union, the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, has demonstrated the significance of this issue on a global scale. The negotiations and agreements reached by the tripartite committee have been a crucial step towards resolving this issue, but there is still much work to be done.

The UNSC meeting in 2021 and the UN's urging for cooperation between the parties have shown that the international community recognizes the importance of finding a peaceful and equitable solution to this issue. The upcoming talks between Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt provide an opportunity for further dialogue and compromise, but the future outlook remains uncertain.

The controversy over the fate of the Blue Nile River and the GERD is a reminder of the complexities and challenges of managing transboundary water resources. It highlights the need for international cooperation, diplomacy, and the importance of finding a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability. The ultimate resolution of this issue will have significant consequences not only for Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt but for the entire Nile Basin region.

9. Questions to be Answered

- 1) What kind of compromises that could be made by each of the parties involved in order to reach a mutually beneficial agreement?
- 2) What measures can be taken to ensure equitable and reasonable use of the Nile River resources by all riparian countries, including the construction of the GERD?
- 3) Are there any ways to ensure the ongoing maintenance and sustainability of the Renaissance Dam, while also addressing environmental and ecological concerns? And if so, what are they?
- 4) How can the concerns and interests of downstream countries, particularly Egypt and Sudan, be addressed and protected while also allowing Ethiopia to develop its resources?
- 5) How can transparency and trust be built among the parties involved in order to facilitate productive negotiations and long-term solutions?
- 6) What lessons can be learned from similar disputes over shared natural resources in other parts of the world, and how can these be applied to the situation with the Blue Nile River and the Renaissance Dam?
- 7) How can long-term monitoring and evaluation mechanisms be established to ensure that any agreement reached is being implemented effectively and fairly?

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11. Key Terms and Definitions: Yemeni Civil War

Houthi: Also known as Ansar Allah, the Houthi rebel group is a Zaidi Shia Muslim political and military organization that originated in the northern province of Saada in Yemen. The group is backed by Iran and has been involved in the Yemeni Civil War since 2004.

Hadi government: Refers to the internationally recognized government of Yemen led by President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi, which is supported by the Saudi-led coalition. It is based in the southern city of Aden.

Zaidi: A branch of Shia Islam that predominates in Yemen. Zaidis believe in the legitimacy of the Imams from the family of Ali, who ruled in Yemen from the 9th to the 16th century. Zaidis are a minority in Yemen, but they have had a significant political and cultural influence in the country.

Southern Transitional Council (STC): A separatist organization that seeks to establish an independent state in southern Yemen. The STC has been engaged in a power struggle with the internationally recognized Yemeni government.

AQAP: Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula is a terrorist organization that operates in Yemen and has been involved in the Yemeni Civil War.

Saudi-led coalition: A coalition of Arab states led by Saudi Arabia that intervened in Yemen in 2015 to support the Yemeni government against Houthi rebels. The coalition has been accused of numerous human rights violations and has been responsible for a significant portion of civilian casualties in the conflict.

UN Security Council Resolution 2216: A resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council in April 2015, which imposed an arms embargo and sanctions on Houthi leaders and their allies in Yemen. The resolution also called for the Houthi rebels to withdraw from all areas they had seized, including the capital Sana'a, and for the resumption of negotiations on a political settlement to the conflict.

Hodeidah: A port city in western Yemen that serves as a major entry point for humanitarian aid and commercial goods. Hodeidah has been a battleground in the Yemeni Civil War, with the Houthis controlling the city and the Saudi-led coalition trying to seize it. The conflict has disrupted the flow of aid and goods, causing shortages and price increases.

Stockholm Agreement: A peace agreement signed in December 2018 between the Yemeni government and Houthi rebels, which included a ceasefire in the port city of Hodeidah and the exchange of prisoners. The agreement has not been fully implemented, and fighting in Hodeidah has continued.

Marib: A city in northeastern Yemen that has been the site of intense fighting between Houthi rebels and forces loyal to the Yemeni government. The city is also home to important oil and gas reserves and has been a key strategic target for the Houthis.

