



## Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

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### United Nations Human Rights Council

**Co-sponsors:** Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Angola, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Chile, Czech Republic, Republic of Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Estonia, Republic of India, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Paraguay, Independent State of Samoa, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

### Topic: Human Rights Situation in Yemen

Deeply disturbed by the fact that people don't have access to food, water, and health aids resulting in sickness in Yemen,

Alarmed by the increasing COVID-19 Cases,

Bearing in mind that Healthcare in Yemen is unstable,

Deeply concerned about Yemeni citizens not having access to affordable education,

Deeply concerned by the lack of publicity and awareness of the humanitarian problems in Yemen such as the need for equal rights among the Yemeni people,

Fully aware that the blockade is in place and is strongly affecting the Yemeni people,

1. Requests that NGOs such as Amnesty International convert seawater into potable water and provide purified water by funding rainwater collectors and water filter distribution in Yemen;
2. Emphasizes that other countries should step up and help with funding humanitarian aid packages which are to be sent to Yemen;
3. Draws attention to the LGBTQ+ community and women's rights communities and the need for equality in Yemen;
4. Endorses NGOs that are currently providing free and affordable energy to developing countries, like Yemen;
5. Encourages the international community to provide funds for an education for Yemeni children until an appropriate age to avoid child labor and becoming child soldiers;
6. Encourages the monitoring of child labor and children in the military by UN Peacekeepers for the families in which child labor is a problem;
7. Calls upon the international community by providing affordable education to their citizens and increase subsidies for poor families that cannot support their children to go to school;
8. Calls upon the international community to consider having Doctors without Borders to aid and stabilize healthcare services and to provide highly educated medical professionals to educate people in need and train doctors;
9. Recommends providing unemployed people with jobs so that the government can tax more to rebuild their country;
10. Requests assistance teams to teach civilians in Yemen how to investigate soil conditions to plant suitable vegetables and grow sustainable food;

11. Takes note of the lack of grocery stores in Yemen and suggests other countries fund building grocery stores and sending food to Yemen;
12. Further recommends that the international community sends foods to supply the grocery stores and provides seeds,etc;
13. Emphasizes and strongly requests properly informing the media about the murder rate in Yemen and also punish those who commit the crime through the use of social media;
14. Encourages the international community to supply electronics, such as phones to people in Yemen to report what they experience.