



**FORUM:** Third Committee to the General Assembly (SOCHUM)

**QUESTION OF:** Taking measurements to establish lasting peace in Yemen

**STUDENT OFFICER:** Veronika Gorbacova

**POSITION:** Main-Chair

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**INTRODUCTION:**

The conflict started in 2011 when an uprising forced the longtime president Ali Abdullah Saleh to hand over his power to his deputy Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi. Since then the new president struggled to deal with a variety of problems, such as attacks from al-Qaeda, the loyalty of military officers to the former president Mr. Saleh, corruption and unemployment.

The Houthi movement, which fought serious of rebellions against Mr. Saleh in the previous decade, received support from many ordinary Yemenis as well as form military forces loyal to Mr. Saleh.

In late 2014/ early 2015 the Houthi rebels and troops loyal to Mr. Saleh were able to capture much of the country, including the capital Sanaa, forcing the president to escape to the southern port city Aden. After the rebels attempted to take control of the whole country, Mr. Hadi had to flee abroad in March 2015.

In 2015, Saudi Arabia formed a coalition of Arab States - including Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, Sudan and Senegal – to defeat the Houthis in Yemen. Several of these countries have sent troops to fight on the ground in Yemen, others carried out air attacks.

Furthermore, the Saudi-led coalition received logistical and intelligence support from the United States, United Kingdom and France.



Moreover, Al-Qaeda and ISIS have spread as a result of the chaos: In 2011, they took control of some territory in southern Yemen and started several attacks on Houthi rebels. In 2015, Al-Qaeda took over Yemen's fifth largest city Mukalla, but in 2016, Yemeni and Emirati troops launched a group raid on Mukalla and drove Al-Qaeda from the city.

Additionally, the coalition wanted to halt the smuggling of weapons to the rebels by Iran. However, the Iran has denied arming the Houthi rebels, but few Iranian officials have implied they may send military advisers to support the Houthis

**KEY TERMS:**

*-Terrorism:* the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

*-ISIS:* (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), is a Sunni jihadist group with a particularly violent ideology that calls itself a caliphate and claims religious authority over all Muslims.

*-Al-Qaeda:* broad-based militant Islamist organization founded by Osama bin Laden.

*-Houthi movement:* an Islamic religious-political-armed movement that emerged from Sa'dah in northern Yemen in the 1990s.

**EXPECTATIONS FOR POSITION PAPER:**

You are expected to write a Position Paper that is a minimum of two pages long. The Position Paper should contain general information on the issue in relation to your country and specific policies your country introduced to act upon this issue.

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Further questions you could also consider during your research:

-Is your country involved in finding a solution for this issue?

-What is your country's past actions regarding the issue?



-What is your county's position on this issue?

-Has your country signed any treaties in order to take measurements to establish lasting peace in Yemen?

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**USEFUL LINKS/SOURCES:**

<https://www.yemenpeaceproject.org/>

<http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/menasource/prospects-for-peace-in-yemen>