12. Introduction to the Agenda Item

The Yemeni Civil War has been ongoing since 2015, and has resulted in the world's worst humanitarian crisis, with millions of Yemenis facing famine and disease. The conflict has pitted the Houthi rebels, who control much of northern Yemen, against the internationally recognized government of President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi, which is backed by a Saudi-led coalition. The conflict has also drawn in regional and global powers, including Iran and the United States. The situation in Yemen is complex and multifaceted, with humanitarian, political, and security implications for the region and the world. In this agenda item, we will examine the causes and consequences of the Yemeni Civil War, and seek solutions to address the humanitarian crisis and hopefully bring an end to the conflict.

a. A Condensed History of Yemeni Civil War

Beginning in the 1960s, after the end of their rule, Zaidis - a Shia Muslim sect - faced discrimination and policies aimed at promoting Sunni dominance by the subsequent Yemeni government. Some Sunni groups, such as the Salafis in the Saada province, argued that the government should adopt a solarization policy (i.e. promoting Sunni Islam and suppressing other sects) similar to that of al-Shaukhani, a prominent Sunni scholar, and overthrow the Zaidi Shia.

In 2004, a Zaidi group known as Ansar Allah, or the Houthis, led a low-level uprising against the Yemeni government in the northern province of Saada. The conflict waxed and waned throughout the 2000s, with several peace agreements negotiated and later ignored. In 2009, the Houthi insurgency escalated, leading neighboring Saudi Arabia to support the Yemeni government temporarily. However, a ceasefire was eventually signed in 2010, cooling down the conflict.

During the 2011 Yemeni revolution, Houthi leader Abdul Malik al-Houthi declared the group's support for demonstrations demanding the resignation of President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Later that year, as Saleh was preparing to resign, the Houthis laid siege to the Salafi-majority village of Damaj in northern Yemen, signaling a move toward Sadah, where the group had substantial support and was seeking greater autonomy.

The Houthis boycotted the early 2012 single-candidate election that resulted in the presidency of Abdullah Mansur Hadi, who had been Saleh's deputy. They did attend the subsequent National Dialogue Conference but declined to support a final agreement in early 2014 to extend Hadi's term for another year. By mid-2014, conflict between the Houthis and Sunni tribes in northern Yemen had spread to other provinces, including the capital Sana'a, leading to the current state of the Yemeni Civil War.

