



THE UNITED KINGDOM

United Nations Human Rights Council

Conflict in Yemen: The world's worst humanitarian crisis

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TOPIC BACKGROUND

Yemen is the poorest country in the Middle East and has been enduring armed conflict for the past six years. The war was related to the political, economic, and humanitarian crises that have exacerbated the already severe poverty and gender inequality. The situation in Yemen is the world's largest humanitarian crisis, and the country is currently on the brink of famine. Based on the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) report, 20.7 million or 66% of the population are in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

A stable, peaceful, and more prosperous Yemen is essential to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's interest in promoting world peace. Yemen is at the heart of a turbulent region with an ongoing conflict that has the potential to create more humanitarian crises that may further exacerbate regional tensions. Yemen also has active terrorist organizations that pose a direct threat to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which harms world peace and trade.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland believes that immediate and effective Humanitarian aid towards Yemen will help individuals and families better meet their basic needs and help resolve some of the factors that may drive people leaning towards extremist and radical organizations. The ongoing conflict in Yemen exacerbates the already severe poverty in Yemen and decreases the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance towards Yemen. We need to bring stability to the country of Yemen so that humanitarian aid towards Yemen can be more effective in helping the most vulnerable people in Yemen.

COUNTRY STANCES AND PAST SOLUTIONS

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supports all efforts to bring the conflicting parties back into the negotiating table in order to achieve an inclusive political solution that will bring a peaceful future for the people of Yemen. Reducing conflicts will alleviate the humanitarian crises and allow the government and partners to focus on reconstruction and development. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are committed to providing humanitarian assistance in Yemen to which we have given £87 million of assistance towards Yemen. It is expected to provide food to an additional 240,000 of the most vulnerable Yemenis every month, support 400 health clinics, and provide 1.6 million people with clean water.

British assistance to Yemen is channeled through multilateral agencies, including the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is mainly humanitarian and

focuses on the provision of basic services towards Yemen. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also continues to promote United Nations (UN) agencies to reform and ensure they effectively deliver to the most vulnerable people in Yemen. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also continues to promote United Nations (UN) agencies to reform and ensure they effectively deliver to the most vulnerable people in Yemen. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also supports Yemen's Social Fund for Development to pay poor men and women for work and ensure that they receive basic critical services. This will strengthen livelihoods and help reduce the attractiveness of other options, such as participating in extremist activities

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Seeing the high urgency for immediate humanitarian aid towards Yemen, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would like to propose the framework of solutions that would be further explained below:

1. Request the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to establish a fact finding mission in Yemen to assess the humanitarian violations in Yemen, which includes Yemen's minorities and disenfranchised groups that are harmed due to the conflict in Yemen. The fact finding mission will also create a report that detailed the expected humanitarian aid and specific humanitarian aid that the people of Yemen needed from the UN by collaborating with:
 - a. International Criminal Court
 - b. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Amnesty International
2. Further request the UNHRC to release and monitor the production and distribution of humanitarian aid in Yemen by collaborating with:
 - a. UN Organization such as the WFP for the food security and agriculture
 - b. UN Agency such as the UNICEF and World Health Organization for the children's education and people's health
 - c. NGOs such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Doctors Without Borders
3. Recommend the UNHRC to collaborate with the United Nations Security Council to request the speed up of peace talks between all of the disputing parties in Yemen and the mobilization of the UN Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement with the intention to:
 - a. Protect domestic and international humanitarian supply chain in Yemen
 - b. Lobbying international and domestic stakeholders that refuses aid for political reasons to accept the UN humanitarian aid towards Yemen
 - c. Protecting minorities and disenfranchised groups in Yemen

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