

**Code:** SC 2/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Yemen

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*The Security Council,*

*Having regard* to the UN Convention of 10th October 1980 on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects,

*Being aware of* resolution 36/31(2017) on the decision of the UN Human Rights Council to investigate all alleged human rights abuses in Yemen during the conflict,

*Guided by* the previous Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) which aimed for a political transition implemented by all parties, resolution 2216 (2015) on “The Situation in the Middle East” introducing an arms embargo, and resolution 2454 (2019) demanding the United Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) to monitor the ceasefire and the compliance of the Stockholm Agreement between the groups in order to respond adequately to the pandemic and resolution 2534 (2020) regarding the UNMHA,

*Bearing in mind* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,

*Recalling* the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, and its Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict of 2000,

*Noting with deep concern* the issue of the SAFER oil tanker anchoring eight kilometers of the Yemeni coast since 30 years without any dry-docking or repairs, imposing a risk to the environment of the red sea,

*Acknowledging* the work of UN Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA), as well as the Redeployment Coordination Committee (RCC),

*Expressing* its sorrow for the victims of the civil war in Yemen,

*Encouraging* the full Implementation of the Prisoners and Detainees Exchange Agreement under the Stockholm Agreement,

*Noting with deep concern* the devastating humanitarian conditions in Yemen, whereas most of the population lack the access to clean drinking water and basic humanitarian aid, fostering the spread of Cholera, encouraging the development of confidence- and security-building measures for the region of the Persian Gulf to facilitate an overall de-escalation of tensions in the region in the future,

*Condemning* the recent attacks on December 30th 2020 in Aden’s Airport and on January 1st 2021 in the city of Al-Hudaydah killing many civilians and three humanitarian personnel from the International Committee of the Red Cross,

*Expressing* its full support for the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

*Encouraging* the development of confidence- and security-building measures for the region of the Persian Gulf to facilitate an overall de-escalation of tensions in the region in the future,

1. *Calls* to immediately establish a ceasefire between Yemen's government (IRG), the Houthi movement and the Southern Transitional Council (STC);
2. *Demands* to respect the Hudaydah Agreement and supports the ongoing monitoring of the situation in the Hudaydah port by the UNMHA;
3. *Urges* that the UN technical team gets immediate access to the SAFER oil tanker in order to pay close attention to the potential of the oil leak in the Red Sea;
4. *Further demands* the establishment of a Multilateral Platform for inclusive inter-Yemeni talks (MPY), that:
  - a. Is held in the United Nations Office at Nairobi;
  - b. Provides a forum for negotiation and peace talks;
  - c. Includes all of Yemen's leading political forces, as well as the Houthis and the STC;
  - d. Is held under the auspices of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen;
  - e. Promotes the peace process;
5. *Suggests* the creation of an Expert Board with independent international experts on possible peacebuilding measures, which:
  - a. Has the primary purpose to advance the peace process;
  - b. Is located within and funded by the Department of Peace Operations (DPO);
  - c. Reports directly to the Security Council;
  - d. Monitors the effective implementation of humanitarian, as well as peace measures;
  - e. Fosters the creation of safe zones, driving a sustainable process in peacemaking;
  - f. Advises the Security Council to impose sanctions on any action violating the measures taken within the framework of the peace process;
6. *Urges* the Member States to provide further financial assistance as well as humanitarian aid to the Yemeni people without any political preconditions and without interference into the internal affairs of Yemen;

7. *Demands* an immediate halt of offensive military action by the Saudi-Arabian led military alliance;
8. *Decides* to implement an international criminal tribunal for the Yemen conflict, that:
  - a. Resides at and is funded by the International Court of Justice in the Hague;
  - b. Penalizes individuals involved in illegal weapon deliveries;
  - c. Pursues the perpetrators of war crimes and brings them to justice;
9. *Encourages* national agencies to observe potential war crimes and prosecute acts deemed as such, after legal deliberation;
10. *Reminds* all parties to the conflict that hospital and medical personnel are explicitly protected under international humanitarian law;
11. *Condemns* the deliberate targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure and all other acts that constitute war crimes;
12. *Decides* to investigate reports by NGOs, such as Mwatana for Human Rights and Child Soldiers International, of the use of child soldiers in Yemen by the Houthis and request the Special Envoy to provide an update on reports of the use of children soldiers in Yemen;
13. *Draws attention* to the uncertain destiny of refugees of war in the region and asks the surrounding Gulf states to provide shelter in unused hotels and venues due to the Covid-19 pandemic;
14. *Encourages* Yemen, as already adopted in its resolution 1325 of 2000 on women and peace and security, to include women in conflict resolution, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response, post-conflict reconstruction, in its Cabinet and in all key services;
15. *Decides* to stay actively seized of the matter.