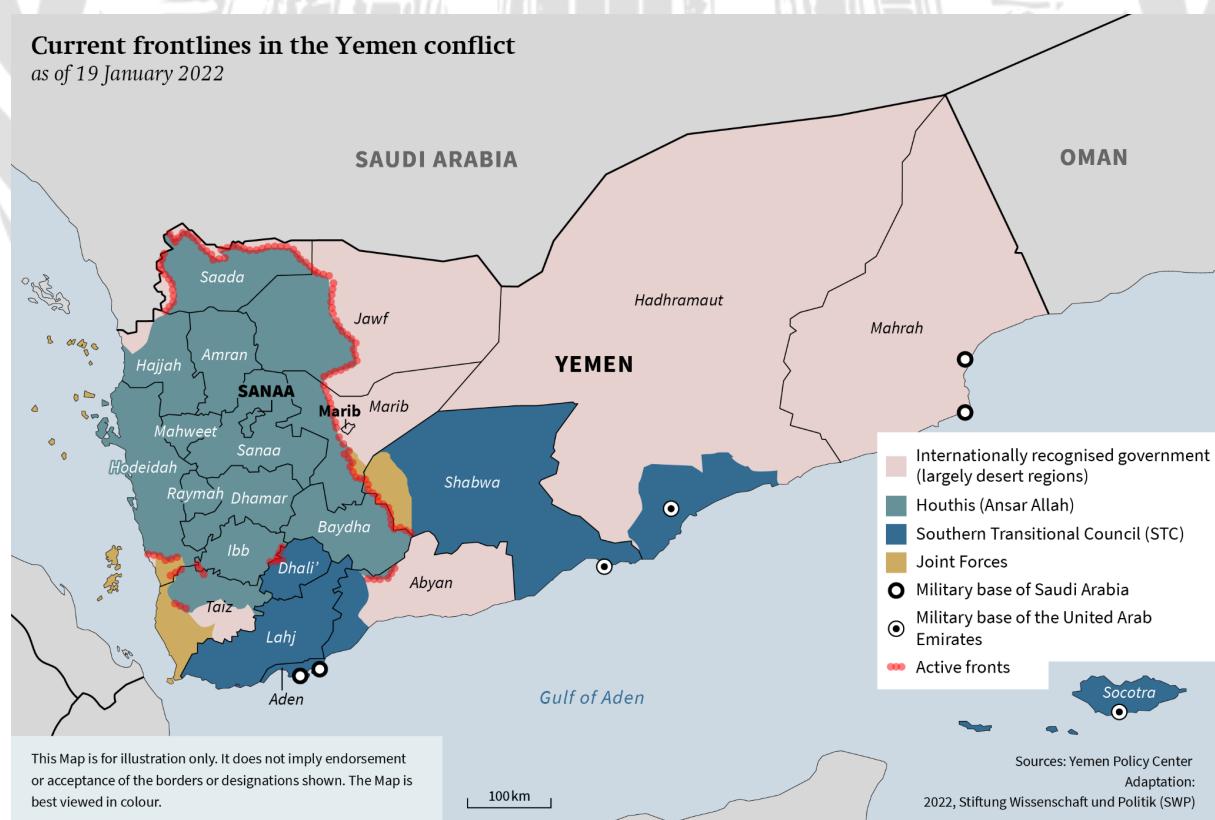
b. Current Situation

The conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and Iran-backed Houthi rebels continues to ravage Yemen, causing harm to civilians, displacement in the region, and limiting humanitarian access. In February 2021, the Houthis launched an attack to capture Marib,

the last stronghold of the internationally recognized Yemeni government. In early March of the same year, they launched airstrikes on Saudi Arabia, targeting oil tankers, facilities, and international airports. In response, the Saudi-led coalition carried out airstrikes on the Yemeni capital Sana'a. This attack was the deadliest clash since 2018, killing hundreds of fighters and complicating peace processes.

In a departure from previous US policy, President Joe Biden announced the end of US support for Saudi-led offensive operations in Yemen in February 2021. However, the United States continues to send and sell weapons to countries in the region in response to Houthi attacks. While the United States ended its support for offensive operations, it has not yet urged Saudi Arabia to end its blockade on the coast of Yemen that is preventing oil tankers from entering Hodeidah, the main port and entry point for delivering humanitarian aid to the nation.

An economic crisis further exacerbates the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen. The conflict resulted in the division of the economy into two major economic zones under territories controlled by the Houthis and the Saudi-backed government, respectively. In the fall of 2021, the Yemeni currency sharply devalued, particularly in government-controlled areas, significantly reducing the purchasing power of the people and pushing many basic necessities out of reach. This has led to widespread protests in cities in southern Yemen, to which security forces have responded with force. The economic crisis and continued violence have made the humanitarian situation in Yemen even more dire.



c. Problem Identification

In 2023 there is still a Civil War in Yemen that didn't end for eight years and a long time civil wars like this comes with serious problems. But the 3 things are the most important ones: Liberty, lives and future.

i. Deprivation of Liberty

The Yemeni civil war has been ongoing since 2015 and has resulted in widespread human rights abuses, including the deprivation of liberty for many Yemeni citizens. The conflict has caused mass displacement of people, forcing millions of Yemenis to flee their homes and become refugees.

Dozens of people have been arbitrarily arrested by various factions of the conflict, including the Houthis, Yemeni government forces and the Saudi-led coalition. These detentions often occur without formal charges or due process, and many detainees are subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment.

Lack of access to legal representation and the breakdown of the judicial system further compound the problem of deprivation of liberty. Many prisoners are overcrowded and unsanitary, with little or no access to medical care and adequate nutrition.

The issue of deprivation of liberty in Yemen is a serious concern raised by human rights groups, the United Nations and other international organizations. Efforts to address this issue and ensure that the rights of all Yemeni citizens are respected are essential.

ii. Safety of Lives

One of the most pressing issues in Yemen's civil war is life security. The conflict has sparked widespread violence, including airstrikes, artillery shelling and ground fighting, and has taken a heavy toll on civilians.

According to the United Nations, the conflict in Yemen has created the world's largest humanitarian crisis, with millions facing food insecurity, disease and lack of access to basic services such as healthcare and clean water. Violence has also forced more than three million people from their homes, leaving them in dire conditions in makeshift camps and overcrowded urban areas.

The ongoing fighting has also damaged critical infrastructure such as hospitals, schools and water supplies, further exacerbating the humanitarian situation. Destroyed infrastructure and ongoing violence are making it difficult for aid agencies to reach out to those in need.

