

World Health Organization

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TOPIC A:

“Humanitarian
Consequences of the
Yemeni Civil War”

NC
MUN
2018





*“Millions of Yemeni civilians – women, children
and men – continue to be exposed to
unfathomable pain and suffering.”*

-Stephen O’Brien

Luis C. Bosques Carmona
Undersecretary of General Assembly

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The World Health Organization (WHO) was founded in 1948 with the main goal to direct and coordinate international health within the UN system, leading international efforts to provide health and technical support to Member States.

Yemen is a war-torn country located in the South of the Arabian Peninsula, and it is one of the Arab world's poorest countries, has been devastated by a civil conflict between forces loyal to the internationally-recognised government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi and those allied to the Houthi rebel movement, allegedly supported by Iran. Other relevant non-state actors are Daesh (ISIL) and Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP).

The conflict in Yemen has led to an alarming deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation leaving sixty percent of the population in food crisis or emergency. One in three Yemeni households have poor food consumption reflecting a diet of extremely poor quality and quantity – mainly consisting of bread, sugar and oil.

Before 2015, almost half of all Yemenis lived below the poverty line, two-thirds of youths were unemployed, and social services were on the verge of collapse. Almost 16 million people were in need of some form of humanitarian assistance; now with the civil war the numbers had increased.

Yemen's cholera outbreak is now the worst in history in millionth case looms. The cholera epidemic in Yemen has

become the largest and fastest-spreading outbreak of the disease in modern history, with a million cases expected by the end of the year and at least 600,000 children likely to be affected. The World Health Organization has reported more than 815,000 suspected cases of the disease in Yemen and 2,156 deaths. About 4,000 suspected cases are being reported daily, more than half of which are among children under 18. Children under five account for a quarter of all cases.

With relief agencies unable to deliver aid amid regular airstrikes and fighting on the ground, seven million people - including 2.3 million malnourished children under the age of five - are on the "cusp of famine.

Points to address:

- Which measures can be implemented to end food insecurity?
- What type of assistance may be given to civilians in the middle of the crisis?
- How assistance should be divided?
- What has your country do to improve the situation of the people on the humanitarian crisis?
- Who would be in charge of providing medical assistance?
- By which means or way the assistance will be provided?
- How can humanitarian agencies be protected or

guarantee their presence on the ground?

- How the WHO can reestablish health infrastructure and confidence?

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