Life security is a key issue to address in the Yemeni conflict. All parties involved should take steps to protect civilians, including avoiding attacks on populated areas and ensuring the safe passage of humanitarian aid. The international community must also do more to support efforts to end the conflict and provide much-needed assistance to the people of Yemen.

iii. Future of the Country

Another issue brought to light by Yemen's civil war is the country's uncertain future. The ongoing conflict has left Yemen in political and economic turmoil, creating a power vacuum and lack of effective governance.

The country faces many challenges, including widespread poverty, a weakened economy and a lack of basic infrastructure exacerbated by conflict. Yemen also faces environmental challenges such as water shortages that are expected to be exacerbated by climate change.

Political instability in Yemen has made it difficult to establish a functioning government, with various factions in the country having competing interests and goals. This makes it a challenge to find peaceful solutions to conflicts and create a stable and prosperous future for the country.

Addressing Yemen's future requires finding ways to form a government that can end conflict, provide basic services, foster economic growth and ensure stability. It is also important to address the underlying causes of conflict, such as poverty, inequality and environmental problems. The international community must support efforts to find peaceful solutions to the conflict and help the Yemeni people rebuild their country.



d. Past Actions

i. UN Accomplishments

The United Nations (UN) has been actively involved in trying to resolve the Yemeni Civil War, which began in 2014. Here are some of the UN's accomplishments in Yemen:

1. Humanitarian Assistance: The UN has been providing humanitarian assistance to millions of Yemenis who have been affected by the war. The UN has been providing food, water, and medical aid to Yemeni civilians who are in need.

2. Peace Negotiations: The UN has been facilitating peace negotiations between the parties involved in the conflict. The UN has been working to bring the warring parties to the negotiating table to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.
3. Ceasefire Agreements: The UN has been successful in brokering ceasefire agreements between the warring parties. In December 2018, the UN was able to broker a ceasefire agreement between the Houthi rebels and the Yemeni government in the port city of Hodeidah.
4. Monitoring: The UN has been monitoring the ceasefire agreements to ensure that both sides are complying with the terms of the agreements. The UN has established a team of observers who are responsible for monitoring the ceasefire in Hodeidah.
5. Political Talks: The UN has been holding political talks with the parties involved in the conflict to try to find a political solution to the crisis. In December 2018, the UN held political talks in Sweden, which led to the signing of the Stockholm Agreement between the warring parties.
6. Human Rights: The UN has been advocating for human rights in Yemen. The UN has been calling for an end to the war and for the protection of civilians who have been caught in the crossfire.

Overall, the UN has been working hard to try to find a peaceful solution to the Yemeni Civil War. While progress has been slow, the UN's efforts have helped to alleviate some of the suffering of the Yemeni people and have brought the warring parties closer to a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

ii. Essentials Of Security Council Resolutions

The Yemeni Civil War has been ongoing since 2015, and the UN Security Council has passed numerous resolutions concerning the conflict. Some of the key provisions of these resolutions include:

- Ceasefire and Peace Talks: The Security Council has repeatedly called for a cessation of hostilities and urged all parties to engage in good faith negotiations towards a comprehensive and inclusive political solution to the conflict.
- Arms Embargo: The Security Council has imposed an arms embargo on all parties to the conflict in Yemen, including the Houthi rebels and the Saudi-led coalition. This embargo prohibits the sale or transfer of weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment to any party in Yemen.
- Humanitarian Assistance: The Security Council has emphasized the need for unhindered access for humanitarian aid to all parts of Yemen, including through the ports of Hodeidah and Saleef. It has also called for the protection of civilians and critical infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools.

- Sanctions: The Security Council has authorized targeted sanctions against individuals and entities who threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen. These sanctions include travel bans and asset freezes.
- Support for the UN Special Envoy: The Security Council has expressed support for the efforts of the UN Special Envoy for Yemen to facilitate peace talks and urged all parties to cooperate fully with his work.

Overall, the Security Council resolution on Yemen reflects the international community's concerns about the humanitarian situation in the country and the need for a political solution to the conflict.

13. Chronology of Important Events

a. Beginning of the Civil War (2014)

The Houthis have fought Yemeni forces commanded by General Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar after weeks of street protests against the Hadi government, which cut fuel subsidies unpopular with the Houthis. In September 2014, Houthi fighters seized Yemen's capital, Sana'a, after several days of fighting. The Houthis forced Hadi to negotiate an agreement to end the violence, the government resigned, and the Houthis gained unprecedented influence over state institutions and politics.

b. Takeover of Taiz

On March 22, 2015, Houthi forces, backed by troops loyal to Saleh, invaded Yemen's third-largest city, Taiz, and quickly captured its key positions. They met little resistance, but one protester was shot dead and five wounded. Western media have begun to suggest that Yemen is plunging into civil war as the Houthis in the north confront their bases in the south.

On December 14, 2015, Saleh Yemeni forces and Houthi militants carried out a Tochka ballistic missile attack against a military camp used by the Saudi-led coalition southwest of the city of Taiz.

c. Fighting Reaches Aden

In Aden, military officials said pro-Hadi militias and military units were "fragmented" by March 25, hastening the Houthi advance. They said the Houthis were fighting Hadi's forces on his five different fronts. Aden International Airport has suspended all flights. On March 25, 2015, fighting reached the outskirts of Aden as Saleh fighters seized Aden International Airport and clashes broke out at an army base. Hadi reportedly fled his "temporary capital" by boat as his anxiety worsened. On March 26, 2015, he reappeared in the Saudi capital, Riyadh, arriving by plane and being greeted by Saudi Arabia's Prince Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud.

In the days that followed, the Houthis and coalition forces besieged Aden and laid siege to Hadi's base. They began moving into the city center on March 29, 2015, but were met with Allied airstrikes and artillery fire from Egyptian Navy warships off the coast.

On April 2, 2015, the site used as the temporary presidential palace was occupied by the Houthis, and the fighting shifted to the central Crater and Al-Muara districts.

A small number of foreign troops were reportedly stationed in Aden in early May, fighting anti-Houthi militias in the city. Saudi Arabia denied the existence of ground forces, but Hadi's government claimed the troops were Yemeni special forces trained in the Persian Gulf and deployed to Aden to fight.

On July 21, 2015, forces loyal to Hadi recaptured Aden, aided by Saudi Arabia, in Operation Golden Arrow after months of fighting. This made it possible to finally reach the port city and provide urgently needed assistance to civilians.

On July 22, 2015, a Saudi military plane carrying relief supplies landed at Aden International Airport. A UN vessel carrying urgently needed supplies also docked in Aden. This is the first UN ship to arrive in Aden in four months. Another ship from the United Arab Emirates also delivered medical aid. On 21 July 2015, a UAE technical team arrived to repair the Aden International Airport tower and passenger terminal, which were badly damaged in the crash. On July 24, 2015, a military plane loaded with relief supplies arrived from the UAE.

On August 4, 2015, Houthi forces were pushed back from his Al-Anad air base by pro-Hadi forces.

On October 17, 2015, Saudi Arabia confirmed the arrival of Sudanese troops in Aden to strengthen the Saudi-led coalition.

d. UN-led Peace Talks

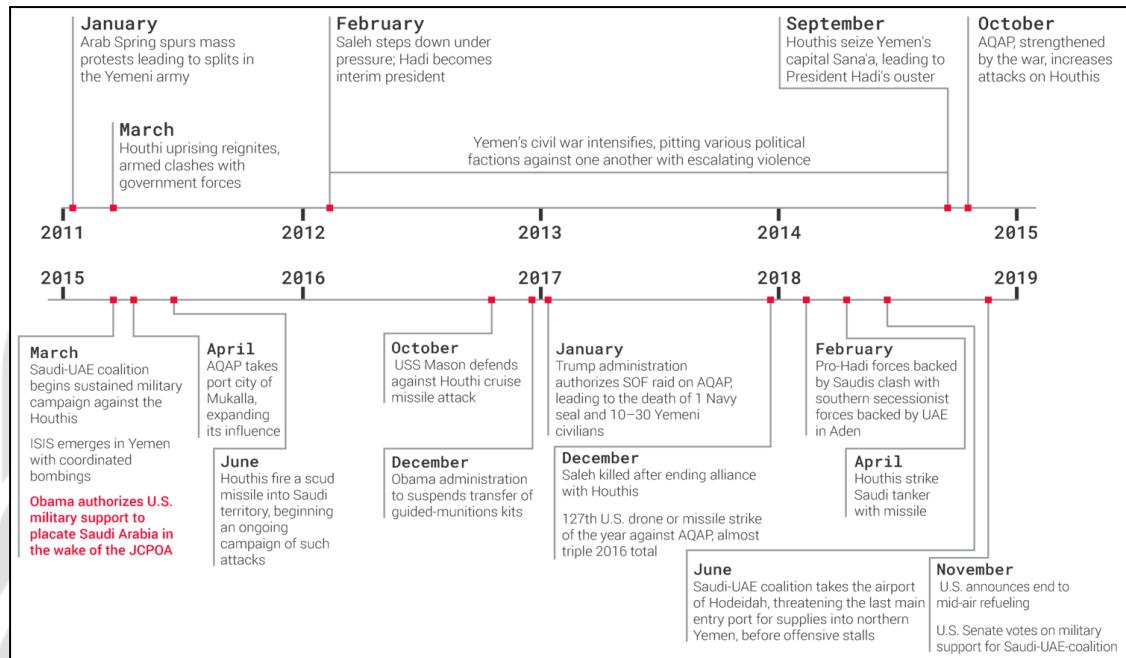
UN Security Council members urged Yemen's Houthi rebels to renew the ceasefire agreement that expired in October and start substantive talks to end more than eight years of conflict.

Hans Grundberg, the UN Special Envoy for Yemen, said at the UN Rates Conference, "We want the parties to the conflict to not only renew the ceasefire, but to commit to take steps towards a comprehensive resolution of the conflict."

A two-month truce was first agreed on April 2nd, during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. This reduced civilian casualties and eased somewhat the importation of fuel and the resumption of commercial flights. Both parties have renewed it twice, but it expired on Oct. 2 and the Iran-backed Houthi rebels have not agreed to the extension. Despite the expiration of the deadline, the UN envoy said there had been no full-scale resumption of war in the past seven weeks. raised concerns about a return to conflict.

"Attacks on oil infrastructure and threats to oil companies undermine the well-being of the Yemeni people as a whole," Grundberg warned. "They risk starting a spiral of military and economic escalation, a pattern seen earlier over the course of the war in Yemen."

The UN-brokered peace talks begin in Switzerland but fail to reach an agreement.



14. Conclusion

Yemen's civil war, which began in 2015, is one of the most devastating conflicts in recent history. War has killed tens of thousands, displaced millions, and a humanitarian crisis has left many in Yemen in dire need of assistance.

The conflict in Yemen is complex, involving multiple factions and international actors. Iran-backed Houthi rebels are fighting a Yemeni government backed by a coalition of Saudi-led nations. The conflict also attracts other regional and international actors, further complicating the situation. War has ravaged Yemeni people, with millions affected by famine, disease and other humanitarian crises. The ongoing conflict has made it difficult for aid agencies to provide much-needed assistance to those in need, exacerbating the suffering of the Yemeni people.

Despite repeated attempts at peace talks and ceasefires, the conflict continues with no clear end in sight. The situation in Yemen remains a key issue for the international community as the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis continue to threaten regional stability and global security.

In summary, the Yemeni Civil War was a devastating conflict that caused immeasurable suffering to the Yemeni people. It is critical that the international community continue to work toward peaceful resolution of conflicts and provide necessary humanitarian assistance and assistance to those affected by the crisis. Only through joint efforts can we hope to end suffering and bring lasting peace to Yemen.

15. Possible Solutions

1. Negotiated peace settlement:

The parties to the conflict should engage directly in negotiations with the support of the international community to reach a comprehensive peace agreement that addresses the underlying political, economic and social issues driving the conflict.

2. Power-sharing agreement:

A power-sharing deal could be struck between the Yemeni government and Houthi rebels, with both parties sharing key government positions and control of resources.

3. UN peacekeeping missions:

The United Nations can send peacekeeping missions to Yemen to stabilize the country, protect civilians and monitor the implementation of peace agreements.

4. Humanitarian and Development Assistance:

The international community can increase humanitarian and development assistance to meet the urgent needs of the Yemeni people and promote economic development and stability.

5. Weapon embargo:

The international community can impose an arms embargo on all parties to a conflict to stem the flow of arms and ammunition that fuels violence.

6. Regional Dialogue:

Regional powers can engage in dialogue to address the underlying geopolitical tensions that have fueled Yemen's conflict, such as competition for strategic ports and natural resources.

7. Accountability and Justice:

International tribunals can be established to hold all parties accountable for human rights violations and war crimes committed during conflicts and to promote reconciliation and justice.

8. Dispute Mitigation:

All parties to a conflict can pledge to pave the way for a peaceful resolution of the dispute and commit to curbing violence and cessation of hostilities.

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